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Jyaistha 20, 1893 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)



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C O N T E N T S

No. 14, Thursday, June 10, 1971/Jyaistha 20, 1893 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, June 10, 1971/
Jyaistha 20, 1893 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Influx of Refugees from East Bengal and their Rehabilitation

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

(a) the latest arrival of war evacuees from East Bengal and per head expenditure for food and other items for these evacuees, separately ;

(b) whether the evacuees who took shelter in relatives' houses or private quarters have been denied relief facilities ;

(c) the sanitation, baby food and milk arrangements made so far for them ;

(d) the reasons for not introducing self-help arrangements by the evacuees themselves for managing and running evacuee centres ; and

(e) the reasons for shifting them 25 miles away from the border areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) So far about 3 million evacuees have arrived from East Bengal. The per head expenditure for food is Re. 1/- per head per day in West Bengal and Rs. 1.10 paise per head per day in Assam,

Meghalaya and Tripura. It has not been possible to calculate separately the per capita expenditure on other items, e.g. improvised shelter, medical assistance etc.

(b) At present, no relief is provided to evacuees staying outside the camps. All relief facilities are available as soon as the evacuees register themselves and seek admission to the camps.

(c) Adequate sanitation arrangements are provided. As far as possible, arrangements for supply of baby food and milk are being made depending on their availability.

(d) The evacuees are already assisting the camp authorities in cooking food and their voluntary help is made use of in other spheres, wherever possible.

(e) Consequent on a large-scale influx, there has been heavy concentration of evacuees in camps situated on the border and these camps cannot contain any more persons. Steps are accordingly being taken to set up large-sized camps in the interior or in other States to which the evacuees will be dispersed from the border areas.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The conditions in which the refugees are staying belie all human imagination. Is it a fact that day before yesterday, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri Ajoy Mukherjee, said in a press statement that about 18-20 lakh refugees are living in the open or under the shade of trees and they have no facilities for getting shelter in any camps ? Is it also a fact that the number of cholera deaths mentioned in a statement made in this House was less than the number indicated in a statement issued by Shri Jalaluddin Ahmed, Health Minister of West Bengal, on the same day when he put the figure at a thousand more ? Is it a fact that as they are not able to provide shelter to all the refugees, many of them have to take shelter in the houses of their relatives or benevolent persons in the border areas ? Is it true that this number runs into several lakhs ? If so, why do government not provide facilities for

getting ration or other food through government sources ? Also, is it a fact that 400 gms. of rice, four pieces of potatoes and four pieces of onions are all that are given to a refugee ? Is it true that they are not provided fuel, shawl, cash dole etc. ? If so how can they be expected to cook these things and eat them ? How could they cook ? I want to know from the Government.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : I share the anxiety of the hon. Member. He has quoted the remarks of the Health Minister and the Chief Minister of West Bengal. It is true that we have not been able to provide shelter to all of them because the influx is so great. Every day more than a lakh of persons are crossing the border and coming to our side. Looking to the magnitude of the problem, we cannot think in terms of providing shelter to each and every one of them the moment he comes. Certainly we are making all possible efforts to get materials such as tarpaulins, tents etc. from wherever we can get them. Some refugees are staying with their relations (Interruptions) They should get themselves registered and those who stay with their relations should also be given facilities, rations etc. So far as vegetables and other things are concerned, the volunteer agencies are managing the camps and they are providing them these things.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : They are not providing—what they give is only 40 grammes of rice, four pieces of potatoes and four pieces of onions. How can they cook without oil or fuel ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : We give all cash assistance to the Governments of West Bengal and the other Governments. It is up to the State Governments to give things to them according to the prescribed limits. Every refugee, we have prescribed, should be given 400 grammes of rice and 300 grammes of vegetable and 100 grammes of dal.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : No vegetable is given ; only 100 gms. of dal.....(Interruptions) He does not know ; he has not visited the place.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a very serious question and by your aggressiveness you make it loose all its importance.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I seek your protection, Mr. Speaker. The hon. Minister speaks so ignorantly, without knowing the things that are happening there. If I point this out, am I aggressive ?

SHRI BAI GOVIND VERMA : It was brought to my notice that we have written to the Governments concerned that they should adhere to the scale of rations prescribed, and the quantities issued should in no way be less.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The Government have announced it as their policy that they would take all precautions to see that the Bangla Desh refugees may go back to their homeland. In view of this policy statement made by the Government, may I know whether the Government are going to transfer the refugees from the border areas to the interior places or to the other States, and whether they have considered that by shifting the refugees to other States—it might take month, —it may deaden their Bangla Desh sentiment and Bangla Desh emotions, and in that eventuality, it may be difficult for the Government to send the refugees back to Bangla Desh ? May I know, also whether in shifting the refugees from Bangla Desh to other parts of India, the Government will see that both the Hindu and Muslim refugees are also sent and that there will be no selective choice of any community of the refugees ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : There is no shift in our policy. The policy remains the same. We are determined that these people will go back to their homeland, Bangla Desh, the moment the situation is eased there, and we are sure that the situation will be eased there. (Interruption)

AN HON. MEMBER : What a wishful thinking ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : About the second part of his question, namely, the dispersal of the refugees, there are some States like West Bengal and Tripura where the pressure is very high. The work of the authorities there is being paralysed because

of the huge numbers. So, we think it proper to disperse some of the refugees to some other neighbouring States where they may be properly accommodated in big-size camps.

So far as the shifting of the refugees is concerned, we make no distinction whether one is a Muslim or a Hindu refugee. Both the communities, as they have come, are being shifted from that place without any discrimination.

SHRI MOHAMMAD TAHIR : May I know whether it is a fact that some of the refugees who have entered Bihar were staying with their relations, but the local police force them to go to the camps? Now, as we know, there are so many refugees who are putting up with their relatives. May I know whether the Government is prepared to allow those persons also to return back to live with their relations in case they do not claim relief of any kind?

SHRI BALGOVIND VFRMA : The number of refugees who have entered Bihar is very negligible. It is 4,301. The Government of India have taken all these aspects into consideration. The policemen might have been going there. There is no intention to remove them from their relations. They would be allowed to stay there.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेई : अध्यक्ष जी, जो हमारे देश में शरण के लिए आये थे आज उन्हें मरण का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और जिसका कारण यह है कि गरकार ने पहले से अन्दाज़ नहीं लगाया कि किन्तने विस्थापितों को हमें अपने देश में रखना पड़ेगा, उनको बमाने का प्रबन्ध करना पड़ेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इस समय अन्दाज़ लगाया है कि भविष्य में और किन्तने विस्थापित आने वाले हैं? पहले कहा गया था उन्हें सीमा पर रखा जायेगा और अब सीमा से हटाया जा रहा है तो गरकार की इसके बारे में कोई नीति तय नहीं है। भविष्य में किन्तने शरणार्थी आने वाले हैं और उनके पुनर्वास की क्या व्यवस्था की जायेगी क्या इस दृष्टि से सरकार इस पर विचार कर

रही है? मरकार आये दिन अपनी नीतियां बदलती रहती हैं।

श्री बालगोविंद वर्मा : माननीय सदस्य ने यहां पर जो अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं उसके सम्बन्ध में यही कह सकता हूँ कि यह दूसरे देश का मामला है, हमें उसके बारे में कोई पता नहीं है। हम सोच रहे थे कि मैक्सिमम 30 लाख तक रेप्यूजीज इस देश में आयेंगे लेकिन हमारी वह आशा बहुत ही गई। अभी तक करीब 53 लाख विस्थापित आ चुके हैं और हर रोज करीब एक लाख और आ रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में हम मदन को किस प्रकार आश्वासन दें कि किन्तने विस्थापित आयेंगे। अन्दाज़ है कि 70-80 लाख तक हो सकते हैं लेकिन हम यहां पर कोई आश्वासन नहीं दे सकते क्योंकि कोई फीगम हमारे पास नहीं है, वे दूसरे देश से आ रहे हैं। उस देश की परिस्थितियों के बारे में भी हमें कोई विशेष जानकारी नहीं है। इमलिए यहां पर आपको यह बताना कि किन्तने विस्थापित आयेंगे नड़ा कर्थिन है।

जहां तक मरकार की नीति का सबाल है, हमारी नीति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। जो विस्थापित आते हैं हम उनकी पूरी देखभाल करते हैं और अपने माध्यमों के अन्दर उनको हर तरह की सुविधा देने का प्रयत्न करते हैं।

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : In view of the fact that the influx of evacuees has exceeded 5 million and there is a likelihood of more coming in and in view of the various complaints received from time to time about the relief given to them, has Government considered the desirability of having a skeleton staff and a minister at Calcutta, as was done after partition, when the number of refugees was smaller?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : In order to tackle this problem, we have established our branch secretariat there with one Additional Secretary in charge. Ministers also go there very often and we are in touch with it.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Some evacuees have entered into remote villages of Assam and Meghalaya and in some places they have been trying to occupy land forcibly, which is resented by the people. As a matter of fact, youths of Meghalaya observed hartal in Shillong against the influx of refugees into the villages. May I know whether Government will take strong measures to see that refugees are kept confined to the camps and they do not spread like epidemic into the villages ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I protest against this very objectionable mark. It is due to the failure of the Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In fairness he should withdraw it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You should ask him to withdraw it.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Shastri, you are such a nice and perfect gentleman. This last word you said did not sound well. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BISHWANARAYAN SHASTRI : He abused me ; therefore ; I was provoked.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : This House has passed a resolution expressing solidarity with the people of Bangla Desh. When they come for shelter, they should not be described as an epidemic. I thought some members of the ruling party will also protest against it.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please leave it to the hon. member to withdraw it ? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI. I am not going to withdraw it.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA rose—

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : The minister does not come in the picture. You represent the House and you asked him to withdraw it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He has not the slightest consideration even to your request.

MR. SPEAKER : If there were some unparliamentary words, I would have expunged them without perhaps his consent. But so far as the deletion of the word which is objected to is concerned, I leave it to the good sense of the hon. member. If your colleagues do not like it, if we have passed a resolution to this effect...

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : I have no intention to hurt the feeling of that section of the House, if they do not like it. I withdraw it.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : The hon. Member has made a suggestion and we will look into it.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : My question arises from the answer that the hon. Minister gave just now with regard to the organisational set up that the Ministry has made in Calcutta to tackle the situation. Already an hon. Member has pointed out that when the refugees first started coming in after 1947 or 1950, in West Bengal we had one entire Ministry devoted to the work of refugee reception and rehabilitation. Now this Ministry is only tackling the residuary work of rehabilitation more or less because the Government position was that the rehabilitation work has finished, only some residuary work remains and they are tackling that. Are the Government satisfied with the organisation that they have set up ? Are the arrangements that they have made adequate to tackle this vast and stupendous problem, the size of which in the Minister's own confession they have not yet been able to assess ? Could I ask him whether he will at least draw the attention of the Government to the urgency, stupendousness and gigantism of the whole task so that one independent organisation could be built up to look into the whole matter ? Whether it should be a separate Ministry or a department under the charge of a Deputy Minister is for the Prime Minister to decide. We want to register our emphatic protest that the Minister of Rehabilitation is away from our country. Without meaning any disrespect to my hon friend, the Deputy Minister, this is not the way in which this problem should be tackled. It is a national

crisis. Let the government be awake to the situation.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : We are seized of the situation and we are satisfied with the arrangements which we have made there. We are reviewing the situation now and then and, if any need arises, we will do the needful.

श्री बी पी. भोयं माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते समय कहा था कि जहा तक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, यह उन्होंने प्रान्तीय सरकारों को सौप दिया है और वह मारी देखभाल कर रही है। प्रान्तीय सरकारों की लिमिटेशन्स को देखने हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात का ध्यान रखते हैं कि यह एक विशेष समस्या है और इस पर केन्द्र का सीधा सीधा अंकुण रहे ? शरणार्थियों के बीच में भयकार किसम का है जो फैला हुआ है और गरकार की नीनि गह गही है कि उनको अलग राज्यों में भेजा जाय। इस हैंजे की समस्या को और गजनीतिक और सामाजिक समस्या को सामने रखते हुए क्या सरकार अपनी नीति को बदलेगी और जो शरणार्थी आये हुए हैं उन का बांदर के आम पास ही रखेगी ?

श्री बालगोविद चर्मा जैमा अभी गान्नीय सदस्य ने कहा, यह जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र को लेनी चाहिए। केन्द्र की ओर से इस बात को ध्यान में रखा गया है और इसी लिए बड़े बड़े कैम्प बना कर वेस्ट बंगाल और दूसरे बाईर के राज्यों से रिफ्यूजियों को हटाकर दूसरे राज्यों को ने जाना चाहती है ताकि बांदर के राज्यों का बोझ कम हो जाय। जहा तक दूसरी जगहों पर उनको भेजने का प्रश्न है, हम इसको अच्छी तरह देख रहे हैं कि वहाँ कोई परेशानी न होने पाये, यानी अगर रिफ्यूजी वर्गरह दूसरी जगह जायें तो हैजा वर्गरह वहाँ न कैलने पाये। अगर हम उनको दूसरे दूर के राज्यों में ले जाते हैं तो यह हमारी पालिसी के खिलाफ है, लेकिन हमारी मजबूरी है क्योंकि जहाँ पर वह लोग आजकल हैं वहाँ जगह नहीं हैं।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : आधे करोड़ से अधिक शरणार्थी हमारे देश में शरण लेने के लिए आये और हमने उनका स्वागत किया। उनके बमाने के प्रबन्ध में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि उन को सन्तोष है। उनको शासन की दृष्टि से मन्तोप हो सकता है, लेकिन जानना तो यह है कि शरणार्थियों की भी सन्तोष है या नहीं। आपने अनेक राज्यों को अप्रोच किया कि वह अपने यहाँ शरणार्थियों को बमायें। प्रश्न यह है कि किन किन राज्यों ने आप के सुझाव को माना और क्या प्रबन्ध किया। जिस तरह से मध्य प्रदेश ने माना, कैम्प में 50 हजार शरणार्थियों का स्वागत किया, उसी तरह यदि तमाम राज्य उत्तमाह के माय उनका स्वागत नहीं करेंगे तो आपका काम कठिन हो जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन किन राज्यों ने कितने कितने शरणार्थियों को अपने यहाँ बमाने का दायित्व लिया है ?

श्री बालगोविद चर्मा : ममी राज्यों से बातचीत चल रही है। मध्य प्रदेश में करीब डेटलाख रिफ्यूजी ले जाने का इंगादा है। इसी प्रकार मे उडीमा गवर्नरमेन्ट ने भी उनको बेलकम दिया है। वहाँ पर भी वह थोग जा रहे हैं। हम विहार गवर्नरमेन्ट में भी बात कर रहे हैं और यू. पी. गवर्नरमेन्ट से भी कर रहे हैं। अभी सिर्फ पडोम के राज्यों से ही बात चल रही है क्योंकि हम यदि उनको ज्यादा दूर ले जायेंगे तो बापस करने में परेशानी होगी।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In view of the obvious fact that it is beyond our capacity to deal with this absolutely staggering problem, in spite of the complacent answer which the Minister gave to Shri Tridib Chaudhuri, may I know if Government's attention has been drawn to the discussion in the House of Commons yesterday in which Sir Alec Douglas Home referred to the demand made in the House of Commons in Britain about this matter being raised at the Security Council, because it was no longer an internal matter for Pakistan or for India, and Sir Alec Douglas Home answered that this was an issue for Pakistan or for

India and that neither upto now proposed taking such action at present ? May I know, how is it that, in spite of the problem assuming tremendous and absolutely impossible proportions, we are not utilising forums which are open to us while the House of Commons discusses possibilities which we have not tried to explore ? May I know what Government is trying to do in this direction ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : We have seen this report in the newspapers.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This is in this statement which has been circulated to all Members. The Prime Minister should have been there. She was expecting this question to come up. The Prime Minister is not abroad.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : This question does not relate to me but to some other Ministry. But because it is put to me, I am answering it. Therefore, he should not feel agitated. If he requires some more information, he should give notice of another question and he can get the proper information.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : It is a matter affecting the country in an emergency fashion. I do not know if he cannot tell us what Government has in mind, whether Government has a unitary policy or not.

MR. SPEAKER : Perhaps he may not be in a position to answer. He can direct this question to the Ministry of External Affairs to be answered in this House later on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In reply to sub-question (e), the Minister has said that refugees are being taken to places which are about 25 miles away from the border. In that connection may I ask -- and he will be good enough to give us a correct answer -- if in Meghalaya at Baglimara evacuees coming from Bangla Desh are not being allowed to enter India at all ; if so, what is the reason ; if not, what is the actual position ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : This thing has not come to my notice. The hon.

Member has brought it to my notice. I will certainly look into and pass on the information to him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : This matter was raised on the floor of the House with your permission, Sir. If the hon. Minister pleads ignorance, that is a very poor state of affairs. Let this go on record. The Government itself is not keen to help.

MR. SPEAKER : He has taken note of it.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You should direct Mr. Khadikar not to go abroad.

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : एक प्रश्न पर ही आध घंटा हो गया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बहुत महत्व-पूर्ण प्रश्न है।

श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र : यह मंत्री महोदय के इलम में यह बात आई है कि कई प्रान्तों में रिप्यूजी के आने से लोकल पापुलेशन और इनमें कई हाद तक तनाव पैदा हो गया है और इस कारण से वहां स्टेट के मामले ला पाए आडंडर की मिचु-एशन पैदा हो गई है ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या गरकार इन ओर तबज्जह दे रही है ?

श्री बालगोप्ता : इग गम्बन्ध में मुझे केवल यह कहना है कि हमें इस तरह की खबरें मिली हैं जैसे बेट बंगाल में कि वहां पर थोड़ी भी तनातनी लोकल पापुलेशन में हुई है और वह इस कारण से कि वहां ये लोग जो आये हैं ये स्त्री लेबर देने के लिए तैयार हो जाते हैं जैसे रिक्या चलाने के मामले में या और कामों में। वहां की जो लोकल लेबर है वह इसको पसन्द नहीं करती है कि ये लोग वहां पर सस्ता काम करें। इस बास्ते वहां पर यह जो प्रावलेम है, इसको हमारे नोटिस में लाया गया है। उसी हिसाब से हम रिप्यूजी को वहां से हटा रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : This Question has taken more than half an hour. This is

something exceptional. I know there are a number of Members who are still keen to put questions. If they give a notice for half-an-hour discussion, I will agree to it.

DR. RANFN SEN : There should be a proper discussion on the evacuees from Bangla Desh.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We have already given notice under Rule 193 for a short duration discussion.

SHRI PILOO MODY : The least we can do for the refugees is to sit on a Saturday, if necessary.

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question.

Help from International Agencies Like Red Cross for Bangla Desh Refugees

*393. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether International agencies like Red Cross have been contacted to help rehabilitate the evacuees from Bangla Desh ; and

(b) if so, what concrete assurances have been given by those agencies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). Government has not approached any International agency for help in the matter of rehabilitation of evacuees from Bangla Desh. However, an appeal has been made to UN Secretary General and also a number of International voluntary agencies have been approached for assistance to provide relief in the form of food, shelter, medical supplies etc to the evacuees.

A statement showing the assistance received from or promised by various International agencies is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-368/71]

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : It appears from the statement that some of the countries and voluntary organisations have donated

either cash amount or giving some relief in the form of milk powder, medicines, clothings, etc. But this appears to be not enough. I should like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is true that no request has been made by the Government of India. I would like to quote the statement made by Sir Alec Douglas-Home in the House of Commons. When he was asked by some of the Members in the House of Commons as to whether any request was made to the Government by the Government of India, he said :

"The answer to the question about more money being made available now, he said, was "that we will certainly consider whether that should be done. We have had no direct request from the Indian Government though there will be a meeting of the India Consortium on June 17. I would rather wait to see if there is an Indian request, as we anticipate at that time."

So, I would like to know whether the Government of India have made a request to the Government apart from making a request to the United Nations which has become a mere spectator of the sorrow and shame on our own brothers in Bangla Desh.

So, I would like to know whether any request has been made to other countries and if so what is that request.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : As far as I know, Prime Minister has personally addressed letter to foreign Governments. Replies have also been received. I do not know how this particular time appeared in the Press. Otherwise, so far as I know, the Prime Minister addressed letters personally to the various foreign Governments.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : We are happy to know that the Prime Minister of USSR Mr. Kosygin has given a call for immediate steps and he has asked Pakistan to ensure safety in East Bengal. The Soviet Prime Minister has said that Pakistan must create conditions for peace and safety in East Bengal so that the refugees in India could safely return. My question is addressed to the Prime Minister. I am really sorry she is not present.

MR. SPEAKER : It is for the Government. This is about international agencies.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : International agencies also relate to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. At least the Prime Minister should have expected such questions. My question is this. Is the Minister in a position to answer whether similar call for immediate steps have been given by other countries and if so, which are those other countries?

MR. SPEAKER : May I invite your attention to one thing? This Question is about the International Agencies like Red Cross.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : External Affairs Minister is also in the same Government. (*Interruption*) Mr. Lakkappa, you have changed your sides now. If I asked the same question you would have supported me if you were in the Opposition.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : You must know the relevancy of the question.

MR. SPEAKER : I can only say, he is the only Member who has come to my rescue.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : The hon Minister said that Prime Minister had written to foreign countries. The Prime Minister of USSR has given a call to Pakistan Government to create conditions for peace and safety so that the refugees may return there. Have similar statements been made by other countries? If not, what steps are taken by the Government in this regard?

MR. SPEAKER : This is an important question but you cannot get the answer out of this particular Question, addressed to this Minister. He is not the Foreign Affairs Minister.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Why Prime Minister is not here?

MR. SPEAKER : Why should she be present when the question is addressed to another Minister? Don't do that; I am not going to allow this.

If the hon. Minister has some information about the agencies, he may please convey it to the hon. Member.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : I have no information as such. I shall pass on the feelings of the hon Member to the Minister concerned.

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE : Would you kindly revive the practice that Jawaharlal Nehru used to have by being present on every day during Question Hour when he was in Parliament House, so that Ministers in trouble could be saved by his own effort? The Leader of the House or the Prime Minister or somebody representing the Government as a collective entity should be present every day during Question Hour in the House. That sort of practice is being given up today by the present Prime Minister..

SHRI PILOO MODY : I entirely endorse what Shri H.N. Mukerjee has said. As a matter of fact, I have come to the conclusion that the Government and particularly the Prime Minister thinks that Parliament is only one of those playthings that have to be tolerated for six months in the year.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Regarding the requests for relief which have been sent, according to the Minister, to various Governments and international agencies, I would like to know the reason for the kind of reports that we are reading in the papers that certain countries or agencies are offering some material which we later on say we do not require or in respect of which we tell them 'Please do not send them'. For example, if you would permit me to mention, in today's papers, we find that the Government of Australia has offered to send some medical teams, but the Government of India have hurriedly said 'Please do not send medical teams because we have got enough doctors'. Again, the Norwegian Red Cross sent a big consignment of cod fish, which is lying in Dum Dum, and now we are telling them 'please do not send any more of this' because it is a very unsuitable commodity for people who are suffering from gastro-enteritis. When these requests are made, do the Government of India have any clear conception about the specific things that they

want for relief purposes ? Do they specify these things to other countries or do they allow them to send anything that they like most of which we may find to be quite useless for our purposes ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : We have got a coordination committee both at the Centre and at Calcutta. . .

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Then, why are these things happening ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : ...At the Centre, it consists of various Ministries, and many voluntary organisations are associated with and represented on it. The same is the case at Calcutta. So, the situation is being reviewed, and the various Governments are being kept informed of whatever things are required. So, I do not know how the hon. Member is telling these things and apprehending mismanagement on the part of the Government.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The hon. Minister does not know that such reports have appeared.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Does he eat cod fish ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why do we not tell them in advance if we do not want certain things ?

MR. SPEAKER : Let us leave aside the cod fish and pass on to the next question.

Fixation of Minimum Price of Sugarcane

*394. **SHRI D. K. PANDA** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendations of the Sen Sugar Inquiry Commission were followed in fixing the minimum price of sugarcane to cover up the bulk line opportunity cost of cane cultivation last year ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The required data in this regard was not available as no comprehensive study aimed at providing information on cost of production of sugarcane and its competing crops in various regions had been undertaken in the recent past. However, in fixing minimum price of sugarcane for 1969-70 Government took into account various factors including available information on cost of production, the return to the grower from alternative crops and the general trend of prices of agricultural commodities.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : With regard to my question whether the Sen Commission's recommendations had been implemented last year, that is, in 1970, the answer is quite suggestive of an evasive character, because the hon. Minister refers in his answer only to the years 1968 and 1969. Secondly, there is a frank admission to the effect that they have not implemented the recommendations. Is the hon. Minister aware that these recommendations are also incorporated in the Sugarcane Control Order in fixation of the minimum sugarcane price ? Does the hon. Minister not think that the statutory direction in the Sugarcane Control Order is violated by the non-implementation of the recommendations ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : I have not evaded. I have accepted that we have not implemented the recommendations of the Sen Commission *vide* answer to (a) I have given the reason. It is because we have not been able to make a comprehensive study which can provide us all the information necessary for knowing the cost of production of Sugarcane and other commodities. The Commission had suggested that we should take into account the opportunity cost : for that, we have to have a clear conception of the prices of other commodities also, the cost of production of sugarcane and also other commercial crops, that is if instead of sugarcane those crops were sown, what would they have yielded. Now we have entrusted this comprehensive study to agricultural universities and agricultural colleges ; we have given the work to Universities of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Mysore, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. Expert teams, faculties in this subject and Professors of these subjects are going into it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : When will the work be completed ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : They have started work ; it will take some time.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : The hon. Minister has said that for 1969-70, the price was fixed based upon certain information available of cost of production and also return to the growers from alternative crops. Can he give us that information ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : I have said we could not make comprehensive study and these are rough figures.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : I wanted the information to which reference has been made in part (b) of the answer.

SHRI SHER SINGH : I require notice because it will be a long reply giving prices in various regions.

MR. SPEAKER : He wants the information on the basis of which minimum price was fixed for 1969-70.

SHRI SHER SINGH : As I said, so far we have not been able to make a comprehensive study. Now we are getting it done. The figures now available are rough figures on the basis of which we made some calculations and determined the price. We ourselves are not fully satisfied with the correctness of those figures. Hence this comprehensive study.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Cultivation of sugarcane has declined in the country in States like Mysore, Maharashtra and others. This is because there is no support price given to the farmer. The Millowners are pressurising Government to scuttle the idea of a support price. Will Government change this attitude and give a support price to the grower ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : The price given to the grower is not on the low side. Even according to the Sen Commission recommendation, in 1965-66, when the report was submitted, we should have given Rs. 4.96, whereas the money paid was Rs. 5.36 per quintal. According to the Agricultural Price Commission the price that was suggested...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : That is not my question ; he is not answering my question..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHER SINGH : I was saying that the Government has paid even more than the price which the Agricultural Price Commission or other Commissions suggested, we are supporting it.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : One of the important recommendations of the Sen Commission is the principle of proportionality should be strictly adhered to. A minimum price is fixed for the national average sucrose content and then increases are related to the increase in the percentage. The application of that principle which is not applicable to other crops should not come in the way. What really stands in the way of accepting the recommendation of the Sen Commission is the reluctance of the Government. Will the hon. Minister kindly make it clear ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : We have been paying a minimum of 9.4 per cent and beyond that we have been paying a premium for higher percentage of sugar.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : The consumption of sugar has gone up ; there are six lakhs of tonnes of production. If the Government are not going to enhance the rate per tonne to Rs. 100, next year there will be shortage of sugar. Is the Government going to enhance the price to Rs. 100 per tonne ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : There is some truth in what the hon. Member has said. The consumption of sugar is increasing every year. Production also has been on the increase. This year of course there is some shortfall and we have given more licences and more factories will come into operation.

फसल और ढोर बीमा योजना

*395. **श्री रामचन्द्र विकल :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किमानों की फसलों और ढोरों का बीमा करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो कब से और उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) किन-किन राज्य सरकारों ने उपर्युक्त योजना को स्वीकार किया है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The question of implementation of a scheme for Crop Insurance is under consideration of an Expert Committee. Its report is awaited.

Regarding Cattle Insurance, mortality data has been collected from certain selected districts and are being analysed. After the results of the analysis of the data are available it will be considered whether a pilot scheme should be drawn up.

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेंग प्रश्न हिन्दी में था। अच्छा होता मंत्री महोदय हिन्दी में जवाब देते।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो विशेष समिति आपने बनाई फसलों के बीमे के संबंध में वह कब से बनी हुई है और उसके कौन कौन मेम्बर हैं और क्या मिड्ल रूप से किमानों की फसलों के बीमे को वह मानते हैं या नहीं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : A committee was set up in July 1970 and Mr. Dharma Narayan, the Chairman of the Agricultural Prices Commission is the Chairman of that committee. There are other Members, six of them, who are mostly experts in financial, actuarial and other matters and the Committee is expected to submit its report any time now ; the report is almost ready.

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ पशुओं की मृत्यु के आंकड़े के लिए जो जिने मंत्री महोदय ने तय किए वह किन किन प्रान्तों के कौन कौन जिने हैं और उनका आधार क्या था ?

श्री अण्णाशाहिब पी. शिंदे : जो जिने तय किए हुए हैं वह इस प्रकार हैं—कृष्णा जिला

आनंद प्रदेश में, चिंगलपेट तामिलनाडु में, रोहतक जिला हरियाणा में और उत्तर प्रदेश में मेरठ जिला ।

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Has the Punjab Government accepted it on a pilot basis and, if so, what are the results ?

MR. SPEAKER : There is no mention of Punjab here ; it is not relevant. Otherwise I would welcome it.

श्री लालजी भाई : मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि भिन्न भिन्न प्रान्तों में कितने पशु हैं उनके मही सही आंकड़े बताने की कृपा करेंगे ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : About the census of cattle, with due notice it should be possible for us, on the basis of the census report, to give the number.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले इनसे यह पूछ लिया जाय पशुओं में किन किन को शुमार करते हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेई : दो पैर वालों को नहीं करते।

Mango Production

*397. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a growing demand in foreign countries of mangoes from our country ;

(b) whether there has been a steady decline of mango production in the country because of the negligence and a paucity in giving proper attention to the mango production ;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to encourage farmers to go in for more production of mangoes : and

(d) whether Government are starting any Research Centre in the country to develop improved quality of mangoes and

also proper insecticides to prevent damage to mango crop on extensive scale every year ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Fourth Five Year Plan includes a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on increased production of exportable fruits including mango. The Scheme envisages grant of incentives to farmers for planting new areas and intensification of production in the existing areas.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned an All India Coordinated Fruit Improvement Project which covers research on mango. The Council is also processing a Scheme for establishment of a Central Mango Research Institute at Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that due to lack of help from the panchayat samithi level by the Block Development Officer or the agricultural experts, the crop is being subjected to different types of pests with the result that the production of mango crop, especially in Andhra Pradesh, is going down and, if so, what steps do Government propose to take so as to provide scientific and other technical knowledge for the farmers to avoid these pests ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The Government is well aware of the diseases from which the mango crop suffers. Spraying the areas by way of prophylactic measure has been suggested, but of course, the problem is so vast. Aerial spraying itself presents many difficult problems. But that has been suggested to the State Governments, and we are prepared to help the State Governments in undertaking such plant protection measures for mangoes.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I know whether the Government propose to start a cell in Rajendranagar Agricultural

Institute in Andhra Pradesh in order to provide the necessary assistance to the farmers to take up mango-growing and also to see that different grafts are sent there for use by the farmers ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH
Whether they propose to start it.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE .
There is a place called Sangareddy in Andhra Pradesh where we are going to have such a centre.

श्री शंकर दयाल विहः : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आम की बात आई है इसलिए मैं भंती महोदय से एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। उन्हें शायद इस बात की जानकारी होगी कि बिहार के दीधा में मालदह आम पैदा होता है जो देश का सबसे अच्छा आम माना जाता है। लेकिन दीधा में गंगा के किनारे जहां यह आम पैदा होता है, वहां पर लगातार मकान बनते जा रहे हैं, जिस की वजह से इस आम के पैदा करने के लिए जमीन नहीं बच रही है। क्या मरकार कोई उपाय करना चाहती हैं जिससे इस आम की फसल को बढ़ावा मिले और व मकान न बनें ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : It is true that as a result of increasing population and urbanisation, particularly kilns, etc., the mango crop is getting adversely affected. The Government is aware of it.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आम की फसल हमारे बिहार में बहुत ज्यादा होती है, यू. पी. में भी होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आम की फसल का ज्यादा से ज्यादा विकास हो सके तथा आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा फारन-एस्सेन्ज कमा सकें, इस दृष्टि से क्या आम की फसल ज्यादा बढ़ाने के लिए स्टेट गवर्नरेन्ट को मदद देने के लिए आप के पास कोई योजना है ? यदि कोई योजना है तो वह कौन सी योजना है ?

SHRI ANNASHIB P. SHINDE : Normally like other subjects of agriculture, it falls within the purview of the State Governments. But the Centre has been helping the State Governments by giving block grants. It is coordinated research which is going to help the development of mango crop. In that, the Centre plays a big role through the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

MR. SPEAKER : I would not have stopped this delicious discussion, but the time is already over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Steps to Solve Shortage of Milk During Fourth Plan

*392. **SHRI B K. DASCHOWDHURI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take in the Fourth Five Year Plan period to solve the country-wide shortage of milk ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : Cattle development and dairy scheme in the Central and State Sectors of the Fourth Plan rely on scientific breeding, better management, veterinary care and proper marketing facilities for increasing milk production. The question of feed and fodder must be given more attention.

2. On the advice of the Scientists' Panel, cross-breeding programme for milk shed areas appertaining to dairy factories has been accepted as a part of our breeding policy. Under the intensive cattle development projects, steps are being taken to provide better quality bulls and to organise a system of artificial insemination and where there are practical difficulties to make facilities for natural service available. Key village blocks are also being opened in areas not served by intensive cattle development projects. New veterinary hospitals and dispensaries are being set up to take care of animal health. The Operation Flood which will step up milk supply in the four major metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras will organise cattle development work in 10 States and

one Union Territory. This will provide much needed fillip to milk production.

Labour Trouble in Durgapur Steel Plant

*396. **SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSA :**
SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE :

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

(a) whether the management of Durgapur Steel Plant is holding back production for the last two and a half months in different units, particularly in mill shop in apprehension of labour trouble ;

(b) whether the offer made by the Hindustan Steel Employees' Union, Durgapur for joint efforts to improve the situation has been turned down by the management ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet the demands of the workers of that establishment which have been outlined in a memorandum recently submitted to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) No, Sir. It may, however, be stated that whenever strikes and 'bandhs' seemed imminent, certain precautionary/safety measures had to be taken by the Management to save the Plant from damage.

(b) The Plant Management welcome all positive suggestions for improvement of production and productivity.

The Management had sent proposals to the Hindustan Steel Employees' Union in 1969 to associate itself in the various Joint Consultative Committees in order to settle matters of mutual concern like, improvement of production and productivity, shop level discipline, settlement of employees' grievances etc. In spite of many reminders, the Union has not so far nominated its representatives to the various Joint Committees

However, a meeting was held between Hindustan Steel Employees' Union and the

Plant Management on 15th May, 1971 for Joint efforts in improving production in Steel Melting Shop. Similar joint meetings are proposed to be held to improve production in other areas of the Plant.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (b) above.

Underproduction in Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plant

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

(a) whether underproduction in Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants is mainly due to breakdown of the plants arising from lack of preventive maintenance during the initial stages ;

(b) if so, the number of such breakdowns in each of the plants during the last two years ended 31st March, 1971 and the time of such occurrences : and

(c) the action Government propose to take to remedy the past lapses ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) The production at Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants during 1970-71 was lower than that in 1969-70. This shortfall in production was partly due to disturbed industrial relations throughout the year in Durgapur and during the first half of the year in Rourkela and partly on account of certain technical and operational constraints/deficiencies including loss of production facilities due to breakdowns.

(b) The number of breakdowns exceeding one day during the year 1969-70 was as under :

Plants	Number of breakdowns exceeding one day	
	1969-70	1970-71
Rourkela Steel Plant	26	27
Durgapur Steel Plant	31	7

(c) The Management of Hindustan Steel Limited is quite alive to the importance of preventive maintenance and has taken a number of remedial measures including reorganisation and strengthening of maintenance organisations, timely procurement of spare parts, regular inspection of plant and equipment and advance planning of repairs etc.

Setting Up of Small Units of Steel Plant in Rajasthan

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

(a) whether in view of the acute shortage of steel and the long time involved to set up big plants, Government are considering to set up smaller units in the vicinity of iron ore belts ;

(b) whether in this connection Government have examined the recent findings of large iron ore deposits in Rajasthan suitable for the above purpose ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) There is at present no proposal to set up small steel units in the Central sector.

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

Profits of Coal Mining Companies in Private Sector

*400. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the profits of the private sector coal mining companies have gone up very high during 1969-70 ; if so, how much ;

(b) whether the salaries and wages which accounted for 51.7 per cent of the value of production in 1969 have come down to 49 per cent in 1970 ; and

(c) whether the expenditure on welfare measures had come down from 5.3 per cent

in 1969 to 4.9 per cent in 1970 in relation to the value of production ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) to (c). The information is not readily available, it is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Scheme for Compulsory Labour Insurance

*401. **SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :**
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA .

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

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to have compulsory labour insurance in the country ; and

(b) if so, its main features, and when it is likely to be introduced ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). Government have no proposal under consideration to have compulsory labour insurance in the country. Two Schemes of Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance for workers in coal mines and in certain other industries and classes of establishments have, however, been introduced with effect from 1.3.71. The Schemes provide *inter-alia* for the benefits of family pension and life assurance for families of workers who die while in service. The Schemes have been notified in the Extra-ordinary Gazette of India.

Discontinuance of Minimum Attendance Qualification for Payment of Bonus under Coal Mines Bonus Scheme

*402. **SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA :**
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the question of discontinuance of the minimum attendance qualification for payment of bonus under the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme : and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Recognition under Code of Discipline to Employees' Union in National Industrial Development Corporation

*403. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :**
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2753 on the 13th August, 1970 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that allegations made by the management of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, against the Employees' Union, of breaches of the Code of Discipline have since been investigated and found untenable by the appropriate authority, *viz.* Delhi Administration ;

(b) whether in view of the above, the Delhi Administration had asked the National Industrial Development Corporation management to accord recognition to the Union without further delay ; and

(c) if so, why no action has been taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (c). Certain breaches of the Code of Discipline, alleged by the management against the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited Employees Union, were investigated by the Labour Commissioner, Delhi ; they were not found substantiated. The management was, therefore, advised by the Delhi Administration to accord recognition to the union. The union has, however, not yet been recognised by the management who have sought further clarifications in the matter from the Delhi Administration in whose sphere, the matter falls.

**Coal Mines Facing Crisis due to
Accumulation of Coal at Pit-Heads**

**404. SHRI BISHWANATH
JHUNJHUNWALA :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :**

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

(a) whether pit-head accumulations in the coal fields of Bihar have become disproportionately high ;

(b) whether as a result of this, the mines are faced with the problem of closure ;

(c) whether thousands of mine workers are facing unemployment ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to help the industry to ward off crisis, and to clear the accumulation of pit-head stocks ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Coal Industry have represented that due to increased pit-head accumulations many mines face the problem of closure which might result in unemployment of mine workers.

(d) The stocks have accumulated because of shortage in the supply of railway wagons which in turn is due to large scale thefts of wagon parts, over-head wires, signalling and other railway equipment in the Bengal-Bihar area as a result of the deteriorating law and order conditions there. The Government of India is fully aware of the position and is taking steps in consultation with the State Governments to improve the law and order situation and restore normalcy in the Railway operations. Besides this, at the request of the Government of India, the Reserve Bank of India have advised all the Public Sector Banks functioning in Bengal and Bihar that they may take a sympathetic view when considering requests for financial assistance from collieries.

Procedure Re : Distribution of Steel

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

(a) whether Government have formulated a new scheme/procedure in consultation with the Steel Priority Committee to obtain steel to meet the growing demand ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the extent to which the new scheme/procedure is likely to improve the steel shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) and (b). No new scheme/procedure has been formulated in consultation with the Steel Priority Committee.

Government have, however, set up a Billet Rerollers Committee for the purpose of regulating the production and distribution of materials rolled by billet rerollers. Copies of the relevant notifications outlining the salient features have been given earlier to the House.

The operation of the Billet Rerollers Committee does not add to steel availability in the country, but increases the proportion available for regulated distribution to priority sectors at regulated prices.

Linking of Wages with Productivity

***406. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the increase in productivity (in terms of percentage) of the factory labourers in India as in 1954, 1964 and the latest year for which the figures are available ;

(b) the increase in real earnings of the labourers, in per cent, during the same periods ;

(c) whether the rise in the productivity of the Indian factory labourers, during the last three decades, was never matched by the corresponding rise in their real earnings ;

(d) whether the rise in real earnings during the last three decades has always lagged behind the rise in productivity ; and

(e) the basic idea behind the reported move of the Government to link up wages with productivity ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) Figures of productivity in respect of factory labourers as a whole are not available.

(b) The index of real earnings of factory workers earning less than Rs. 200/- per month (Base 1951 = 100) stood at 112 in 1954 and at 104.6 in 1964.

(c) to (e). Data for making such comparisons over the last three decades are not available. However, increased labour productivity, among other factors is essential for faster Economic growth which, in its turn, is just as essential for correspondingly increased gains and fair deal to labour.

Capacity of Vanaspati Industry

*407. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the present installed capacity of the vanaspati industry and the estimated requirement in the country ; and

(b) the efforts made by Government to increase the supply of Oilseeds and manufacturing capacity of the vanaspati industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) :

(a) Installed capacity	About 10 lakh tonnes per year.
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Estimated requirement during 1971.	About 6.30 lakh tonnes.
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(b) The following steps have been taken to increase supply of oilseeds and

manufacturing capacity for the vanaspati industry ;—

(1) To increase supply of oilseeds.

(a) Maximising indigenous production through :

- (i) adoption of package approach in large areas under assured rainfall and irrigated conditions ;
- (ii) extension of irrigation facilities ;
- (iii) multiple cropping, use of high yielding varieties wherever these have been developed ;
- (iv) adoption of moisture conservation and other dry-farming practices ;
- (v) cultivation of new oil-seed crops like soybean and sunflower seed.

(b) Import of soybean oil, copra, tallow and rapeseed to the extent necessary.

(2) To increase manufacturing capacity of the vanaspati industry.

(a) The industry was partially delicensed during the period September, 1968 to February, 1970, enabling the establishment of new factories or the expansion of existing units up to a capacity of 100 tonnes per day in either case, without need for a licence—provided that the total capacity of a group of factories under the same ownership, management or control did not exceed 200 tonnes per day. As a result a substantial increase in manufacturing capacity is now under way.

(b) Since October, 1966, the existing factories have been

allowed the facility of increasing their production to the extent of 25% over their licensed capacity, by addition of minor balancing equipment without need for obtaining a fresh licence therefor. However, during the de-licensed period referred to under (a), this facility was subject to the limit of 100 tonnes per day or 200 tonnes per day, as the case may be, referred to therein.

Radical and Progressive Policy of Industrial Relations

*408. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether leaders of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha and All India Trade Union Congress urged the Central Government on the 13th May, 1971 to evolve a policy of industrial relations on a more radical and progressive direction ; and

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

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

(b) No details were spelt out. The entire question of future industrial relations policy, however, is under Government's consideration.

Removal of Zonal Restrictions on Movement of Food-grains

*409. RAJMATA GAYATRI DEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the light of the record crop of food-grains this year, Government are thinking of removing the zonal restrictions imposed on the movement of the food-grains ; and

(b) if so, when ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

इस्पात का नियंत्रित

*410. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष इस्पात के नियंत्रित में काफी कमी करने के बारे में कोई निर्णय किया गया है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसमें भारत को विदेश व्यापार पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ; और

(ग) विश्व बाजार में भारत की क्या विधिनिरूपी और भविष्य में विदेशों में स्थापित किए जाने वाले भारतीय उद्योगों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री मोहन कुमार-मण्डलम) : (क) : जी हां। नियंत्रित के बारे में भरकार एक विनियमित नीति का अनुसरण कर रही है जिससे बढ़िया किस्म के इस्पात की घरेलू मांग को पूरा करने की आवश्यकता तथा नियंत्रित को बढ़ावा देने की आवश्यकता में उप-युक्त संतुलन स्थापित किया जा सके ।

(ख) और (ग). सभी बातों को देखते हुए भारत के विदेश-व्यापार पर कोई बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ने की उम्मीद नहीं है। हंजीनियरी सामान का नियंत्रित करने वाले उद्योगों के लिए आन्तरिक उपलब्धि बढ़ाने से उनके माल के नियंत्रित से बढ़िया किस्म के इस्पात के नियंत्रित की तुलना में अधिक आय होगी। जहां तक तूमरे देश में स्थापित किये जाने वाले भारतीय उद्योगों को इस्पात संलग्न करने का सम्बन्ध है, प्रत्येक मामले में प्रबंधन परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए निर्णय किया जाता है।

निजनी बौना गेहूं का उत्पादन

*411. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में गेहूं की अन्य किस्मों की तुलना में निजनी बौना गेहूं के उत्पादन में अधिक सफलता मिली है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो देश को किन-किन क्षेत्रों में निजनी बौना गेहूं की सफलतापूर्वक काश्त की जा सकती है तथा इसकी काश्त के विभिन्न तरीके क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने यह भी सुनिश्चित वर लिया है कि निजनी बौना गेहूं का उत्पादन ऐसे सूखे क्षेत्रों में भी उमी अनुपात में हो सकता है जहाँ सिंचाई की उचित मुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

कृषि भारतालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अष्ट्रा साहिब पी० शिवे) : (क) इस अवस्था में ऐसा कोई मूल्यांकन करना संभव नहीं है। गेहूं की ट्रिपल-जीन-बौनी किस्मों पर अनुसंधान का कार्य देश के विभिन्न अनुसंधान केन्द्रों में किया जा रहा है। गत फसल के मौसम में ऐसी तीन किस्में नियुक्त की गई थीं। लेकिन बीज की सीमित सप्लाई के कारण इसके अन्तर्गत सीमित क्षेत्र है। बड़े पैमाने पर खेती करने के पश्चात इन किस्मों की पूरी संभाव्य क्षतता का पता लगेगा।

(ख) जब तक पंजाब, हरियाणा, पश्चिम उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, दिल्ली तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के तराई क्षेत्र में इन किस्मों की खेती करने की सिफारिश की गई है। उनकी खेती की पद्धति, मृदा तथा जलवायु की परिस्थितियों के अनुसार स्थान-स्थान पर भिन्न-भिन्न है। मूल रूप से गेहूं की अन्य बौनी किस्मों की खेती में अपनाई जाने वाली पद्धति भिन्न नहीं है।

(ग) इस समय शुष्क क्षेत्रों में खेती करने के लिए ये किस्में अधिक उचित नहीं समझी गई हैं।

Exploratory Mining at Agnigundala Copper-Lead Project

*412. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in exploratory mining at the Agnigundala Copper-Lead project ;

(b) the results achieved so far ; and

(c) how long it will take to complete the exploratory mining programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMAGALAM) : (a) and (b). The Agnigundala copper-lead project comprise three blocks namely Bandalamottu, Nallakonda and Dhukonda. Exploratory mining programme started at Dandalamottu in July, 1970, envisages the driving of 2 adits, adit No. 1, 550 metres and adit No. 2, 240 metres in length, and Inclined drivage to the extent of 500 metres and Raise/Winze connections of the order of 17'0 metres. Upto 30.4.1971 the progress of drivage at adit No. 1 was 154 metres and at adit No. 2, 110 metres. The Inclined drivage progressed by 43 metres.

The Exploratory Mining Programme taken up at Nallakonda in January, 1971 envisages the sinking of two shafts, the main shaft upto a length of 200 metres and ancillary shaft, 100 metres, and opening of the mine at 2 levels upto a strike length of 200 metres. The work of sinking of the 2 shafts is currently in progress.

Dhukonda copper-lead deposit is adjacent to Nallakonda and as such, it is proposed to take up its development in conjunction with the development of Nallakonda in due course.

(c) The Exploratory Mining Programme for Bendalamottu is expected to be completed by December, 1972 and at Nallakonda by June, 1973.

De-rationing of Foodgrains

*413. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether controls are likely to be totally lifted in view of the improvement in supply of rationed food articles ;

(b) whether full quantities of rationed articles are not being purchased by the card holders and the ration shops have to face some difficulties in this respect ; and

(c) the names of the States in India where controls have been lifted and in which these are still prevailing and the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A statement indicating the position is laid on the table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-369/71.*]

Government have been following a pragmatic policy in respect of food controls. Relaxations are made as and when the food situation warrants. After taking into consideration the local conditions and other relevant factors, it was decided at the time of the Chief Ministers' Conference held in April, 1971 that a relaxation of rationing regulations in West Bengal was not desirable at this stage. Wheat and wheat products were de-rationed in Bombay with effect from 1st May, 1971. Controls exist now mainly in respect of rice. At the Chief Ministers' Conference held at New Delhi in September, 1970, it was agreed that restrictions on rice should continue with a view to maximising internal procurement of rice in the context of Government's decision to stop all concessional imports after 1971.

Relief offered by Official, Non-Official and Foreign Agencies for East Bengal Refugees

*414. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the proportion and exact value of the relief being rendered to the refugees from East Bengal by official, non-official and foreign agencies and the manner and method of their co-ordination ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : The Government of India have purely on humanitarian considerations decided to extend necessary relief assistance to the refugees coming from East Bengal in the wake of political strife and military repression there. All expenditure incurred in this connection is being borne by the Government of India. The Government of India have in view of the magnitude of the problem appealed to Governments of all countries and the United Nations Organisation to give necessary aid for carrying out relief operations. The extent of assistance received from foreign agencies as well as non-official voluntary organisations so far is not very significant in relation to the scale of expenditure involved. So far we have received or been assured aid worth only about Rs. 14 crores from foreign Governments, UN system and other International voluntary agencies.

In order to co-ordinate the efforts of aid of all kinds received from the various International Organisations, Foreign Governments and Voluntary Agencies and also for ensuring its proper distribution on the basis of actual requirements of the refugees, a Central Co-ordinating Committee has been set up by the Government of India on which the concerned Departments of the Government and other important International Organisations and Indian Red Cross Society are represented.

A similar Co-ordination Committee has been set up in the Branch Secretariat at Calcutta to ensure proper distribution of aid received to the various camps in accordance with their needs and requirements.

Import of Equipments from Russia for Bokaro Steel Plant

***415 SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether equipments for the Bokaro Steel Plant are sought for to be imported from Russia because of the continuing failure of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi ; and

(b) if so, the cost of the proposed imports from Russia ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) and (b). A proposal has been recently made by Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi, for import from the U.S.S.R. of about 5000 tonnes of certain completing items valued at about Rs. 750 lakhs for the manufacture of equipment for Bokaro Steel Plant. The details of the items and quantities are under negotiation with the USSR authorities.

Of the items proposed for imports, 1125 tonnes are bogies, which have to be imported due to non-availability from the private sector. The balance quantity is required to be imported to avoid delay in the construction schedule of Bokaro due to the inability of HEC, and some of its suppliers of castings and forgings, to adhere to their delivery schedules.

Personnel Requirements of Supply Missions in U.K. and U.S.A.

***416. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :** Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the study regarding the personnel requirement of Supply Missions in U.K. and U.S.A. has been completed ;

(b) if so, the result of the study ; and

(c) what follow-up action has been taken to reduce the staff in these Missions ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The strength of I.S.M., London is being reduced from 200 to 169 and that of I.S.M., Washington is being reduced from 111 to 101.

विश्व बैंक के एक दल द्वारा महाराष्ट्र में भूमिगत जल का सर्वेक्षण

417. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक के एक दल ने महाराष्ट्र में 63 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली एक योजना के सम्बन्ध में भूमिगत जल का सर्वेक्षण किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ;

(ग) क्या मरकार का विचार यह सुविधा अन्य राज्यों को भी देने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह सुविधा किस प्रकार दी जायेगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (धी अण्णा साहिब पो० शिवे) : (क) विश्व बैंक के एक दल ने महाराष्ट्र राज्य में भूमिगत जल संसाधनों और भूमि के विकास और फार्मों के यन्त्रीकरण के विकास के लिए 62.14 करोड़ रुपये की एक मंयुक्त कृषि ऋण परियोजना का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए मार्च-अप्रैल 1971 में भारत का दौरा किया ।

(ख) दल की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है ।

(ग) और (घ). विश्व बैंक गुजरात, पंजाब, आनंद प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु तथा हरियाणा प्रदेशों में कृषि ऋण परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराने को सहमत है । विश्व बैंक द्वारा मैसूर राज्य की परियोजना का मूल्यांकन कर लिया गया है तथा उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार राज्यों की परियोजनाओं का मूल्यांकन तैयार किया जा रहा है ।

**कपड़ा उद्योग के कर्मचारियों की मजूरी
में वृद्धि**

*418. श्री पूर्लचंद डागा : क्या अम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सरकारी क्षेत्र के "कपड़ा उद्योगों" के कर्मचारियों की मजूरी में गत दो वर्षों में कितनी वृद्धि की गई है ;

(ख) उम वृद्धि का आधार क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या इन कर्मचारियों की मजूरी में की गई वृद्धि अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बेतन में बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों के कारण की गई वृद्धि के अनुपात में नहीं की गई है ?

अम और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविंद बर्मा) : (क) से (ग) मृती कपड़ा उद्योग के लिए दूसरा केन्द्रीय मजदूरी बोर्ड 1964 में स्थापित हुआ और इसकी मिफारिशों सरकार ने अपने संकल्प डब्ल्यू० बी०८(15)/68, तारीख 17 मई, 1969 द्वारा स्वीकार कर ली। सरकारी क्षेत्र की मिलों में और उन मिलों में जिनकी व्यवस्था प्राधिकृत नियंत्रकों द्वारा की जाती है, मजदूरी बोर्ड की मिफारिशों की क्रियान्विति की स्थिति मालूम की जा रही है।

Negligence of Food Corporation of India in Procurement of Foodgrains

*419. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a report in the Statesman of the 24th May, 1971 saying that because of slow procurement of foodgrains by the Food Corporation of India, farmers have incurred colossal losses ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ; and

(c) whether Government have made any estimate of the total loss suffered by farmers due to the negligence of the Corporation and also due to unseasonal heavy rains and hailstorms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Government's attention has been drawn to the report in the 'Statesman' of the 24th May 1971, which appears to be based on a misapprehension. The rate of procurement of wheat during the current season is very much higher than during the corresponding periods of the preceding two years. Up to 4th June, 1971 the procurement of wheat in the current season was 28.81 lakh tonnes, as against 16.28 lakh tonnes and 15.12 lakh tonnes during the corresponding periods of the years 1970-71 and 1969-70 respectively. In procurement operations on such a colossal scale, in short period, certain difficulties and complaints are bound to arise and these have been sorted out by timely action.

2. There were unfortunately untimely rains in certain parts of Northern India, particularly in U.P., which caused damage to the crops and to the wheat crop. The extent of the loss suffered on this account is being assessed. Most of the losses have occurred in respect of grain either awaiting threshing or on the threshing floor with the farmers. It was an unexpected natural calamity for which no organisation can be held responsible. The Government of India and the Food Corporation of India however took prompt steps to meet the situation by lowering the specifications for purchase of wheat, so that as large quantities of rain-affected wheat as possible can be procured by the Food Corporation of India and other agencies which are procuring wheat.

Request to Pakistan for Financial Help for Refugees

*420 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(b) whether India has requested the Pakistan Government to bear the additional financial and other burdens of the refugees who have taken shelter in India ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) The Pakistan High Commissioner in New Delhi was given a note which inter-alia stated that the Government of India reserve the right to claim from the Government of Pakistan full satisfaction in respect of additional financial and other burdens that the Government of India have had to shoulder for affording relief to these Pakistani nationals.

(b) The Government of Pakistan have rejected the demand as being totally unacceptable.

Mortgaging of Assets to Financial Institutions under the Mineral Concessions Rules, 1960

1763. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the time taken for granting the permission under the Mineral Concessions Rules 1960 for mortgaging assets to Financial Institutions ;

(b) the number of cases which have come for intervention of Central Government and the time taken to dispose of such cases ;

(c) whether the statutory period of one year for disposal of the applications is sufficient for State Governments to dispose of the applications ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) This is not known, since it is the State Governments who are to grant the permission. If it is not disposed of within 12 months, the applicant is at liberty to file a revision petition to the Government of India under rule 54 of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960.

(b) During the last three years nine cases were received by the Central Govern-

ment, of which four cases were disposed of within a period of one month, two cases within two months and the remaining three cases were disposed of within a period of about five to seven months.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise, in view of (c) above.

आर एस-०९ लराव ट्रैक्टरों के प्रयोग से मध्य प्रदेश के किसानों को हुई हानि

1764. श्री गंगा चरण देवित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आर एस-०९ ट्रैक्टर, जो जर्मन लोकतन्त्रात्मक गणराज्य द्वारा सप्लाई किये गये थे, मध्य प्रदेश में भी कृषि कार्यों के लिए उपयोग में लाये गये हैं और क्या इसके परिणाम स्वरूप किसानों को हानि हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का इन किसानों को मुआवजा देने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्णा साहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) आर एस-०९ ट्रैक्टर मध्य प्रदेश कृषि उद्योग निगम की नियन्त्रित नहीं किये गये थे और न ही राज्य में कृषकों को बाटे गये थे ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

Problems Facing Cane Growers and Workers of Sugar Industry in South India

1765. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps being taken by Government to mitigate the hardships of the cane-growers and the workers of South India Sugar Mills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : As far as sugarcane growers are concerned, Government is fixing minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar

factories. As regards payment of sugarcane price, large arrears of payment have been reported by the factories. The State Governments concerned have been asked to take stringent measures including coercive steps to ensure early payment of arrears of sugarcane price by the factories. In addition, the following further steps have been taken :

- (1) Authorities concerned have been requested to arrange increased bank advances to sugar factories to enable them to pay arrears of cane price.
- (2) Releases of sugar for sale are now being made in proportion to stocks instead of in proportion to production in order to reduce the disparity in stocks of sugar with factories.
- (3) Restrictions or price, distribution and movement of sugar have been removed with effect from the 25th May 1971.

As far as the sugar factory workers are concerned, the main hardship relates to the implementation of the recommendations of the Second Central Wage Board. The recommendations of this Board have been accepted by the Central Government and the State Governments are looking after their implementation.

Procurement Target in Foodgrains by Food Corporation of India

1766. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has set up any target for food procurement in the current rabi season ;

(b) if so, the statistics thereof, State-wise ; and

(c) the prices at which each of the food items are being procured, and how these prices differ from those of the past three years, separately for each food item year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India is purchasing wheat as a price support measure in the States. There is no target of procurement as such as the Government is committed to purchase all quantities of wheat falling within the prescribed specification. The Corporation have, however estimated that they will purchase 40.25 lakh tonnes of wheat during 1971-72 marketing season in the country. No specific targets are fixed for the purchase of other rabi grains which are purchased against demand.

(c) The Food Corporation is purchasing wheat (except indigenous red) of fair average quality at Rs. 76/- per quintal during the current season. Other Rabi grains are purchased by the Corporation at prevailing market prices, as part of their commercial purchases. The statement showing the prices, for the last three years is attached,

Statement

Prices at which the Food Corporation of India procured wheat etc. during the last three years

Item	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1	2	3	4
Wheat*	Rs. 76/- (Superior Rs. 81/-)	Rs. 76/-	Rs. 76/-
Barley	Rs. 48.60 to Rs. 55/-	Rs. 57.81 to Rs. 59.13	Rs. 60 to Rs. 63.94
Arhar Whole	Rs. 78.64 to Rs. 89.34	No purchase was made	No purchase was made

*Except red indigenous variety.

1

2

3

4

Arhar Dal	No purchase was made.	Rs. 118/-	Rs. 163.40
Masoor Whole	No purchase was made.	Rs. 116/-	Rs. 101/-
Masoor Dal	Rs. 132.50	Rs. 137/-	No purchase was made.

मध्य प्रदेश में एल्यूमिनियम कारखाने की स्थापना

1767. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के गीवा और सतना जिलों में कच्चे एल्यूमिनियम के निक्षेप पाये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या वहाँ कोई एल्यूमिनियम कारखाना स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश के रेवा और सतना जिलों में अभी तक बाक्साइट के कोई भी आर्थिक महत्व के निक्षेप नहीं पाए गए हैं। सतना जिले में जाग पहाड़, राजा बाबा पहाड़, महाराजपुर पहाड़, मरदाह पहाड़, नाग पठार, अमगा मिर्गो पहाड़ी, ज्ञालावार पहाड़ी और अंधी पहाड़ी से एल्यूमिनियम लेटराइट और बाक्साइट के धरातलीय गोलाशील निक्षेपों के कुछ प्राप्तिस्थल बताए गए हैं। इन जिलों में से किसी भी जिले में एल्यूमिनियम संयंत्र को स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, अमरकंटक और फुटका पहाड़ क्षेत्रों के निक्षेपों पर आधारित मध्य प्रदेश में विलासपुर जिले के कोरबा में

पिलक सेवटर एल्यूमिनियम संयंत्र की स्थापना की जा रही है।

Upward Trend in Prices of Necessities of Life

1768. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the prices are increasing day by day due to cornering and Zonal restrictions of certain items such as oil, sugar, rice, kerosene oil etc. ;

(b) whether Government have found out any ways to check upward trend of prices of necessities of life ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Price position of rice (as also of other foodgrains), edible oils and sugar has generally shown a steady to easy undertone during the 1970-71 marketing season. In the case of kerosene oil, prices are fixed under the Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Order, 1970 issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, and the Government have not received any complaints regarding increase in prices due to cornering, etc. There are no zonal restrictions in respect of edible oils, sugar and kerosene oil. Restrictions on price, distribution and movement of sugar were removed from the 25th May, 1971 but regulation of releases of sugar for sale will continue in order to maintain adequate

supplies of the commodity at reasonable rates. Zonal restrictions imposed in the case of rice are intended to sub-serve the objectives of food policy, particularly the attainment of procurement targets and prevention of excessive rise in prices, and there have been no reports of cornering.

(a) and (c). Besides undertaking programmes for increasing domestic production, Government have been taking all possible measures, such as, public distribution of foodgrains and restrictions on their movement, regulation of imports/exports, tightening of bank credit, etc. to check the rise in prices of necessities.

Labour-Management Disputes in Public Undertakings

1769. SHRI CHANDRA SHIEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister had recently addressed any circular letters to all the Central Ministries advising them to consult the Union Labour Ministry on all issues relating to labour-management disputes in the public undertakings in their respective spheres ; and

(b) The number of cases of such disputes in which the Central Ministries consulted and did not consult the Labour Ministry, separately during the last two years, year-wise ; and

(c) the steps contemplated to streamline the procedure ?

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

(b) and (c). The procedure for Inter-Ministerial consultations in such matters is generally adequate. Such consultations, which can be formal and recorded or otherwise, taking place whenever there is occasion and are a continuing process.

Import of Tractors during 1971-72

1770. SHRI JADEJA :
DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of tractors imported during the year 1969-70 and 1970-71 and the countries of their origin ;

(b) whether actual imports were short of the sanctioned imports ;

(c) if so, reasons therefor ; and

(d) the number of tractors proposed to be imported during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) During 1969-70 and 1970-71, the following tractors were shipped :—

Year	Name of country	No. of tractors shipped.
1969-70	U.S.S.R.	4,224
	Czechoslovakia	3,050
	Rumania	1,204
	G.D.R.	1,998
		10,476
1970-71	U.S.S.R.	3,000
	Czechoslovakia	5,402
	Poland	3,200
	Yugoslavia	650
	Rumania	1,586
	U.K.	1,030
		14,888

(b) and (c). The actual imports were short of sanctioned imports for many reasons. Important of these are :—

1. Inability of foreign suppliers to offer the required quantity of tractors.
2. Time taken in price negotiations with foreign suppliers.
3. Tests of tractors were going on at the Budni Station and imports could not be cleared pending release of test reports.
4. Suspension of imports of remaining quantity of RS—09 tractors.

(d) The programme for the import of tractors against the requirement of 1970-71 is under consideration of Government. Actual import of tractors during the financial year 1971-72 will depend on the programme to be approved and the number of tractors received against orders placed during the previous years.

Setting up of Tobacco Development Board for clearing Stocks of Tobacco in Andhra Pradesh

1771 SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :—

(a) whether stocks of tobacco have accumulated in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) whether there has been a demand by the tobacco growers that there should be a Tobacco Development Board to help in clearing the unsold buffer stocks of tobacco ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SINDE) : (a) The present unsold stock of tobacco in Andhra Pradesh is reported to be negligible.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have examined a proposal for setting up a Tobacco Board and have decided that the constitution of a Board is not necessary.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का आर्थिक विकास

1772. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रयुक्त आर्थिक अनुमन्धान की राष्ट्रीय परिषद द्वारा आयोजित गोष्ठी में यह अनुभव किया गया था कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आर्थिक विकास की गति में तेजी लाने के लिए बाजारों की वर्तमान दो हजार की संख्या को बढ़ा कर चौदह हजार करने की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इम बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अच्छा-साहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक आर्थिक अनुमन्धान परिषद द्वारा अप्रैल, 1971 में बाजार नगरों तथा धोक विकास (मार्किट टाउन्स एण्ड कौसल डिवलेपमेंट) के मम्बन्ध में आयोजित विचार गोष्ठी के मन्दर्भ में तैयार किये गये एक पृष्ठभूमि कागजात में बताया गया था कि एक विचारण केन्द्र द्वारा 12 मील व्यास के क्षेत्र में समुचित रूप से सेवा की जा सकती है। 12500 से 14000 बाजार नगरों की आवश्यकता होगी, परन्तु इस कागजात में ही इन आंकड़ों को कोई विशेष महत्व नहीं दिया गया था।

पर्याप्त विचार विमर्श के उपरान्त, विचार गोष्ठी अपनी अन्तिम चर्चाओं में इस निर्णय पर पहुंची कि अन्तसंबंधित बाजारों की सुव्यवस्थित शृंखला पहले से ही विद्यमान है। अतः नये बाजारों नगरों की स्थापना की अपेक्षा इन बाजारों को सशक्त बनाने पर अधिक बल दिया जाना चाहिए।

(ख) विचार गोष्ठी द्वारा नये बाजार नगरों की स्थापना का कोई सुझाव नहीं दिया गया है, अतः प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Setting up of an Agency for Exploration of Export Potential of Indian Fruits

1773. SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are going to set up a co-ordinated agency for carrying out research, development and to explore the export potential of Indian fruits ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Government have no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

ऋण का शीघ्र भुगतान करने हेतु सरकारी समितियों के लिए आदर्श कानून

1774. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों को समय पर शीघ्र ऋण प्राप्त करने में कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार समस्त राज्यों के लिए कोई आदर्श कानून बनाने का है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पट्टाडिया) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार ने 1956 में एक समिति नियुक्त की, जिनने समग्र देश के लिए सामान्यतः उपयुक्त एक

मरल वैधानिक उपाय की मिफारिश करनी थी, जिससे कि इस आंदोलन की समन्वित प्रगति को सुकर बनाया जा सके। इस समिति ने एक आदर्श सहकारी समिति विधेयक, आदर्श सहकारी समिति नियमों और कुछ महत्वपूर्ण किस्मों की सहकारी समितियों के लिए आदर्श उप-विधियों के एक रोट के प्रारूप तैयार किए। इस समिति की रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकारों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों को आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए भेजी गई थी।

राष्ट्रीय विकास परिपद ने भी 1958 में हुई अपनी बैठक में सहकारी कानून तथा प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया, ताकि सहकारी आंदोलन के ठोम तथा द्रुत विकास को सुकर बनाया जा सके। ये सुझाव राज्य सरकारों को वर्ष 1959 में आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए सूचित किए गए थे। भारत सरकार भी सहकारी विधान को आर्थिक विकास के लिए आमनौर पर और ग्रामीण विकास के लिए विशेष तौर पर कारगर माध्यम बनाने के प्रश्न पर बारंबार विचार करती रही है और राज्य सरकारों को अपने कानूनों में उपयुक्त सशोधन करने की मिफारिश करती रही है। भारत सरकार की कुछ मिफारिशों से ग्रामीण समाज के आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े वर्गों को महकारी ऋण सुविधापूर्वक सुलभ करने की दिशा में स्पष्ट रूप में प्रभाव पड़ा है।

तथापि सहकारी विधान के एक आदर्श ढांचे के रूप में सहकारी विधि समिति की मिफारिशों और आदर्श विधि आज भी लागू है।

Crash Employment Programme in Orissa

1775. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the District-wise break up of the crash programme for removal of rural unemployment in the State of Orissa ; and

(b) the number of persons who have been provided with employment by this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Crash Scheme for Rural Employment provides for an allocation of Rs. 12.50 lakhs per district per annum during the remaining three years of the Fourth Plan (1971-72 to 1973-74). The Scheme envisages employment in every district to at least 1,000 persons for a period of about 10 months in a year at a wage not exceeding Rs. 100/- per month per head. The Orissa Government has recently submitted proposals for two districts under the scheme and these are being examined by the Central Government.

राजस्थान के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए द्रुत कार्यक्रम

1776. श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में 15 मई, 1971 तक किनने बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को, 1 अप्रैल, 1971 से चालू किये जाने वाले ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने मन्वन्धी द्रुतगमी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, रोजगार पर लगाया गया ;

(ख) उन जिले/लाकों के नाम क्या हैं जहां इस कार्यक्रम को मई, 1971 तक आरम्भ नहीं किया ; और

(ग) इसके कारण क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) राजस्थान राज्य के 12 जिलों में ग्राम रोजगार की स्वरित योजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न परियोजनायें शीघ्र ही कार्यान्वित की जाएंगी। राज्य सरकार से पहले कुछ प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए थे, परन्तु वे केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांतों के अनुसार नहीं थे। 4 जून को निम्नांकित 12 जिलों के बारे में पुनरीक्षित प्रस्ताव प्राप्त

हुए थे और 5 जून, 1971 को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उनके लिए मंजूरी दे दी गई थी :

1. अजमेर
2. अलवर
3. भरतपुर
4. बूंदी
5. चित्तोड़गढ़
6. जलौर
7. जयपुर
8. कोटा
9. पाली
10. मीकर
11. टोंक
12. सिरोही

शेष जिलों के बारे में प्रस्ताव अभी प्राप्त होने रहते हैं।

2. प्रत्येक जिले में लगभग 1,000 व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया जाना है।

Employees Provident Fund Claims in Tripura

1777. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Employees Provident Fund claims remaining to be settled upto 1970-71, in Tripura ;

(b) whether due to absence of a Regional Office at Agartala, it has become difficult for the workers and employees to take its help in getting their claims settled ;

(c) whether the Tripura Government has requested the Central Government to

start a separate Regional Office at Agartala ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : 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 is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under :—

(a) As on 31-3-71, the total No. of claims which remained unsettled in respect of Tripura stood at 152.

(b) For settlement of claims, it is not necessary for any member to visit the Regional Office.

(c) Yes.

(d) The work load in respect of the accounts pertaining to Tripura does not justify opening of a separate office for Tripura.

Assistance for Bangla Desh Refugees

1778. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :

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

(a) the assistance and the form in which it has been made available by foreign countries for Refugees from Bangla Desh, country-wise ; and

(b) the assistance received from internal resources ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) A statement showing the details of assistance offered by various countries and International Organisations as

relief for refugees from East Bengal is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-370/71].

(b) Most of the assistance from internal resources has been received by the State Governments directly. Details are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Assistance from World Bank for Development of Ground Water Resources and Land Farm Mechanisation

1779. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the States have submitted projects to the World Bank for development of ground water resources and land farm mechanisation ;

(b) if so, the names of these States ; and

(c) whether any amount has been sanctioned for some ?

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

(b) Gujarat, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Mysore and Maharashtra.

(c) Out of the seven States indicated above, the following five States have so far been sanctioned credit by the World Bank as indicating against them :—

States	Amount in dollars
1. Gujarat	35.00 million.
2. Punjab	27.50 million.
3. Andhra Pradesh	24.40 million.
4. Tamil Nadu	35.00 million.
5. Haryana	25.00 million.

In the remaining two States i.e. Mysore and Maharashtra, projects have been appraised by the World Bank and their reports are awaited.

Crop Security Loan System

1780. SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose introducing crop security loan system throughout India, instead of property security loan system, to help the sharecroppers and poor peasants ; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The cooperative Credit Societies in the country, have, by and large, adopted the Crop Loan System, according to which Short Term loans are being advanced to cultivators based on production programmes and repaying capacity. The guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India for financing agriculture by commercial banks emphasise that Crop Loan System should be adopted instead of making these loans against mortgage security. Thus the policy is to provide Short Term agricultural credit on the basis of the Crop Loan System. The tenants and share croppers may, therefore, obtain short-term loans for production purposes on the basis of their production programme and repaying capacity.

Mobile Hospitals for Bangla Desh People

1781. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any mobile hospitals were sent to border areas for helping the Bangla Desh people ; and

(b) what other assistance was provided to the people of Bangla Desh from the Indian side ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) No mobile hospitals were sent for helping the "Bangla Desh People" in East Bengal. Mobile hospital facilities exist for only refugees from East Bengal in India.

(b) None. Relief facilities and medical care are extended by Government to refugees from East Bengal who have crossed over to the border States in India.

Shelter in Schools and Colleges Buildings to Evacuees from East Bengal

1782. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether war evacuees from East Bengal have been housed in school and college buildings in the border areas of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura ;

(b) if so, the number of such educational institutions affected ;

(c) whether these educational institutions remained closed for giving shelters to war-evacuees ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to reopen these educational institutions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the border States and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

Report of Protein Advisory Committee of Food and Agriculture Organisation

1784. SHRI P. GANGADEB : SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the Report of the Protein Advisory Group of the Food and Agricultural Organisation in which it has been stated that more than 19 million children under the age of five in developing countries are in danger of death ;

(b) if so, the names of the affected countries ;

(c) whether it has also been stated in the Report that Algae could be successfully

substituted for milk in children's diet in India where large numbers of them received less than the necessary daily ration of milk ;

(d) if so, the other points suggested in regard to India ; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (e). A copy of the report of the Protein Advisory Group, referred to in the question, has been called for and on receipt of the report, the information asked for will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Recommendations of Mission sent by United Nations' High Commission for Refugees about Refugees from East Bengal

1785. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

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

(a) whether the 3-man Mission under the leadership of Mr. Charles Mace, Deputy High Commissioner of the United Nations' High Commission for Refugees that came to India to assess the problem of refugees from East Bengal has submitted any report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on its return ;

(b) the recommendations of the Charles Mace Mission in regard to relief to be provided to these refugees on short term as well as on long term basis ; and

(c) the action taken by India's Ambassador to the United Nations to ensure that the U.N.O. discusses and takes appropriate decisions on this Report so that the financial liability for providing relief and long term maintenance of these refugees are shared by the international community ?

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

(b) The report is in the nature of providing a background to the situation regarding the East Bengal Refugees. It portrays the pathetic state of terror-stricken, miserably-clad and underfed refugees arriving from East Bengal, describes the arrangements made by the Government of India to provide relief to them and gives details of requirements given to the team by the Government of India for food-grains, shelter, medicines, transport etc. which were needed for a refugee population estimated at that time at 3 millions for a period of six months. The report is intended to enable foreign Governments to make assessments of the quantum of relief that they could provide in keeping them with the United Nations Secretary-General's appeal to all Nations and Private Organisations for emergency assistance.

(c) The Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations has been in touch with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. He also intervened in the meeting of the Economic and Social Council of the UN (ECOSOC) at its 50th Session held in New York from 26th April to the 21st May, 1971. Our Representative made three statements, two in the Social Committee of the Council on 12th and 17th of May, 1971, and third at the Plenary meeting on 21st May, 1971, wherein he dealt with broader aspect of East Bengal problem and also put forward concrete suggestions to solve the refugee problem.

Progress of Tubewell Project in Delhi

1736. SHRI A. N. CHAWLA : SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a news item appearing in the 'Evening News' dated the 28th April, 1971 under the heading 'Tubewell Project makes no Headway' to the effect that the Development Department to Delhi Administration had drawn funds for tubewell projects under the Applied Nutrition Project sponsored by the United Nations International Children's Emergency fund, kept them with it and deposited them back in the Treasury without utilising them ;

(b) the reasons for which the amount was kept unutilised for a long period ;

(c) the persons held responsible for the negligence ; and

(d) when it is proposed to sink tubewells, their locations and the number of Tubewells proposed to be sunk ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Delhi Administration, who is aware of the news item referred to, has reported that the funds drawn from the Treasury on 31st March, 1970 are being used for construction of tubewells under the Applied

Nutrition Programme. It is not true that the funds have been deposited back without utilising them for the purpose for which they were drawn. It may be added that the Applied Nutrition Programme is sponsored by the Government of India and the UNICEF assists by supply of specified equipment and certain cash grants.

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

(d) It was proposed to sink 12 tubewells. Eight have since been completed. Work on two tubewells had to be given up as water could not be struck. Work on two other tubewells is in progress. Their locations are given below :

(i)	Government Higher Secondary School, Shinghu,	Alipur Block	
(ii)	—do— Puthkhurd	„	
(iii)	—do— Tikari.	„	
(iv)	—do— Narela	„	
(v)	— do — Jharoda Kalan,	Najafgarh Block	Work has been completed in these tubewells.
(vi)	—do— Daulatpur,	„	
(vii)	—do— Jaunti,	Nangloi Block	
(viii)	—do— Mundka,	„	
(ix)	—do— Bankner,	Alipur Block	Work on these tubewells has been given up.
(x)	—do— Kanjhawala,	Nangloi Block	
(xi)	—do— Rithala,	Nangloi Block	
(xii)	—do— Ranikhera,	Nangloi Block	Work is in progress in these tubewells.

Auditing of Accounts of New Friends Cooperative House Building Society, New Delhi

1788. SHRI S. N. SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether as required under Section 124 (1) of Bombay Cooperative Societies Act,

1925 as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi, the Registrar of Cooperative Societies or any person authorised by him audited the accounts of New Friends Cooperative House Building Society, New Delhi from year to year ; and

(b) whether the Chartered Accountant who audited the accounts of the Society for

the year ending June 1970 was appointed by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) The statutory audit of the New Friends Cooperative House Building Society, New Delhi, has been conducted upto the year 1968-69 by the nominees of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi

(b) The statutory audit for the year ending June 1970 has not yet been completed. The chartered accountant who is stated to have audited the accounts for this year was not appointed by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies.

Programme for Training Apprentices in Industrial Establishments

1789. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a short-fall in the implementation of the programme for training apprentices in industrial establishments ; and

(b) the extent of the shortfall and the factors responsible for it such as the lack of facilities available for training ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). The number of apprentices actually in position at the end of 1970-71 was 46,438 as against the Fourth Plan target of 75,000. The progress could be better. Some of the factors which have impeded more brisk progress are : lack of adequate response on the part of some establishments and lack of training facilities in the case of the smaller establishments, lower rates of stipends and lack of hostel facilities.

C.B.I. Investigation in Andhra Fertilizer Transport Scandal

1790. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU ; SHRI B. N. REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the investigation into the Andhra Fertilizer Transport Scandal by Central Bureau of Investigation ; and

(b) when the investigation is likely to be over ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The matter is still under investigation by the C.B.I.

(b) According to the present indications given by the C.B.I. the inquiry is likely to take another five to six months.

Improvement of Agriculture Economy from a Subsistence Level

1791. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present Fourth five-Year Plan will be revised to make it job-oriented and also transfer agricultural economy from the subsistence level to that of getting substantial incomes by the small farmers ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Re-appraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan is going on in the Planning Commission one of the objectives being to make it as much employment-oriented as possible. The question whether the existing special programmes, such as, those for small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, require expansion or change is also being considered.

Research in Effectiveness of Insecticides and Pesticides

1792. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the insecticides and pesticides that are being used by the farmers in the country are losing their effect on the control of pests as the crops are becoming immune ; and

(b) whether any research is being made to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The problem of insecticides losing their effectiveness in the control of pests, which has already become quite serious in advanced countries, has just begun in India. The cases in which this phenomenon has been definitely recognised, being (a) the singhara beetle against BCG and DDT and tobacco caterpillar against BHC among the field pests and (b) the red flour beetle against malathion in the case of the pests of stored grains. The resistance in the case of the field pests has been so far localised but that of the stored product pest against malathion has been detected from several places.

(b) Yes, Sir. The research is being carried out in the Indian Agriculture Research Institute, New Delhi. It includes periodic determination of relative toxicity of various insecticides to each of the important pests ; studies on the development of insecticide resistance in insects and their cross resistance to other animals, and *ad hoc* solutions of the resistance problems as and when they are detected.

Application for Manufacture of Ferromanganese

1793. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications pending clearance on the 31st March, 1971 for the manufacture of ferromanganese ;

(b) the number of applications recommended by M.M.T.C. during the year ; and

(c) the places and the time by which the factories will come up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (c). Only one formal application for the setting up of a new industrial undertaking for the manufacture of 45,000 tonnes of high carbon and low carbon ferromanganese by M/s. Universal Ferro & Phillip Bros.

(India) Ltd., Bombay, in Manecknagar, Tumsar (Maharashtra), is pending finalisation with Government as on 31-3-71. The time by which the unit is likely to come is not yet finally known as it will depend upon the timely finalisation of various other arrangements, such as, import of necessary capital equipment etc.

(b) Does not arise as MMTC are not required to make any recommendation in such cases.

Development of Horticulture Industry

1794. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any plan to develop horticulture industry in the country ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

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

(b) Statement is attached.

Statement

Development of horticulture industry in the Fourth Plan lays emphasis on (i) increasing general production for supplying certain minimum needs of the people ; and (ii) to increase production with a view to achieving sizeable export of fresh fruits and fruit products so as to earn a significant amount of foreign exchange. To achieve these objectives the following programmes are being developed :

(A) State Sector Programmes

(1) For raising new orchards long term loans at the rate of Rs. 1,500 per acre for apples ; Rs. 1,000 per acre for other hilly fruits ; Rs. 3,000 per acre for grapes ; Rs. 500 per acre for other fruits, and Rs. 1,000 per acre for banana and pine-apple are being recommended.

(2) Emphasis on setting up of new progeny orchards-cum-nurseries.

(3) Intensification of training of gardeners.

(4) Rejuvenation of existing orchards through intensive cultivation.

(5) Emphasis on intensive cultivation of vegetables in big and industrial cities and promotion of kitchen gardening.

(B) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Two Centrally Sponsored Schemes for organising production and exports of fruits (banana, mango and pinc-apple) and white onion for dehydration are under consideration.

बिहार द्वारा देहानों में बेरोजगारी दूर करने सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम के लिये विस्तीर्ण सहायता की मांग

1795. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के देहानों में बेरोजगारी दूर करने के द्रुत कार्यक्रम के लिए 1.75 करोड़ रुपये की राशि दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बिहार सरकार ने इस योजना के लिए 5 करोड़ रुपये की राशि मांगी थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

कृषि भंगालय में राज्य अंची (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). ग्राम रोजगार की त्वरित योजना के अंतर्गत बिहार सरकार को 1971-72 के लिए 212.50 लाख रुपए की धनराशि राज्य के सबह जिलों के लिए मंजूर की गई है। यह धनराशि इस योजना के अंतर्गत 12.50 लाख रुपया प्रति जिला प्रति वर्ष के मानक प्रावधान पर आधारित है। राज्य सरकार ने 4 करोड़ रुपये देने के लिए अनुरोध किया था। केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य के अनुरोध की जांच कर रही है।

Central Assistance for Haryana and Kerala under Crash Programme for Rural Employment

1796. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation of funds made to different States under the crash programme for removal of rural unemployment ;

(b) whether some States like Kerala and Haryana have complained that the funds allotted to them for the programme are not sufficient to meet their needs ;

(c) if so, whether these States will be provided with additional funds ; and

(d) the actual progress made in different States in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). Allocations to the State Government and Union Territories under the Crash Programme for Rural Employment are made at the rate of Rs. 12.50 lakhs per district per annum. Some of the State Governments, including Kerala and Haryana, have suggested that allocations be made with reference to the number of blocks in the districts or in rural proportion to the population in the districts rather than on the basis of Rs. 12.50 lakhs per district. This suggestion is under consideration of the Government.

(d) Proposals received from the State Governments of Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Rajasthan and the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa, Daman and Diu, Manipur, Pondicherry, Tripura, Chandigarh and Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands have already been sanctioned and necessary funds placed with the State Governments and Union Territories. Proposals received from the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mysore, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of NEFA are under examination and would be sanctioned soon.

Supply of Tank Armour Plates by HSL to Ministry of Defence

1798. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :

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

(a) whether the Hindustan Steel Ltd have failed to supply tank armour plates order placed by the Ministry of Defence ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAIKH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). As the matter pertains to Defence requirements, it will not be in the public interest to disclose details.

Employees Provident Fund Dues with Employers

1799. SHRI S.A. MURUGANAN-THAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of industries have failed to pay their contribution to the Provident Funds of the employees ;

(b) if so, what is the outstanding arrears from the employers at present ;

(c) the names of the first ten companies who top the list of defaulters and the amount due from each of them ; and

(d) the steps taken to realise the arrears ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : The administration of Employee's Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the employee's Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Funds authorities have reported as under :—

(a) and (b). As on the 31st December, 1970 a sum of about Rs. 1576 lakhs was due from the employers of defaulting unexempted establishments on account of the employers' shares of provident fund contribution as well as arrears of precoverage accumulation and those on account of cancellation of exemption.

(c) The names of the first ten unexempted defaulting establishments which were at the top of the list of defaulters together with the amount due from them as on the 31st December, 1970 is given below :—

Name of the Establishment	Approximate amount in default (in lakhs of Rs.)
1. India United Group of mills, Bombay.	262.22
2. Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd., Indore.	61.10
3. New Victoria Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur.	37.64
4. Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills Ltd., Indore.	34.09
5. Hira Mills Ltd., Ujjain	31.87
6. Sholapur Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Sholapur.	30.83
7. Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur.	27.95
8. Model Mills Nagpur Ltd., Nagpur.	24.52
9. Atherton West & Co. Ltd., Kanpur.	21.58
10. Somasundaram Mills (P) Ltd., Coimbatore.	18.27

(d) Legal action by way of prosecution/recovery proceedings has been initiated against most of the defaulting unexempted establishments. Criminal cases for breach of trust have also been initiated against certain defaulting employers. Certain establishments have entered into agreements for paying arrears along with current dues according to the Schemes of payment settled with the State Governments/ Employees' Provident Fund Organisation.

Jobs for Persons Affected by Ban on Sale of Khoya

1800. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the remedy Government have suggested to provide jobs to the persons being rendered jobless every summer due to imposing ban on the sale of khoya and 'khoya' products ; and

(b) the total number of persons who become jobless due to this ban in the Union Territory of Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Government have not suggested any remedy. Since, as far as Government are aware persons engaged in connection with sale of Khoya and Khoya products do not deal with these items exclusively but with other sweets and kindred articles which provide them employment during the short period the ban is in force.

(b) This information is not available.

Quarters for Mine Workers

1801. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTA-CHARYYA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of workers in the Gua and Baragamda Iron Ore and Managanese Ore Mines have not been provided with quarters with water and electricity facilities ;

(b) if so, the names of the mines which have not provided quarters to the workers :

(c) the total number of workers to be provided with housing facilities ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (d). Houses are provided to workers in mines by the mine managements. So far as the Iron Ore mines are concerned, a Statutory Welfare Fund has been set up to supplement the efforts of mine managements in the matter of housing and other facilities. No such Statutory Welfare Fund has been set up for managanese mine workers. As such information is not available with the Government in respect of manganese workers.

A statement showing the housing position of mine workers in Gua and Baragamda Iron ore mines is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-371/71]. The total number of iron ore mine workers who are yet to be provided with houses is 2384.

Efforts are being made to get additional houses constructed with the resources available from the Iron Ore Mines Cess Welfare Fund. Housing Schemes are accorded high priority for implementation. A Committee was also set up in 1969 to recommend *inter alia* housing schemes for iron ore miners. The recommendations of the Committee in respect of two Housing Schemes have been accepted and they are being adopted for implementation.

Misappropriation of Provident Fund Contribution in M/s. Somasundaram Mills Private Limited, Coimbatore

1802. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the misappropriation Rs. 19 lakhs of Provident Fund contributions of workers of M/s. Somasundaram

Mills Pvt. Ltd., Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu ;

(b) whether any action has been taken by Government against the management to collect the Provident Fund arrears ;

(c) if so, what ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : 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 is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under :—

(a) to (c). As on 28-2-1971, M/s. Somasundaram Mills (Private) Ltd., Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu were in default of about Rs. 18.37 lakhs of both shares of provident fund contributions. In July, 1970, the State Government had allowed several defaulting textile mills, including this establishment, to clear the arrears of provident fund dues by instalments. But the establishment did not comply with the instalmental Scheme. Accordingly, Revenue recovery certificates have been issued for the entire amount. Prosecution cases under Section 14 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act are under progress. Action under Section 406/409 of Indian Penal Code has also been initiated. The State Government and the District Collector have also been approached for recovery of the dues.

Adjustment of Sugar-cane Price

1803. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether minimum price of sugar-cane for the last year is adjusted on the basis of an index of prices of competing crops so as to preserve the parity between the price of sugar-cane, on the one hand, and the price of competing crops on the other ;

(b) whether Government are inclined to follow the above principle as one of the

basis for fixation of minimum price of sugar-cane ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The minimum price of sugar-cane is fixed having regard to the factors laid down in clause 3 of the Sugar-cane (Control) Order, 1966. These are :

- (a) the cost of production of sugar-cane ;
- (b) the return to the grower from alternative crops and the general trend of prices of agricultural commodities ;
- (c) the availability of sugar to the consumer at a fair price ;
- (d) the price at which sugar produced from sugarcane is sold by producers of sugar ; and
- (e) the recovery of sugar from sugarcane ;

(b) and (c). The return to the growers from alternative crops and the general trend of prices of agricultural commodities is already one of the principles which is taken into account for the purpose of fixation of cane price.

Inquiry Committee on Sugar Industry

1804. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Inquiry Committee set up by Government on Sugar Industry has made any arrangement for taking or consulting representatives of Cane Growers Associations and Workers' Unions either Industry-wise or State-wise ;

(b) whether Government have issued any directions to the Committee in this regard ;

(c) if not, the arrangements made for assessing the real requirements of each

industry as proclaimed by Government ; and

(d) the time fixed for completion of the work of the Inquiry Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Sugar Industry Inquiry Commission already has on its members representing the interests of sugar-cane growers and sugar factory workers. Government have also prescribed its terms of reference. The Commission will during the course of its deliberations and before making its recommendations, consult all interests it considers necessary, including representatives of sugarcane growers and sugar factory workers.

(d) As per the terms of appointment of the Commission on the 28th September, 1970, the Commission are required to submit their report to the Government by the 31st August, 1971. But, they have asked for extension of time by one year and the matter is under consideration.

Implementation of Wage Board Awards in Manganese Mines of Baragema and Gua Area of Bihar

1805. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the non-implementation of the Wage Board awards in the iron ore and manganese mines of Baragema and Gua area of Bihar ;

(b) if so, the reasons for non-implementation of the awards ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement the award in these mines ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) Out of 16 Iron Ore Mines, 4 are reported to have implemented the recommendations of the Wage Board partially ; the remaining 12 have not implemented the recommendations. No Wage Board was set up for manganese mines.

(b) and (c). The recommendations are not enforceable statutorily and implementation has to be secured mainly through persuasion and advice. Necessary efforts in this regard are continued to be made.

Report by the Committee on Water Supply in Collieries

1806. SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Committee was set up at the 10th Session of Industrial Committee on Coal Mining held at Dhanbad on 30th January, 1967 on the problem of water supply in the collieries ;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report ;

(c) their main recommendations ; and

(d) the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (d). A three man Sub-Committee set up in pursuance of the decision of the Industrial Committee on Coal Mining (30th January, 1967) made certain recommendations for expediting implementation of water supply schemes and payment to the colliery managements under the Subsidy Scheme of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund. These recommendations and action taken thereon are indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-372/71].

Introduction of Concept of Water Management in Agriculture

1807. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director-General of Indian Council of Agricultural Research has urged upon the agricultural scientists to introduce the concept of water management into agricultural so that huge acreage of land,

was saved from the acute problem of soil salinity every year;

(b) if so, whether he has also urged that effective use of the country's water resources for increasing agricultural production through multiple cropping should be made; and

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

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

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research emphasizes the concept of scientific water management for increasing agricultural production which also saves large areas of irrigated land from becoming saline.

(b) Yes.

The multiple cropping and scientific use of water resources are advocated for increasing agricultural production.

(c) The Union Government have already taken up multiple cropping programme and water management pilot projects for increasing agricultural production.

शहरों में रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने के लिए हुत कार्यक्रम

1808. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने शहरों में रहने वाले लोगों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कोई हुत कार्यक्रम बनाया है अथवा क्या सरकार का विचार उनको अपना कारोबार अपरम्परा करने के लिए कुछ विशेष वित्तीय अथवा अन्य सहायता देने का है; और

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

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविंद बर्मा) : (क) और (ख). शहरी इलाके के लिए इस नाम का कोई कार्यक्रम गरकार ने नहीं तैयार किया है। फिर भी चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कृषि, उद्यान, परिवहन, संचार, भिन्नाई व विजली और शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण, स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन के क्षेत्र में ही रहे विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रमों के कारण बेरोजगार लोगों (जिनमें शहरी इलाके के लोग भी शामिल हैं) के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा नियुक्ति अवधर जुटाने के सतत् प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

इन्जीनियरी के येजुगाटों डिप्लोमा प्राप्त लोगों को स्वनियोजन की सुविधा दिलाने के लिए एक योजना उद्यमी इन्जीनियरों की महायता व प्रशिक्षण शीर्षक से चल रही है। योजना का उद्देश्य इस श्रेणी के बेरोजगार लोगों का उद्योग संचालक के रूप में विकास करने के लिए उपयोगी प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम तैयार करना है। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस हेतु 3 करोड़ 40 (एक करोड़ प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम चलाने के लिए और दो करोड़ उद्योग स्थापना के लिए वित्तीय महायता देने के लिए) की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसके अलावा स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की ऋण नीति में भी मुधार दिया जा रहा है ताकि उन लोगों को जो अपना निजी उद्योग स्वयं स्थापित करना चाहते हैं वहुत आसानी से ऋण मिल सके।

सन् 1971-72 के बजट में 25 करोड़ रुपयों की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसका उपयोग शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को राहत देने हेतु बनी योजनाओं के परिचालन में किया जायगा। इसका लाभ कस्बों और शहरों में रहने वाले शिक्षित बेरोजगार लोगों को भी मिलेगा।

Export of Steel

1809. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

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

(a) whether Government have decided not to allow any export of steel during the current year ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Government is following a regulatory policy in respect of exports so that a proper balance is achieved between the need to satisfy indigenous demand and that to promote export to the maximum extent possible.

Formation of Billet Re-Rollers Committee

1810. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to form a Billet Re-rollers Committee ; and

(b) if so, its functions ?

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

(b) A copy each of the relevant Notifications is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L1-373/71].

मध्य प्रदेश में ग्राहियर में ढोरों की मुख्य तथा खुर की बीमारियों के लिए टीकों का उत्पादन करने हेतु संस्थान की स्थापना

1811. श्री हुसम अब्द कलाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में ढोरों को सामान्यता मुख्य तथा खुर की बीमारियां हो जाती हैं

जिनके परिणामस्वरूप वहां प्रतिवर्ष बहुत बड़ी संख्या में ढोर मर जाते हैं।

(ख) क्या इन बीमारियों के लिए टीकों का उत्पादन इस समय बहुत ही सीमित भावामें इन्डियन वैटरीनरी रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, इज्जतनगर में किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) क्या इन टीकों का उत्पादन करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के ग्राहियर प्रभाग के किसी भी जिले में एक संस्थान स्थापित करने का सरकार का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि भंडालय में राज्य मंत्री(श्री शेर जिह) :

(क) पशु-चिकित्सा सेवा निदेशालय, मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा भेजी गई रिपोर्ट के अनुसार वर्ष 1970 के दौरान उनके राज्य में खुर तथा मुह पके रोग से 13059 गाये तथा भैंस पीड़ित थी, जिनमें से 13 की मृत्यु की सूचना मिली थी।

(ख) जी हां, फिर भी, भारतीय पशु-चिकित्सा अनुसंधान संस्थान की खुर तथा मुह पके रोग विरोधी टीके के निर्माण करने की उत्पादन क्षमता को हाल ही में बढ़ाया गया है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार के सम्मुख इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ) खुर तथा मुह पके रोगों के लिए प्रयोग होने वाले टीके के उत्पादन के लिए अत्यन्त ही आधुनिकतम तकनीकों, उपकरणों, रसायनों तथा कांच के सामान की आवश्यकता होती है जोकि देश में उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं। हाल ही में यह निर्णय किया गया है कि इसके उत्पादन को अधिक बढ़ाने के लिए बंगलौर में एक उत्पादन केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए डेनिश सहायता का लाभ उठाया जाए। अन्य केन्द्रों की स्थापना के प्रश्न पर इस केन्द्र के संचालन के अनुभव प्राप्त करने के बाद हीं विचार किया जा सकता है।

दुर्घट सप्लाई योजना हेतु मध्य प्रदेश
को अनुदान

1812. श्री हुक्म सचिव कल्पवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1968-69, 1969-70 और 1970-71 के विनीय वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में दुर्घट सप्लाई योजनाओं हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा गज्य सरकार को कुल कितना अनुदान दिया गया और कितना दुर्घट-पाउडर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) वित वर्ष 1971-72 में राज्य सरकार को कितना अनुदान और दुर्घट पाउडर दिया जायेगा ।

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री(श्री शेर सिंह) :

(क) भोपाल नगर में दुर्घट कमी के मौसम के दौरान जब दुर्घट उत्पादन में साधारणतः कमी हो जाती है, उम दुर्घट विनरण की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को दुर्घट चूर्ण उपलब्ध किया गया । मध्य प्रदेश को विए गये दुर्घट चूर्ण की मात्रा नीचे दी गयी है :—

1968-69	52.013 मीटर टन	(यह अनुदान था, क्योंकि यह विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम से सहायता के रूप में मिला था)
1969-70	28.00 „	(13 मीटर टिन विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम सप्लाई का अनुदान और अनुदान के रूप में दिया गया और 15 मीटरी टन वाणिज्यिक आयात से)
1970-71	65.000 मीटरी टन	(वाणिज्यिक आयात)

(ख) 190 मीटरी टन के आवंटन को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है और इसमें से, अप्रैल-जून की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए 100 मीटरी टन का नियतन कर दिया गया है । राज्य सरकार ने अब अपनी मांग को 100 मीटरी टन से कम करके 70 मीटरी टन करने का अनुग्रह किया है ।

छोटे किसानों के लिए विकास योजनाओं हेतु मध्य प्रदेश को अनुदान

1813. श्री हुक्म सचिव कल्पवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के 75 प्रतिशत किसानों के पास 10 एकड़ से भी कम भूमि है ;

(ख) क्या उस राज्य में उक्त किसानों की संख्या को देखते हुए राज्य सरकार ने उस राज्य

के लिए कम से कम पांच विकास योजनाओं स्वीकृत करने हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है ;

(ग) क्या गज्य सरकार ने मुरैना, टीकम-गढ़ और छत रपुर जिलों में इन योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए अनुदानों की मांग की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो राज्य सरकार ने कितने अनुदान की मांग की है और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस बारे से क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री अग्निशम पहाड़िया) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में 74.4 प्रति-भूमि छोटे कृषकों की जोतें 10 एकड़ या उससे कम हैं ;

(ख) तथा (ग), राज्य सरकार ने अपने राज्य में लघु कृषकों की विशाल संख्या को

देखते हुए राज्य में लघु कृषक विकास एजेन्सी परियोजनायें चलाने का आशय प्रकट किया था। किन्तु योजना के मार्गदर्शी स्वरूप तथा इस प्रयोग का परीक्षण देश के विभिन्न भागों में करने की बांधनीयता को देखते हुए और प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था तथा योजना की सुनिश्चित सफलता से मन्वन्धित अन्य घटकों को दृष्टि में रखते हुये, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को अन्य अधिकांश राज्यों के समान आधारों पर ही तीन लघु कृषक विकास एजेन्सी परियोजनायें आवश्यक करने का निश्चय किया गया था। छिदवारा तथा रतलाम उज्जैन की परियोजनाओं की संस्थीकृति के उपरान्त, विलासपुर की परियोजना राज्य सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा बतायी गई प्राथमिकता के आधार पर स्वीकार की गई थी। भारत सरकार को टीकमगढ़—छन्दरपुर जिलों से कोई परियोजना रिपोर्ट नहीं प्राप्त हुई है।

(घ) चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना की अवधि में प्रत्येक लघु कृषक विकास एजेन्सी परियोजना का परिव्यय 1.5 करोड़ रुपये (आ०सन्त) होगा। इस आधार पर मध्य प्रदेश की तीनों परियोजनायें कुल 4.5 करोड़ रुपये के नियन्त्रण की अधिकारी होंगी, बास्तें कि परियोजनाओं की प्रगति अनुमोदित कार्यक्रम के अनुरूप हो।

यहां यह भी स्पष्ट कर दिया जाये कि लघु कृषक विकास एजेन्सियों परियोजनाओं के माध्यमात्र, दुर्ग तथा भिहार जिलों के लिए भी मान्य कृषकों (जिनकी जोतें 2.5 एकड़ से कम हैं) और कृषि श्रमिक के लिए एक-एक करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की दो परियोजनायें भी राज्य में कार्यान्वयित की जा रही हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश के देहातों में रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने की ओरका

1814. श्री हुकुम अन्व कल्याण :
श्री औंकार लाल बैरबा :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को उत्तर

प्रदेश सरकार से प्रामील क्षेत्रों में रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने सम्बन्धी योजना मिली है;

(ख) इस योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये राज्य सरकार ने कितनी वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है; और

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों के लिये रोजगार की व्यवस्था की जायेगी?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने राज्य के 54 जिलों के लिए लगभग 675 लाख रु. के प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं।

(ग) इस योजना में प्रत्येक जिले में कम से कम 1,000 व्यक्तियों को वर्ष भर में लगभग 10 गजीनों के लिये अधिक से अधिक 100 रु. प्रतिमास प्रति व्यक्ति तक की मजदूरी पर रोजगार देने की परिकल्पना बीं गई है।

देहातों में रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश की योजना

1815. श्री हुकुम अन्व कल्याण :
श्री औंकार लाल बैरबा :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य के देहाती क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई योजना बनाई है;

(ख) इस योजना के अनुसार कितने जिलों में रोजगार के अवसर पैदा किये जायेंगे और राज्य के प्रत्येक जिले में ऐसे कितने अवसर पैदा किये जायेंगे और आरम्भ में कितने व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था की जायेगी; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त योजना को क्रियान्वयित करने के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 1970 में राज्य सरकार को कितनी राशि दी गई थी। और क्यों

1971-72 के लिये कितनी धनराशि की मांग की गई है ?

कृषि भ्रंशालय में राजव संबो (भी शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ। धनराशि की त्वरित योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक मध्य प्रदेश के उन चालीस जिलों के लिए प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हो चुके हैं। सोलह जिलों के प्रस्तावों को मौजूद किया जा चुका है।

(ख) इस योजना को राज्य के रामस्न 43 जिलों में लागू करने का प्रस्ताव है। प्रत्येक जिले में कम से कम 1000 व्यक्तियों को ज्यादा में ज्यादा 100 रु. प्रतिमास प्रति व्यक्ति तक की मजदूरी पर वर्ष भर में लगभग 10 महीनों की अवधि के लिये रोजगार सुलभ किया जायगा।

(ग) यह योजना पहली अंड्रैल, 1971 से बंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के रूप में चालू की गई है और 1970-71 में कोई धनराशि नहीं दी गई थी। 1971-72 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को इसके 43 जिलों के लिए 12.50 लाख रु. प्रति जिला प्रतिवर्ष की दर से कुल 537.50 लाख रु. की धनराशि दिए जाने की मम्पावना है।

Committee on Rehabilitation of Disabled Miners

1816. SHRI ROBIN SEN :
SHRI B. N. REDDY :

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

(a) whether Government have set up any Committee under the Chairmanship of Director-General of Mines Safety to go into the problem of disabled Miners and their rehabilitation ;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report ; and

(c) if so, the broad recommendations of the report and the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) Not yet.

(c) Does not arise.

Expert Committee on Working Hours for Mine Workers

1817. SHRI ROBIN SEN :
DR. SARDISH ROY :

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

(a) whether Government have set up an Expert Committee to go into the question of working hours for Mine workers ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Expert Committee ; and

(c) if no report has been submitted the reason for the delay and when it is going to be submitted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) A Committee has been set up to carry out investigations into the occurrence of fatigue amongst mine workers. On the basis of its investigations, the Committee is to make such recommendations as may be appropriate, including recommendations as to working hours.

(b) The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

(c) Investigations are yet to be completed in a number of mines. The report may be submitted in 1973.

Dispersal of Refugees from East Bengal

1818. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :

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

(a) whether at the recent conference of the Chief Ministers of West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Meghalaya, it was decided to send the refugees from East Bengal to different States ; and

(b) if so, whether steps are being taken to send the refugees to different States ?

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

(b) It has since been decided by the Government to shift 50,000 refugees from West Bengal to the Central Camp at Mana in Madhya Pradesh.

Boosting up of Production of Commercial Crops in Dry-Farming Areas

1819. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the production of commercial crops under dry farming has gone down considerably with the result that there is scarcity of these commodities in the country ; and

(b) whether any incentives are proposed to the dry farming areas in order to boost up production of commercial crops in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No separate figures of production of commercial crops in dry farming areas are available. The production of these crops, like cotton and oilseeds is mainly concentrated in rainfed areas. As such the production of these crops has been showing wide fluctuations, from year to year, due to vagaries of weather.

(b) There is no proposal to provide incentives to boost up production of commercial crops in dry farming areas. The State Governments, however, provide various incentives for the development of commercial crops through their plans. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme under Dryland Agricultural Development has been sanctioned, in which 24 pilot projects have been started as Demonstration-cum-Training projects. The crop rotations to be followed in these projects, commercial crops will come in. Loans and subsidies have been provided to the participating farmers for inputs, permanent works and other infrastructural activities.

Shifting of Head Office of National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.

1820. SHRI C. D. GAUTAM : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to shift the Head Office of the National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd ; and

(b) if so, the place and the date by which it will be shifted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No Sir. The matter is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Working of Stateowned Agricultural Farms

1821. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the working result of the State-owned Agriculture Farms during 1970-71 and how they compare with the figures of the two previous years ;

(b) the average yield per acre and the cost of production and how they compare with the achievements of the progressive farmers around the area ; and

(c) the new innovations, if any, made in the farming techniques in order to make them model farms for larger outputs and economic working ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The working results for the year 1970-71 are not yet available as the financial year of the State Farms Corporation of India which controls the Central State Mechanised Farms, corresponds to the agricultural year which closes on the 30th June, 1971. Consequently the working results of the Central State Farms for the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 are given in statement 'A' The total profit for

all the farms during the year 1969-70 was Rs. 33.81 lakhs.

(b) Material is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The Central State Farms are not strictly intended to be model farms for private farmers though a very large number of farmers visits these every year. It is due to the vast area of the farms which ranges from 6,000 acres to nearly 30,000 acres. The broad objectives of the Central State Farms are to produce quality seed, to make a con-

tribution to mechanisation of agriculture in the country by demonstrating the use of the modern machines and to do land leveling and land development work on commercial terms for the benefit of private farmers. These objectives are, by and large, being fulfilled. The functions of the Central State Farms are not the same as of agricultural research institutions though there is a close liaison between the two and the Central State Farms are quick to introduce any improved agricultural and agronomical practices suggested by the research institutions not only for their own benefit but also for the benefit of the farmers in the neighbourhood.

Statement 'A'

Working Results of Central State Farms

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Farm	Year			Remarks
	1969-70	1968-69	1967-68	
Central State Farm, Suratgarh	44.49—Profit	2.11—Loss	49.52—Profit	
Central State Farm, Jalsar	0.90—Loss	8.81—Loss	12.06—Loss	
Central State Farm, Hissar	4.94—Profit	0.59—Loss	— **	Farm was not set up.
Central State Farm, Raichur	3.05—Loss	— — (@)	— — **	
Central State Farm, Jharsuguda	8.93—Loss	17.13—Loss	5.70—Loss	
Central State Farm, Jullundur	0.31—Profit	— — (@)	— — **	@ Operations not started.
++				
Total Profit or Loss : 36.36—Profit 28.64—Loss 31.76—Profit				++ The net profit of the Corporation after including Headquarters expenses was Rs. 33.81 lakhs.

Note : The Central State Farm, Kerala started functioning only in 1970-71.

Study into working of Durgapur Steel Plant.

1822. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a complete study has been ordered to identify the technical drawbacks in the Durgapur Steel Plant ;

(b) if so, its findings ;

(c) whether Government have enquired into the allegation that management was holding back production and directly indulged in stoppages ; and

(d) the specific cases on which the allegation is based and the steps taken to correct the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). No study has been ordered recently. In September, 1966, a one-man Committee consisting of Shri G. Pande, then Vice-Chancellor of Roorkee University, was appointed to identify and assess the deficiencies in the Durgapur Steel Plant and to ascertain the causes therefor. The Committee submitted its Report in April, 1967. A copy of the Report of this Committee was laid on the Table of the House on the 19th July, 1967. A report on the progress of implementation of the recommendations made by this Committee was also laid on the Table of the House on April 10, 1968.

(c) and (d). There is no truth in the allegation. When there were frequent work stoppages, particularly in February and March, 1971, certain precautionary/safety measures had to be taken to save the plant from damage and production was, therefore, restricted during those days.

Scheme For Drought Affected Areas

1823. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special schemes have been prepared for the development of chronically drought affected areas in the country ;

(b) if so, the particulars of such schemes ;

(c) the estimated cost thereof ; and

(d) the extent of financial aid to be given to the States for the schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (d). Rural Works Programme is a special scheme to assist the chronically drought affected areas of the country. 54 districts (Statewise list at Statement 1) of the country have been selected for implementation of the programme on objective criteria such as incidence and pattern of rainfall, percentage of irrigated area, frequency and extent of drought etc. Under the Programme, labour intensive and productive schemes will be organised to provide employment to agricultural labour as also to mitigate the severity of scarcity conditions in these areas. These schemes will be in the sectors of medium and minor irrigation (all aspects), soil conservation and afforestation and village and district roads. An outlay of Rs. 100 crores has been made in the non-plan Central sector for the programme during the IVTH plan period. Each selected district will get an allocation of approximately Rs. 2 crores over the programme period. The total financial assistance available to any State under the programme will be according to the number of selected districts. A sum of Rs. 9.05 crores was released to the State Governments during the financial year 1970-71 on the basis of anticipated expenditure upto March, 1971 reported by the State Governments.

*Statement I***RURAL WORKS PROGRAMME***List of 54 Districts Selected for Implementation of the Rural Works Programme*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of District
1	2	3
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH :	1. Anantpur. 2. Kurnool. 3. Guddappah. 4. Chittoor. 5. Mehbobnagar.
2	BIHAR :	1. Monghyr. 2. Palamau. 3. One Unit for 3 Sub-divisions, namely Nawada sub-division of Gaya District and Bhabhua and Sasaram sub-divisions of Shahabad District.
3.	GUJARAT :	1. Panchmahals. 2. Kutch. 3. Jamnagar. 4. Rajkot 5. Amreli. 6. Banaskantha. 7. Surendranagar.
4.	HARYANA :	1. Mohindergarh.
5.	MADHYA PRADESH :	1. Jhabua. 2. Dhar. 3. Sidhi. 4. Betul.
6.	MAHARASHTRA :	1. Ahmednagar. 2. Sholapur. 3. Nasik. 4. Poona. 5. Satara. 6. Sangli.

1	2	3
7.	mysore :	1. Bijapur. 2. Chitradurga. 3. Kolar. 4. Dharwar. 5. Belgaum.
8.	ORISSA :	1. Kalahandi. 2. Boudh Phulbani.
9.	RAJASTHAN :	1. Jaisalmer. 2. Barmer. 3. Pali. 4. Jalore. 5. Bikaner. 6. Churu 7. Jodhpur. 8. Banswara. 9. Nagaur. 10. Dungarpur.
10.	TAMIL NADU :	1. Dharamapuri. 2. Ramanathapuram.
11.	UTTAR PRADESH :	1. Mirzapur 2. Banda. 3. Allahabad. 4. Varanasi. 5. Hamirpur 6. Jalaun.
12.	WEST BENGAL :	1. Purulia. 2. Midnapur, } and } Bankura. } ONE UNIT
13.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR :	1. To be identified.

तीसरी और चौथी योजना के आरंभ में बंजर
और कृषि के अन्तर्गत भूमि

1824. श्री जगमाल राव जोशी : बया कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी और चौथी योजना के आरंभ में कुल कितने एकड़ बंजर और कृषि योग्य भूमि थी और देश में इस समय ऐसी कितनी भूमि है ;

(ख) कुल एकड़ भूमि में से कितने एकड़ भूमि पर खेती होती है जिसके लिये उचित मिचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं है ; और

(ग) उसके लिये मिचाई की कब व्यवस्था की जायगी ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) तीसरी पञ्चवर्षीय योजना के आरंभ में (1960-61 के अन्त में) कुल बंजर भूमि (अकृष्य भूमि सहित) और काश्त अधीन कुल भूमि क्रमशः 507 लाख हेक्टार और 1448 लाख हेक्टार थी। 1967-68 के बाद के अंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। 1967-68 के दौरान तदनुरूप अंकड़े क्रमशः 481 लाख हेक्टार और 1518 लाख हेक्टार थे।

(ख) वर्ष 1967-68 के लिये भूमि प्रयोग की अन्तिम उपलब्ध सांख्यिकी के अनुसार कृषि अधीन (कुल) भूमि में से कुल खेती वाली भूमि जिस पर समुचित सिचाई प्रबन्ध उपलब्ध नहीं है लगभग 80 प्रतिशत है।

(ग) विशेष सिचाई कार्यक्रम केवल चौथी पञ्चवर्षीय योजना के लिये अभी तक बन गये हैं। यह आशा है कि चौथी योजना के अन्त तक सिचाई के अधीन लगभग 25 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र (कुल) काया जायेगा।

Self-sufficiency in Foodgrains

1825. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of foodgrains imported during last three years ; and

(b) by what time the country is likely to become self-sufficient in foodgrains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) About 3.12 million tonnes.

(b) It is envisaged that concessional imports of foodgrains would be stopped after 1971.

Regarding Employees of Central Potato Research Institute, Patna

1826. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of temporary and permanent workers of the Central Potato Research Institute, Patna, separately and the duration of service put in by each worker ;

(b) whether the Officer-in-charge of the said Institute has dismissed the senior workers and, if so, whether he has violated labour laws as a result thereof ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government against the officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The information presumably relates to casual workers. This includes the categories of monthly-rated casual workers and daily-rated casual workers. At present there are 27 casual workers on roll of whom 4 are monthly rated and 23 are daily rated casual workers.

The casual workers are employed according to the periodic requirements of work and are retrenched after completion of

the work. The question of duration of service of such workers does not, therefore, arise.

(b) None of the monthly rated casual workers has been dismissed. The daily rated casual workers are engaged from amongst those who turn up for work when the season begins according to the principle of last-come-first-go, subject to their suitability and according to the requirement of work.

(c) Does not arise.

पटना स्थित केन्द्रीय आलू अनुसंधान संस्थान की कृषि योग्य भूमि के कार्य परिकार

1827. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना स्थित केन्द्रीय आलू अनुसंधान संस्थान के पास कुछ कृषि योग्य

कृषि मंडालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्नासाहिब पी० शिवे) : (क) लगभग 48 एकड़।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग)	रक्षी 1970-71
	एकड़
आलू	27.50
गेहूँ	7.50
बरसीम	1.00
जई	9.50
नैपियर चना	1.00
अन्य फसलें	0.50
कुल	47.00 एकड़

भूमि है, यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्षेत्र कितना है ;

(द) क्या उस भूमि पर प्रति वर्ष खेती होती है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस भूमि पर उगाई जाने वाली फसलों के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक फसल कितने-कितने एकड़ भूमि में उगाई जाती है।

(घ) इन फसलों से गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार हुई आय का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) सरकार को गत तीन वर्षों में इम खेती से हुए लाभ अथवा हानि का वर्षवार व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंडालय, 1971

एकड़

मक्का	19.00
तरकारियां	7.48
मनीज	4.00
धान	13.50
क्रम में परीक्षणा-	
त्यक्त सत्य	3.50
नैपियर	1.50

48.48 एकड़

(घ) और (ङ) : केन्द्रीय आलू अनुसंधान केन्द्र, पटना एक अनुसंधानात्मक संगठन है। अतः सरकार को लाभ या हानि का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता। फिर भी सम्बन्धित आय और व्यय के आंकड़े नीचे दिए गये हैं :—

वर्ष	आय	आवर्ती प्राप्तिगत व्यय	हित्यार्थी
(रुपये)	(रुपये)		
1967-68	1,36,171	74,28	इसमें स्टाफ तथा भवन का व्यय शामिल नहीं है।
1968-69	1,49,021	1,05,691	
1967-70	1,16,000	93,211	

सरकार द्वारा किसानों की बहुली और किसानों के लिये प्रोत्साहन मूल्यों का निर्धारण

1828. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1971-72 के लिये सरकार ने किसानों के लिये खाद्यान्न के प्रोत्साहन मूल्य निर्धारित किये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अमरा साहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) सरकार द्वारा 1971-72 के लिए गेहूँ के निर्धारित अधिप्राप्त मूल्य किसानों के लिये लाभकारी है ।

(ख) मूल्य इस प्रकार है : —

(रु० प्रति किलोटल)

देशी लाल को	
छोड़कर सभी	
किलो	76.00
विभिन्न राज्यों	
के लिये लाल	
(देशी)	71.00 से 74.00

Effect of Grow More Food Campaign in West Bengal

1829. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Grow More Food Campaign has been effective in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, to what extent it has been able to increase the food production in the State ;

(c) whether Government help is inadequate in this grow more food campaign ; and

(d) whether such difficulties will be removed without going into formalities ?

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

Production of Wheat in Non-Wheat Producing States

1830. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the non-wheat producing States producing wheat for the last three years ;

(b) how much wheat is produced by these States annually and how much is the production of the current year ; and

(c) the average per acre production of this foodgrain in those States and how it compares with any wheat-producing areas in our country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The States are not divided into wheat producing and non-wheat producing States. In some States, production of wheat is substantial, while in others production is marginal. Estimates of wheat production for 1970-71 have not yet been finalised. However, an idea of the increase in production in the past used to be marginal, can be had from the list in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 374/71] which shows the production of wheat in all States during 1964-65 and the last three years. Among the States where wheat production used to be marginal, West Bengal has shown a substantial increase in production.

(c) Statement II showing average per hectare yields of wheat during 1969-70 in different States is laid on the Table of the

House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-374/71]

Location of Fruit Research Project at Coimbatore, Madras

1831. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have proposed to locate Fruit Research Project at Coimbatore in Madras ;

(b) if so, the object of this research ; and

(c) the financial outlay for this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned a research centre at Coimbatore in the State of Tamil Nadu, under the All India Coordinated Fruits Improvement Project.

(b) The object of research at this centre will be to undertake intensive investigations on a number of problems on fruits like banana, grapes and papaya.

(c) The financial outlay for this centre is Rs. 4.43 lakhs for the period 1970-71 to 1973-74.

Reduction in Working Hours for Plantation Workers

1832. SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tripartite Industrial Committee on Plantation had taken a decision to reduce the working hours of Plantation workers from 54 hours to 48 hours a week ;

(b) whether it has been implemented : and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Not yet.

(c) It requires amendment of the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, which matter is under consideration.

Coal Reserves of National Coal Development Corporation to Satpura Power Plant

1833. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Coal Development Corporation owns the coal reserves in the region of Satpura Power Plant ;

(b) whether the Corporation have failed to mine the coal resources in this region adequately and as a consequence three turbines out of five in the Satpura Power Plant are lying idle ;

(c) if so, the targets for mining set by the Corporation and those for supply to Satpura Power Plant during 1970 and how much of it have been achieved ; and

(d) the reasons for the failure to supply adequate quantity of coal to the Power Plant ?

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

(b) The Corporation is making every effort including development of another mine, known as Pathakheda Expansion, to supply adequate quantity of coal to the power station. The Station is operating in accordance with the system load condition ; the number of generating sets in operation at any time varying from 3 to 4 sets for which necessary coal is being obtained from National Coal Development Corporation's Pathakheda mines and Panch Valley coal-fields.

(c) and (d). During 1970-71, the Corporation produced 0.42 million tonnes of coal from Patharkheda I Colliery and supplied 0.41 million tonnes to Satpura Power Station. In 1964, the Corporation had prepared a project report for a second mine (Patharkheda-II), known as Patharkheda Expansion, with a targetted output of 0.45 million tonnes for achieving a total production of 0.90 million tonnes per annum from both the mines. This was not proceeded with as construction of Power Station lagged behind schedule and there was hardly any demand for coal by the Power Station until 1967-68. Even, the coal raised from Patharkheda-I project was not taken in full by the power station resulting in the accumulation of stocks. It was also considered that Corporation should not go ahead with further investment in the mine without a long term agreement with the power station. This agreement has not yet been signed. However, considering the rising demand of the Satpura Power Station the Government have approved the project report of Patharkheda-II to enable the Corporation to increase their out-put of coal to 0.90 million tonnes per annum.

Wheat Purchased by Food Corporation of India in Haryana

1834. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantity of wheat purchased by the Food Corporation of India this year in Haryana ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : The Food Corporation of India do not themselves procure wheat in Haryana as they have not been entrusted this work by Haryana Government. They only take over on behalf of the Central Government the quantity of wheat procured by the Government of Haryana and the State Marketing Federation for the Central pool. During the current marketing season from 1st April to 31st May, 1971, the total quantity of wheat procured in Haryana for the Central Pool was 4.28 lakh tonnes.

Surplus Staff in Hindustan Steel Ltd.

1835. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Steel Ltd. is carrying with it surplus staff ;

(b) if so, the number of such staff ; and

(c) the reasons for their becoming surplus and how Government propose to utilise their services more profitably ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). In the earlier stages, particularly at the Million Tonne Stage of the Steel Plants under Hindustan Steel Limited, manning was based on Project Report estimates and practices followed in the existing Steel Plants in the country. From April, 1968, detailed work measurement studies have, however, been undertaken in the Works Departments of the Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants. Out of a total employment of 66,528 in these Departments, 59,741 persons have been covered by these studies so far and these have revealed a surplus of 2,733 employees in different categories. Efforts are being made to redeploy them against future vacancies in expansion units and in the Bokaro Steel plant to the extent possible.

Location of Resources of non-ferrous Metals

1836. SHRI P. K. DEO :
DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY :

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

(a) whether the recent surveys have located large resources of non-ferrous metals like lead, zinc and Copper in different parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the areas where such deposits have been discovered and the estimated potentiality thereof ; and

(c) the extent to which self-sufficiency in these metals is likely to be achieved as a result of these discoveries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). As a result of investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India, sizeable reserves of copper at Rakha, Roam Siddheswar, Tamapahar, Turamdihi, Ramchandra Pahar in Singhbhum belt, Bihar; Khetri, Kolihan, Madankundan, Akwali, Satkui, Bagoni in Khetri copper belt, Rajasthan; Dhukonda, Nallakonda, Bandalamottu in Agnigundala lead-copper belt in Andhra Pradesh; and lead-zinc in Zawar mines, Rajasthan, Ambamata lead-zinc-copper belt, Gujarat; and lead at Sarpipalli in Orissa have been located. In addition some promising copper prospects have also been located at Kalyadi in Mysore, Malanjkhand in Madhya Pradesh, Pular Parsori in Maharashtra, Mailaram in Andhra Pradesh, Purdariba in Rajasthan.

The total estimated reserves of the deposits are of the order of 200 million tonnes of copper ore; 100 million tonnes of lead-zinc ore and 15 million tonnes of lead ore.

(c) The demand estimated by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan is of the order of 124,000 tonnes for copper, 142,000 tonnes for zinc and 97,400 tonnes for lead.

The present production capacity of copper is 9,600 tonnes per annum, which is likely to be expanded to 16,500 tonnes by the end of the current year. Besides this, on commissioning of the Khetri copper complex, production capacity is estimated to be further expanded by 31,000 tonnes by 1974-75.

The present production capacity of zinc is 38,000 tonnes per annum of which 20,000 tonnes is based on imported concentrates and 18,000 tonnes on Indigenous ore deposits. The production capacity is expected to be doubled by the end of the Fourth Plan. Another Zinc Smelter with a capacity of 30,000 tonnes per annum is also proposed to be set up at Vizag.

With the doubling of the existing two smelters, the new smelter at Vizag and development of the other proved deposits, it may be possible to attain near self-sufficiency in respect of zinc metal by the end of the 5th Five Year Plan or so.

The present installed capacity for lead is 5,400 tonnes per annum. The question of modernisation of the only lead smelter at Tundoo (Bihar) is presently under examination. Studies for the development of the other deposits of lead are being taken in hand.

Per Capita Expenditure on East Bengal Refugees

1837. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the *per capita* daily expenditure for the refugees from East Bengal before the commencement of the new influx;

(b) the *per capita* daily expenditure for the refugees who have migrated since the last week of March, 1971;

(c) whether the Government consider the current *per capita* daily expenditure to be adequate;

(d) if not, whether Government are considering to increase this amount; and

(e) if so, the extent thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). The *per capita* daily rate of expenditure on supplying food to refugees from East Bengal before the commencement of fresh exodus was 80 paise per head per day. This rate has been increased to Re. 1/- per head per day and the Government of West Bengal have been authorised to incur expenditure on supply of food to refugees from East Bengal in that State at this rate.

The *per capita* daily expenditure on other items of relief and the cost of overhead, for refugees from East Bengal, entering

into West Bengal, since 23rd March '71 cannot be worked out, as the conditions are still uncertain due to continuing influx.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Programmes for Small Farmers, Agricultural Labour and Dry Areas during Fourth Plan

1838. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the specific programmes in the Fourth Five-Year Plan for small farmers, agricultural labour and dry areas ;

(b) the State-wise and district-wise progress of the schemes taken up during 1970-71 ;

(c) the overall impact of the schemes on the levels of living of the small farmers and agricultural labour ;

(d) the increase in the yield of agricultural products in the dry areas where the schemes were executed ; and

(e) the specific schemes taken up during the current year and the total amount of money allocated for them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) The following are the Central Sector Schemes :—

(i) Small Farmers Development Agency Projects (SFDA) in each of the 46 districts are expected to cover approximated 50,000 farmers having holdings between 2.5 to 5 acres of land, in each project. 45 of these projects have been sanctioned so far ;

(ii) Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Projects (MFAL). In each of the 41 districts are expected to cover marginal farmers having holdings upto 2.5 acres and landless agricultural labourers to the extent

of 20,000 per project. 34 projects have already been approved so far.

(iii) Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development Pilot Projects are taken up in 24 different districts receiving rainfall between 375-1125 mm. These will be terminus with the Coordinated Research Projects under Dry Land Agriculture of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Each Project will cover a compact area of 8,000 acres. Twenty such projects have been sanctioned already.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-375/71.*]

Since most of these projects have just been started and some are yet in the process of being established, it is too early to make an assessment of their overall impact on the level of living of small farmers and agricultural labourers as also the increase in yield in these areas.

(e) The above three schemes will be operated during 1971-72 as well. The total financial outlay in the Fourth Five-Year Plan for these schemes is of the following order :—

SFDA : ... Rs. 67.5 crores.

MFAL : ... Rs. 47.5 crores.

Dry Land : ... Rs. 20.0 crores.

Funds are being released with reference to definite proposals from the project authorities concerned.

Proposal to set up Pit Safety Committee

1839. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR and REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to set up Pit Safety Committee ;

(b) if so, whether workers' representatives will be taken in the Committee ; and ;

(c) the functions of the committee ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) Pit Safety Committees are already functioning on a voluntary basis in 470 coal mines and 240 metalliferous mines, employing 100 or more persons.

(b) All major categories of workers employed in these mines are already represented on the Pit Safety Committees.

(c) The main functions of these committees are—

- (1) To promote safety consciousness amongst the workers and encourage cooperation in the adoption and observance of safety practices through discussions and consideration of suggestions on safety at regular spot meetings, as well as through appropriate forms of publicity and propaganda, including the observance of mines safety weeks ; and
- (2) To make periodical reviews of the position with regard to accidents, suggest measures to prevent their recurrence and, when necessary, hold independent enquiries into accidents.

विजनी बीजा गेहूं के बीजों की आवश्यकता तथा उसके वितरण का अनुमान

1840. श्री कमल लिख भट्टुकर : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विजनी बीजा गेहूं की उक्त किस्म के बीजों की आवश्यकता का कोई अनुमान लगाया है और क्या उसने किसानों में उनका वितरण करने के लिए उचित व्यवस्था भी की है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य संबंधी (श्री अम्बा-साहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) तथा (ख). मार्च-अप्रैल, 1971 में आयोजित अनेक प्रादेशिक सम्मेलनों के माध्यम से, भारत सरकार ने बीजों की आवश्यकता का भूलांकन किया था, जिसमें कि गेहूं की हीरा नामक ट्रिपल-जीन बीनी किस्म सम्मिलित है और जिसे राजस्थान को छोड़कर उत्तर-पश्चिमी झेव्हा में अर्थात् पंजाब, हरियाणा, दिल्ली तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि के लिए निर्मुक्त कर दिया गया है, उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रतिनिधि ने प्रादेशिक सम्मेलन में बताया कि 3,000 किलोटन से 3,500 किलोटन तक हीरा बीजों की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। इसके अतिरिक्त पश्चिम बंगाल तथा मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारों ने भी इस किस्म का विस्तृत आधार पर परीक्षण करना चाहा और 6,000 किलोटन की अपनी आवश्यकता प्रकट की। राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने इस किस्म के आधारिक बीजों के गुणन का कार्य प्रारम्भ किया है और 2,200 किलोटन बीजों के उत्पादन की संभावना है। आधारिक बीज राज्य सरकारों तथा अन्यों को प्रामाणिक बीजों के गुणन के लिए वितरित किये जायेंगे। फिर भी कृषकों को प्रामाणिक बीज केवल रबी 1972-73 से ही पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे।

उत्तर प्रदेश कृषि विद्व विद्यालय ने 'यू० पी० 301' नामक ट्रिपल-जीन बीनी किस्म विकसित की है, जो कि केन्द्रीय किस्म निर्मुक्ति उपमयिति द्वारा नहीं बल्कि उत्तर प्रदेश किस्म निर्मुक्ति समिति के माध्यम से निर्मुक्ति की गई थी। इस किस्म के निर्मुक्ति में, इसका कृषि झेव्हा उत्तर प्रदेश दिखाया गया है, किन्तु यह बीज अन्य राज्यों में भी लोकप्रिय है। तराई विकास निगम द्वारा 38,000 किलोटन गेहूं के 'यू० पी० 301' बीजों के उत्पादन की संभावना है। इन बीजों का वितरण तराई विकास निगम के अनेक वितरण केन्द्रों तथा राज्य सरकारों की एजेंसियों के माध्यम से किया जायेगा।

बिहार में सोयाबीन की बेती

1841. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उस भूमि में सोयाबीन उगाई जा सकती है जहाँ पर कि मकई उगाई जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बिहार में सोयाबीन की बेती के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ,

(ग) क्या इस बारे में बिहार सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार के बीच कुछ बातचीत हुई है और उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या रवैया है , और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अष्टासाहिब पी० शिंदे) (क) जी हा ।

(ख) से (घ). बिहार सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारियों के बीच विचार-विमर्श के परिणामस्वरूप बिहार सरकार का 1971-72 में विभिन्न जिलों में 160 हैक्टार थोक में बीज गुणन करने और प्रदर्शन करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस कार्य के लिए अपेक्षित बीज बिहार सरकार ने पहले ही प्राप्त कर लिए हैं ।

अरण्डी, तिलहन, अलसी और सरसों की फसलों का विकास

1842. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार अपनी इस नीति को क्रियान्वित कर रही है कि किसानों पर, इस बात के लिए और देने पर अधिक व्यापत किया

जायेगा कि वे निर्यात-प्रब्लेम कसले, विशेषकर तिलहन अधिक पैदा करें ताकि निर्यात व्यापार में वृद्धि की जा सके ।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने तिलहनों की किस फसल के विकास की ओर अधिक ध्यान देने के लिए उसे चुना है ;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत बिहार में अरण्डी, तिलहन, अलसी और सरसों की फसलों के विकास का कोई कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है ; और

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

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अष्टासाहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) तिलहन की निम्नलिखित फसलें चुनी गई हैं :—

(i) मूँगफली

(ii) एरंड

(iii) सोयाबीन

(ग) वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान बिहार में एरंड प्रदर्शन की एक केन्द्रीय आयोजित योजना 20 हैक्टार थोक पर क्रियान्वित की गई थी । इस योजना की लगभग 40 हैक्टार थोक पर वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान भी जारी रखने का विचार है । बिहार में अलसी तथा सरसों की फसलों के विकास की कोई केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना क्रियान्वित नहीं की गई है ।

(घ) एरंड की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना में अल्पावधि किस्मों तथा सब पैकेज प्रणालियों को अपनाकर एरंड की अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के संहित प्रदर्शनों को करने की व्यवस्था है, जिससे उनकी अधिक उत्पादन बढ़ाने वाली

किस्मों की (i) वर्तमान किस्मों को बदलकर तथा (ii) नवे क्षेत्र में बहुक्षणी सेती के प्रतिवानों को शुरू करके, वैज्ञानिक आधार पर तेती लोकप्रिय बनाई जा सके।

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रदर्शनी की लागत पूरी करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वर्षा से सिंचित फसल के लिए 125 रुपये प्रति हेक्टार तथा सिंचित फसल के लिए 200 रुपये प्रति हेक्टार की व्यवस्था की गई है।

दिल्ली में कृषि विज्ञान मेला

1843. श्री कवल मिश्र अध्यक्षकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष दिल्ली में आयोजित कृषि विज्ञान मेले पर कुल कितना व्यय किया गया राज्य मेले में राज्यवार कितने दर्शक आये थे ;

(ख) क्या राज्यों और जिला मुरुख्यालयों में इस प्रकार के मेले आयोजित करने की कोई योजना है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा लालिह और शिंगे) : (क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्थान नहीं दिल्ली में दिनांक 17 मार्च 1971 से 20 मार्च 1971 तक कृषि विज्ञान मेले के आयोजन पर किया गया कुल व्यय 6,702 रुपये था। मेले में आने वाले दर्शकों की संख्या 20,000 थी। दर्शकों में से लगभग 50 प्रतिशत दर्शक तो दिल्ली तथा आस-न्यास के क्षेत्रों से ही आए थे और शेष अन्य संविधानसिंह क्षेत्रों तथा राज्यों से आये थे। दर्शकों का राज्यवार व्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) तथा (ग). कृषि मंत्रालय के विस्तार मिदेशालय में देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों तथा नगरों में कृषि प्रवर्द्धनियों का आयोजन करने की विवित व्यवस्था है। कभी कभी वह प्रदर्शनियां

स्वतन्त्र रूप में आयोजित की जाती हैं परन्तु प्रायः अधिकतर ये किसी बड़ी प्रदर्शनी/मेले जहां बहुत बड़ी संख्या में दर्शक आते हैं, के अंग के रूप में आयोजित की जाती हैं। विस्तार निदेशालय प्रचार एवं प्रदर्शनी गाड़ी की सहायता से दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों तथा पास के राज्यों में किसानों के गांवों में ही कृषि प्रदर्शनी (तस्वीरों के प्रदर्शन तथा कृषि संबंधी शिक्षणात्मक फिल्में दिखाना) का भी आयोजन करता है। कुछ राज्यों को इस प्रकार की गाड़ियां पहले ही उपलब्ध कराई जा चुकी हैं तथा शेष को कराई जा रही है।

इसके अतिरिक्त कृषि मंत्रालय का विस्तार निदेशालय पशु-प्रजनकों, फल उगाने वालों, तथा कृषक समाज के लाभ के लिए प्रतिवर्ष अखिल भारतीय तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पशु मेले, कुकुट प्रदर्शनी तथा फल प्रदर्शनियों का आयोजन करता है। इन प्रदर्शनियों के दौरान अन्य प्रदर्शित वस्तुओं के माध्यम कृषि वस्तुयों भी प्रदर्शित की जाती है।

राज्य कृषि विभागों के पास भी अपने राज्यों में कृषि/पशु मेलों का आयोजन करने अथवा उनमें भाग लेने के लिए अपनी निजी व्यवस्था है। अधिकांश राज्यों के कृषि विभाग कृषक क्षेत्र दिवानों का भी आयोजन कर रहे हैं। यह आयोजन किसानों के प्रशिक्षण तथा शिक्षण के लिए केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना तथा साधारण कार्यक्रम दोनों के ही अन्तर्गत किये जाते हैं। इसके अन्तर्गत किसानों को प्रदर्शन स्थलों, अनुसन्धान संस्थानों में से जाया जाता है तथा उन्हें कृषि की विकसित प्रणालियां दिखाई जाती हैं। कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों/महाविद्यालयों द्वारा कृषक मेलों का आयोजन एक नहीं विशेषता है। ये कृषक मेलों को किसानों को प्रणालियों तथा प्रदर्शन के परिणामों को देखने का तथा नवीनतम कृषि तकनीकों की जानकारी प्राप्त करने का अत्यन्त ही स्वर्णिम अवसर प्रदान करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त उन्हें वैज्ञानिकों से प्रत्यक्ष रूप से अपनी समस्याओं के विषय में विचार विवर्जन करने का अवसर मिलता है।

Value of Rs-09 Tractors and their Distribution to States

1844. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of RS-09 tractors imported so far from East Germany and the average price per tractor, the quantity and value of the tractors given to various States ;

(b) whether despite operational defects in the very first consignment of these tractors, imports were continued ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) 1,998 number of RS-09 tractors with a total value of Rs. 212.00 lakhs were imported from GDR. These tractors were supplied to the Agro-Industries Corporations at the rate of Rs. 10,600/- (C&F) per tractor. The allotment of these tractors was made to the various State Agro-Industries Corporations as indicated below :—

Name of State	Tractors allotted	Year	Quantity	Value
			(tonnes)	(Rs. lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	364	1968-69	4099	158
Gujarat	478	1969-70	5764.4	284
Punjab	600	1970-71	7742.1	488
Rajasthan	400			
Mysore	56			
Tamil Nadu	100			
	1,998			

(b) and (c). Complaints were first brought to the notice of the Government only in December, 1969. Immediately on receipt

of these complaints, further import of RS-09 tractors was suspended.

Production in Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation

1845. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of goods produced by the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation during in the last three years with reasons for in production ;

(b) whether any steps have been taken by Government to increase the production, and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the loss incurred annually by the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The quantity and value of saleable output during the past three years have been as under :

Name of State	Tractors allotted	Year	Quantity	Value
			(tonnes)	(Rs. lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	364	1968-69	4099	158
Gujarat	478	1969-70	5764.4	284
Punjab	600	1970-71	7742.1	488
Rajasthan	400			
Mysore	56			
Tamil Nadu	100			
	1,998			

The production has been increasing from year to year and not falling :

(b) A number of steps have been taken for increasing production ; some of the important ones are (i) Reorganisation of structure and Personnel at senior management levels ; (ii) diversification of production ; (iii) strengthening of production planning and control ; (iv) introduction of incentive scheme for workers and (v) improvement of industrial relations.

(c) The losses during the past three years have been as under :

Year	Loss
	(Rs. lakhs)
1968-69	638.69
1969-70	640.16
1970-71	530.00 (provisional—the accounts are yet to be finalised).

Grievances of workers of Modern Bakery, Cochin Unit, Kerala

1846. SHRI B. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the workers of modern Bakery, Cochin Unit, Kerala, regarding their grievances ;

(b) if so, the main grievances ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to redress them ?

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

(b) and (c). The main grievances related to their service conditions like pay revision, night shift allowance, canteen & transport subsidy, etc. The Chairman of the Modern Bakeries has since discussed the matter with the representatives of the Union and a satisfactory settlement has been reached.

Supply of Food Articles to Refugees from Bangla Desh by Foreign Countries

1847 SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether assistance of any kind in food articles for refugees from Bangla Desh is coming or is expected from foreign countries and the U N O; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

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

(b)	(i)	Rice	—	50,000 tonnes from	U.S.S.R.
	(ii)	Milk powder	—	6,250 MT	{ Under World Food Programme.
	(iii)	Edible oil	—	1,350 MT	
	(iv)	Pulses	—	200 MT	
	(v)	Milk powder	—	64 MT	
	(vi)	Baby food	—	12,860 cartons	Offered by National Societies of various countries through the Indian Red Cross Society.
		and		60 MT	
	(vii)	Dry fish	—	67 tonnes	

A feeding programme involving a cost of \$2.5 million is also being run by USAID through different voluntary agencies.

Shortage of Iron and Steel in Bihar

1848. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND

MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of Iron and Steel in the Bihar State ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether due to this shortage nearly

400 small scale industrial units are likely to be closed ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) There is shortage of several categories of steel in all parts of India, including Bihar.

(b) While demand has gone up, consequent on the end of the recession and resumption of building activity, production has remained static

(c) Government of India have no information, but many small Scale units all over the country are not listing Steel imported to meet their requirements.

(d) Several steps have been taken by Government to augment indigenous availability. Every effort is being made to increase production in the steel plants by speedy removal of bottlenecks better maintenance, improved industrial relations etc. A liberal import policy is being followed in respect of categories in short supply. Exports are being regulated. The distribution procedure has been streamlined and made consumer-oriented.

Criteria for Selection of Districts for Rural works Programme

1849. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria laid down for the selection of Districts for the rural works programme ;

(b) the names of such Districts which have been selected for the rural works programme in the State of Bihar ; and

(c) the funds allocated for each Districts for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The selected of districts for implementation of Rural Works

Programme was made on objective criteria like incidence of rainfall over a period of time, extent of irrigated areas in the district, chronic liability to drought etc.

(b) 1. Monghyr district

2. Palamau district

3. Unit comprising of Bhabhua and Sasaram sub-divisions of Shahbad District and Nawada Sub-division of Gaya District.

(c) Each selected district or unit will get an allocation of roughly Rs. 2 crores over the four year programme period from 1970-71 to 1973-74.

Experiment in Production of Milk from Trimmed Cabbage Leaves

1850. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received full details regarding the production of milk from trimmed cabbage leaves experiment made by a British manufacturer ; and

(b) if so, with what results ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Price of Rice in West Bengal Assam, and Tripura

1851. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the price of rice prevalent in the markets of various Districts of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura before the crack-down by Pakistan Army in Bangla Desh and the price at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : The wholesale prices of common rice obtaining in the markets of the various districts of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura before the crack-down by Pakistan Army in Bangla

Desh and at present are as given below :—

		(Rs per quintal)
Before crack-down (week ending 20th March, 1971)	Latest (week ending 4th June, 1971)	
West		
Bengal	115 to 150	126 to 158
Assam	110 to 145	114 to 150
Tripura	115 to 165	Not received

The rise in prices is partly seasonal.

Price charged by Sugar Mills

1852. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether some sugar mills have been allowed to charge the price of sugar at Rs. 1.94 a kilo instead of Rs. 1.70 a kilo ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : No, Sir. On writ petitions filed by some sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab the High Courts at Allahabad and Delhi had passed interim Orders permitting them to charge prices higher than the notified price pending final decision on their writ petitions. These prices do not hold good now as the Government have withdrawn controls over price and distribution of sugar with effect from the 25th May, 1971.

Ceiling on Land Holding in States

1853. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some States have put a ceiling on land holding in their States ;

(b) if so, the names of those States which have put ceiling on land holding and the area of land fixed for the purpose ;

(c) whether in most States ceiling is on the high side ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to impose ceiling on land holding with a view to making more land available for a larger number of families ?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) The matter has been referred to the Central Land Reforms Committee.

Statement

States	Level of ceiling (in acres)
Andhra Pradesh	27 to 324
Assam	25
Bihar	20 to 60
Gujarat	19 to 132
Haryana :	
Former Punjab area	27 to 60*
Former Pepsu area	27 to 80
Jammu & Kashmir	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kerala	12 to 15
Madhya Pradesh	25 to 75
Maharashtra	18 to 126
Mysore	27 to 216
Orissa	20 to 80
Punjab :	
Former Punjab area	27 to 60*
Former Pepsu area	27 to 80
Rajasthan	22 to 326

States	Level of ceiling (in acres)
Tamil Nadu	12 to 60
Uttar Pradesh	40 to 80
West Bengal	Irrigated land 12.4 Other land 17.3
Himachal Pradesh :	
Former Punjab area	27 to 60*
Former Pepsu area	27 to 80

Legislation on Minimum Wage for Agriculture Labour

1854. SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to Introduce a central legislation on the minimum wage of the agricultural labour ; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) No. Minimum Wages Act, 1948, which is a Central Act, already provides for fixation/revision of statutory minimum wages in agriculture.

(b) Does not arise.

Procurement Price of Wheat

1855. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Agricultural Prices Commission's recommendation on wheat procurement

prices has not been accepted by Government ;

(b) the estimated amount Government have to pay as subsidy to the consumers ; and

(c) the procurement prices, market prices and amount of subsidy for every year during the last three years ?

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

(b) The Food Corporation of India buys wheat on behalf of the Government at fixed procurement prices and supplies the same at the issue price fixed by the Government which contains an element of subsidy. The subsidy on wheat including the cost of holding the buffer stock of wheat to be paid to the Food Corporation of India during 1971-72 is estimated at Rs. 30 crores.

(c) Three statements (Statements I, II and III) are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-376/71]

दिल्ली की औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्था
से प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले
व्यक्तियों की संख्या

1856. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह विहः : क्या अम
और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में, व्यापार-बार
कितने व्यक्तियों ने दिल्ली में औद्योगिक
प्रशिक्षण संस्था में विभिन्न व्यापारों में प्रशिक्षण
लिया ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को
रोजगार कार्यालय द्वारा अब तक व्यापार-बार
नौकरी पर लागाया गया ;

(ग) प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले ऐसे
व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके नाम

*In case of displaced persons 45 to 100 acres in case of former Punjab area and 35 to 100 acres in case of former Pepsu area.

रोजगार कार्यालय में दर्ज है लेकिन उनके लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ; और

(ब) उन व्यक्तियों के लिए, रोजगार की व्यवस्था कब तक हो जायेगी जिनके नाम तीन वर्ष से अधिक अवधि से रोजगार कार्यालय में दर्ज है ?

अम और पुनर्वास भवालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोपल वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). दो विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं । [भवालय में रखे गये । देखिए सभा LT-377/11]

(ग) 266

(घ) यद्यपि इन्हें उपयुक्त व्यवसायों में नियुक्त कराने हेतु सभी सम्भव उपाय किये जा रहे हैं और किये जाते रहेंगे तथापि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई समय की सीमा निश्चित करना सम्भव नहीं है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तराखण्ड क्षेत्र का विकास

1857. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह विष्ट : क्या कूवि भंडी यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तराखण्ड में मिचाई सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण वहां कृषि कार्य संचालन में अत्यधिक परिश्रम और कठिनाइयां उठानी पड़ती हैं ; किसान वर्षी पर निर्भर रहते हैं जिससे भूमि बहुत कम उपजाऊ है और वहां से उत्पादित किये गये खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य उत्पादन खर्च से बहुत कम है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने उक्त क्षेत्र में फलों के बाग लगाने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) क्या उत्तराखण्ड के आठों जिलों में फलों का उत्पादन करने हेतु कोई मार्ग-दर्शी योजना बनाई गई है ; और

(घ) क्या कूवि, मधुमक्खी पालन ; रेतमं उद्योग, पशुपालन, बागवानी और दुग्धशाला के विशेषज्ञों के एक दल द्वारा वहां सर्वेक्षण कराने का सरकार का कोई विचार है ?

कूवि मम्बालय में राज्य भंडी (श्री अम्बासाहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी राज्य सरकारों से एकदम की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Legislation on Casual Labour in Railways

1858. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

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

(a) whether the then labour Minister, Shri Sanjivaya, gave an undertaking to this House on the 4th August, 1970 in the course of discussion about contract labour that about the casual labour of Railways he will take up the matter separately with the Railway Minister and bring further a bill in this regard ; and

(b) if so, when the bill is likely to be brought up before this House ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Sugar Production and its Export

1859. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of sugar exported to other countries ; and

(b) whether in view of the glut in the sugar industry, Government are increasing the quantity of sugar to be exported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, (SHRI

SHER SINGH) : (a) A quantity of about 3.18 lakh tonnes was exported during the calendar year 1970.

(b) Under the International Sugar Agreement, 1968, our exports each year have to be limited to the quantity fixed by the International Sugar Council. India's total export entitlements for 1971 at present come to about 3.50 lakh tonnes. We will be exporting sugar to the extent of our entitlement this year also. About 1.6 lakh tonnes have already been exported.

Number of Reports submitted by Committee on review of Rehabilitation work in West Bengal

1860. SHRI S. C. SAMANIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of reports and matters on which they have been submitted so far by the Committee on Review of Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal ;

(b) the number of those accepted and those under consideration of the Government ;

(c) whether there are any reports pending before the Government for more than six months ; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons for the delay in their disposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) The Committee of Review of Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal have so far submitted 7 Reports, particulars of which are given in the attached statement.

(b) Recommendations of the Committee have, by and large, been accepted in respect of 3 Reports. The remaining 4 Reports are still under consideration.

(c) Three.

(d) They are under consideration in consultation with the State Government and the concerned Ministries/Departments.

Statement

Particulars of the Report submitted by the Committee of Review of Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal

1. Interim report on rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from East Pakistan living at Asrafabad ex-camp site and Vagrants' Homes.
2. Educational facilities for new migrants in West Bengal.
3. Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from East Pakistan at ex-camp sites in West Bengal.
4. Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from East Pakistan squatting on Government and requisitioned properties in West Bengal.
5. Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons through Poultry Schemes in West Bengal.
6. Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons at Bagjola Group of Excamp sites in West Bengal.
7. Medical facilities for the benefits of new migrants in West Bengal.

Financial Commitment for Implementation of Reports of Committee on Review of Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal

1861. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total financial commitment for the implementation of the recommendations of the report of the Committee on Review of the Rehabilitation work in West Bengal which have so far been accepted by the Government ;

(b) the amounts to be met from the fund allocated under the Residuary assessment ; and

(c) the amounts of grant and loan to the State Government out of the total sum involved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) Rs. 490.88 lakhs.

(b) Nil.

(c) Grant Rs. 276.87 lakhs.

Loan Rs. 214.01 lakhs.

Clearance of Wheat Stocks procured for the Central Pool

1862. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Haryana have requested the Central Government to arrange for the immediate clearance of wheat stocks procured in the State for the Central pool ;

(b) whether the State Government have emphasised that unless the stocks are cleared they are likely to be damaged ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not clearing the stocks in time and the steps taken to clear them ?

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

(c) It is not operationally feasible that almost the entire quantity of wheat procured in Haryana during the short and peak period (May and June) can be cleared simultaneously. The maximum possible quantity of wheat is being moved from Haryana by rail and road, both. Also, adequate steps have been taken to provide maximum possible storage accommodation in Haryana to store such quantity of wheat as cannot be readily cleared. The Haryana Government have also been requested to assist in this matter.

Mechanical Components for complete Life-Irrigation Unit

1863. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there are many defects in the methods adopted by Indian farmers in choosing the various mechanical components for a complete lift-irrigation unit ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes. Sir. The farmers, sometimes, in the absence of adequate technical guidance, do select material or equipment of specifications not ideally suited to their respective local conditions.

(b) The steps taken by the Government include :

(i) Suitable strengthening of State Technical organisations and institutional agencies for providing custom service in boring and drilling and technical guidance to the cultivators in proper design of works and selection of right type of material and equipment.

(ii) Maintaining departmental stock of material and equipment of appropriate specifications for sale to the farmers ; and

(iii) Providing technical guidance to the farmers through pamphlets in simple local languages, showing films, radio broadcast, telecast etc.

Production of Cereals in 1970

1864. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) India's production of cereals in 1970 ; and

(b) how it compares with the production in other Asian Countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) According to the All-India Final Estimates, production of cereals in India during

1969-70 season is estimated as 87.81 million tonnes. Similar estimate for 1970-71 is not yet available.

(b) A statement showing the production of cereals in different Asian countries during 1968, the latest year for which data is available in the FAO Production Yearbook, is attached.

Statement

Production of cereals in ASIAN Countries during 1968

ASIA/Countries	Year-1968
Afghanistan	3745
Brunei	8
Burma	8655
Cambodia	3405
Ceylon	1377
China Taiwan	3382
Cyprus	116
Hong-Kong	18
India	103476*
Indonesia	18326
Iran	7160
Iraq	2657
Israel	225
Japan	20986
Jordan	116
Korea (North)	5183
Korea (Rep.)	6934
Laos	955
Lebanon	66

Malaysia	
Sabah	95
Sarawak	123
W. Malaysia	1042
Mongolia	382
Nepal	3516
Pakistan	27884
Philippines	5900
Port Timor	32
Ryukyu Island	14
Saudi Arabia	235
Sthyemen	48
Syria	1168
Thailand	12363
Turkey	15964
Viet-nam (NTH)	5150
Viet-nam (Rep)	4398
Yemen	742
China (Main)	182300

Note : (a) In case of Asian countries other than India "All Cereals" include Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Mixed-grain, Maize, Millet and Sorghum, Rice (Paddy), Buck-wheat, and miscellaneous cereals.

(b) In case of India, total cereals include Rice (in terms of paddy), Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Small Millets, Wheat, and Barley.

*Data for India relate to 1968-69 agricultural year. For 1969-70, the estimate, taking rice in terms of paddy, comes to 108.03 million tonnes.

Source : Data in respect of Asian Countries other than India have been taken from F.A.O. Production Year Book, 1969, which is the latest issue available so far and gives information upto 1968.

इन्दौर, मध्य प्रदेश में लोहे तथा इस्पात का वितरण

1865. श्री फूल बन्द बर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1970-71 में इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश) में हिन्दुस्तान स्टील डिपो से कितने व्यापारियों के लोहे और इस्पात के कोटे जारी किये गये और प्रत्येक को कितना कोटा मिला ; और

(ख) उन व्यवित्रियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें उक्त अवधि में भवानों का निर्माण करने के लिए कोटे मिले और प्रत्येक को कितना कोटा मिला ?

इस्पात और खान भवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Lease of Chromite Mine in Orissa to Ferro-chrome Factory in Andhra Pradesh

1866. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given any chromite mine in Orissa on lease to the Ferrochrome factory in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether a copy of the lease deed will be placed on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) State Government have been directed to grant 3 Mining Leases and 4 Prospecting Licences for chrome on the revision petition filed by M/s. Ferro Alloys Corporation Ltd. The above licences and Leases have not been executed so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise

Supply of Spare Parts of RS-09 Tractors found Defective

1867. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether East German Government have supplied spare parts for the Tractors which were found defective ; and

(b) if so, the quantum of such spare parts received and the number of Tractors salvaged therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Spare parts for RS 09 tractors which were found defective, have been supplied by the GDR Suppliers and not the East German Government

(b) A statement giving the information, as furnished by the concerned State Agro-Industries Corporations is appended.

Statement

S. No.	Name of Agro-Industries Corporation	Information furnished
1.	Gujarat	GDR Suppliers have supplied 238 sets of modification packages and 111 loose items. 203 tractors have been modified so far with the help of the items received from them.
2.	Rajasthan	146 modification sets were received with other spare parts. 7 Tractors were salvaged.
3	Punjab	GDR Suppliers have carried out modifications on 301 tractors in Punjab upto November, 1970. Modifications have failed to improve working of the tractors. GDR Suppliers are carrying out modifications on remaining tractors since March, 1971. The farmers are reluctant for modifications.
4	Mysore	30 boxes of Clutch parts, 10 items of electrical parts were received but they are not fixed to tractors. No action is taken to rectify defects by GDR suppliers.
5	Andhra Pradesh	Spares worth Rs. 5,29,250/- have been received 190 tractors were attended to but troubles are persisting.
6.	Tamil Nadu	The spare parts needed for carrying out the modifications, as per the Agreement reached with the GDR suppliers have since been moved to Madras. Modifications works are being carried out under the supervision of GDR technicians. The modifications work actually started on 12-3-71 and so far 35 RS-09 tractors were found damaged. At the time of clearance of RS-09 tractors, five tractors are found damaged, with missing spare parts. These 5 tractors are not complete and spare parts are required to be acquired from GDR suppliers.

1970-71 में अव्याप्ति ट्रैक्टरों का राज्यों को वितरण

1868. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण वार्डे : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1970-71 में आवात किये गए ट्रैक्टरों में से विविध राज्यों को दिये गये ट्रैक्टरों का गोप्य कर बनाया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या इनमें से पंजाब सरकार को दिये गये 600 जर्मन ट्रैक्टर बोक्सर्स पाये गये थे ; और

(ग) यदि हो, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (भी अधिकारी ही थीं लिखे) : (क) वर्ष 1969-70

की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने 35,000 ट्रैक्टरों का आयात करने का निर्णय किया था। इनमें से 33,500 ट्रैक्टरों के आयातों के लिए अब तक संविदायें पूरी की जा चुकी हैं। इन 33,500 ट्रैक्टरों में से 16,875 ट्रैक्टर पहले ही विभिन्न राज्य कृषि उद्योग निगमों को आवंटित किये जा चुके हैं। राज्यवार व्यौरा प्रदानित करने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है। अधिक ट्रैक्टरों का आवंटन मध्य समय किया जाएगा। वर्ष 1970-71 की मांग के लिए आयात कार्यक्रम सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ब) वर्ष 1968-69 के आयात कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पूर्वी जर्मनी से आयातित 600 आर० एम०-९ ट्रैक्टर पंजाब कृषि उद्योग निगम को आवंटित किए गये थे। ये ट्रैक्टर 1969-70 के दौरान प्राप्त हो गये थे। इन ट्रैक्टरों की कार्यक्षमता के बारे में आम जिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं।

(ग) दिनांक 21-2-71 को भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम तथा पूर्वी जर्मनी के सम्भरण-कर्तव्यों के बीच आशोधित आर० एस०-०९ ट्रैक्टरों की धावसी के लिए एक नयाचार पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये थे। इस नयाचार की एक प्रति सभा के पाठ पर रखी जा चुकी है।

विवरण

1969-70 की मांग के अनुरूप विभिन्न राज्य कृषि उद्योग निगमों को वास्तव में आवंटित ट्रैक्टरों की संख्या।

कम से ० राज्य कृषि उद्योग आवंटित ट्रैक्टरों निगम का नाम की संख्या

1. आनंद प्रदेश	1,539
2. असम	150
3. बिहार	1,089

4. गुजरात	1,254
5. हरियाणा	1,432
6. जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	120
7. केरल	287
8. मध्य प्रदेश	1,254
9. तमिलनाडू	1,295
10. महाराष्ट्र	1,339
11. मैसूर	939
12. उडीसा	190
13. पंजाब	1,584
14. राजस्थान	1,734
15. उत्तर प्रदेश	2,579
16. पश्चिम बंगाल	50
	— — —
कुल	16,875

कोयले के मूल्य में बढ़ि

1869. दा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या इस्पत और जान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में इस ममय कोयले की अनियमित सप्लाई के कारण लगातार कोयले के मूल्य बढ़ते जा रहे हैं।

(ख) कोयले की अनियमित सप्लाई के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) स्थिति में कब तक सुझार हो जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(द) मूल्यों में बढ़ि को दोकाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई ही की है?

इस्यात और खान बड़ालव और राज्य मंत्री (जी शाहनाथ चांद) : (क) अनियमित आपूर्ति के कारण कोयले की कीमतों में बढ़ि होने की रिपोर्ट भिली हैं।

(ख) यह बैंगनों की कमी के कारण है जो रेलवे के सम्मुख बंगाल-बिहार क्षेत्र में विधि और व्यवस्था की कठिनाइयों के परिणामस्वरूप है।

(ग) और (घ). उत्पादन केन्द्रों में कोयले की कोई कमी नहीं है और बास्तव में गर्त-मुखों पर पर्याप्त मात्रा में स्टाक संचित हो गया है। भारत सरकार मध्यूक्त राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से पूर्वी क्षेत्र से विधि और व्यवस्था स्थिति में सुधार लाकर रेलवे द्वारा कोयले का शीघ्र संचलन सुनिश्चित करने का प्रयास कर रही है।

मध्य प्रदेश में पाये गये मैग्नीज और बौक्साइट अयस्क के निषेप

1870. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण यादे : क्या इस्यात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में मैग्नीज और बौक्साइट के भागी निषेपों का पता लगाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उक्त खनिज पदार्थों को निकाला नहीं जा रहा है;

(ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को कोई सहायता दी है जिससे इन खनिज पदार्थों को निकाला जा सके; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो वह सहायता किस तिथि को दी गई थी?

इस्यात और खान बड़ालव में राज्य अंती (जी शाहनाथ चांद) : (क) जी हाँ। भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक संबोधण द्वारा किए गए अन्वेषणों के

परिणामस्वरूप मध्य प्रदेश के बुरगुजा, रायगढ़, बिलासपुर, शाहडौल दुर्ग, भण्डला, बालाघाट, जबलपुर, रेवा, सतना, पन्ना, गुना, शाजापुर, शिवपुरी और बस्तर ज़िलों में बाक्साइट के और छिन्दवाड़ा, बालाघाट, झबुआ और जबलपुर ज़िलों में मैग्नीज के अनेक निषेप और लक्ष प्राप्तिस्थल अवस्थापित किए गए हैं।

(ख) हिन्दुमनान ऐलूमिनियम निगम द्वारा शाहडौल ज़िले, दामगढ़ और जालेश्वर क्षेत्रों में, जो कि अमरकंटक पठार का एक अंग है, बाक्साइट के निषेपों का समुपयोजन किया जा रहा है। भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक संबोधण द्वारा किये गये विस्तृत समन्वेषण मण्डला, बिलासपुर, सुरगुजा, शाहडौल और बालाघाट ज़िलों में निषेप उपदर्शित किए हैं। कोरवा में स्थापित किए जा रहे अपने ऐलूमिनियम संयंत्र को संचोचित करने के लिए भारत ऐलूमिनियम कम्पनी द्वारा फुटका-पहाड़ और अमरकंटक पठार के क्षेत्रों को प्रमाणित निषेपों का विकास किया जा रहा है। 'मैग्नीज और इन्डिया लिमिटेड' और कुछ इवेंट अभिकरणों द्वारा मैग्नीज अयस्क निषेपों का समुपयोजन किया जा रहा है।

(ग) उत्तर नकारात्मक में है—मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इन खनिजों के समुपयोजन के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता के लिए निवेदन भी नहीं किया है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

मध्य प्रदेश में हृषि के विकास के लिए विश्व बैंक से सहायता देने का अनुरोध

1872. जी गंगार चैर्ज बीमिल : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार ने राज्य में हृषि के विकास के लिए विश्व बैंक से किसी सहायता देने का अनुरोध किया है;

(क) यदि हां, तो इस राज्य द्वारा कितनी राजियों की वित्तीय सहायता की मांग की गई है; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकार के इस अनुरोध पर अपनी अनुमति दे दी है?

कृषि भवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अंगाराहाहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) तथा (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने भूमिगत जल विकास कार्य यंत्रीकरण और भूमि विकास के लिए लगभग 47.40 करोड़ रुपये के कुल परिव्यय की एक ऋण परियोजना तैयार की है, जिसके लिए विश्व बैंक से वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त की जायेगी।

(ग) परियोजना विचाराधीन है।

मध्य प्रदेश की कपास की फसल की बीमारी से सुरक्षा

1873. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में कपास की फसल गम्भीर रूप से कई बीमारियों से ग्रस्त है;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इम सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र सरकार को कोई अप्यावेदन दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश की कपास की फसल को बीमारियों से बचाने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं अथवा किये जाने का विचार है?

कृषि भवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अंगाराहाहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) और (ख). जी हां।

(ग) राज्य सरकार से अप्यावेदन प्राप्त होने पर, सिवम्बर-अक्टूबर 1970 में केन्द्रीय दलों में दो शीढ़ियाँ खेलों का दौरा किया।

केन्द्रीय दल ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि राज्य में कपास की फसलों को कीड़ों तथा महामारियों से बचाने के लिए संगठित नियन्त्रण उपाय किये जाने चाहिए। राज्य कृषि विभाग ने राजकीय कीट एवं रोग अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत, खन्डवा, खारगोन और धार जिलों को कीटों तथा रोगों से संक्रमित क्षेत्र घोषित कर दिया था जिस क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय दल ने कीट नियन्त्रण कार्य चालू रखने की सिफारिश की थी उस का क्षेत्रफल 61,860 एकड़ है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा मार्गी जाने पर राष्ट्रीय संकट राहत निधि के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता स्वीकृत की जाएगी जो कीटनाशी दबाओं पर होने वाले कुल व्यय का 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान के रूप में तथा 25 प्रतिशत ऋण के रूप में होगी। इसका निवारण बास्तव में आवर्तित क्षेत्र तथा नियन्त्रण परिचालन कार्य पर होने वाले व्यय के आधार पर किया जाएगा।

मध्य प्रदेश में बन्ध जीवन रक्षा-स्थल के लिए खेलों का विकास

1874. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बन जीवन बोर्ड ने मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ खेलों का रक्षा स्थलों के रूप में विकास करने की सिफारिश की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है और सरकार ने बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है?

कृषि भवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर हंडे) : (क) तथा (ख). जी हां।

राज्य बन्ध जीवन बोर्ड की सिफारिशों पर एक राष्ट्रीय उद्यान अर्थात् शाहडोल जिले में बनागढ़ राष्ट्रीय उद्यान तथा एक रक्षा-स्थल होमंगालाद जिले के छोरी में स्थापित किया गया है। सिम्लिक्षित 8 अर्थ रक्षा-स्थलों की

स्थापित करने की विकासितों पर राज्य सरकार विचार कर रही है :—

रक्षा-स्थल	ज़िला
1. कुटुंब	वस्तर ज़िला
2. घुमघुटी	शाहडोल ज़िला
3. चुरना	होशंगाबाद ज़िला
4. खापा	होशंगाबाद ज़िला
5. पाटन	" "
6. खवासा	मिओनी ज़िला
7. खन्डलाई	" "
8. गाधी सागर	इंदौर ज़िला
(चिडियाओं का रक्षा-स्थल)	

Import of Steel

1875. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of STEEL and MINES be pleased to state :

- whether Steel worth 42 crores of rupees in being imported this year;
- if so, the particulars of parties through whom this steel in being imported;
- the value of import licences given to each party;
- the value of each category of steel which Government have decided to import; and
- the reasons for this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No precise estimate of imports this year (1971-72) can be made. They are expected to exceed Rs. 100 crores.

(b) Imports are made by actual users, as well as the public sector canalising agencies :

(c) This information is available in the Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, import Licences and Export Licences, a Government Publication, a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library;

(d) The categories for which import is permissible are given in the Import Trade Control Policy Book No. 1. I appendix 41, Sch. A to D, a Government publication, a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library. The extent to which each category will be imported will depend on the extent to which import licences are issued against the requirements indicated by consumers during the year, and the extent to which such licences are utilised;

(e) Indigenous production of the categories permissible for import is not adequate to meet domestic requirements. The annual import policy, permitting the import of different categories of steel, is framed after taking into consideration the extent to which domestic availability is likely to meet requirements.

Strike by Employees of Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd., Calcutta

1876. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

- whether the employees of the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd., Calcutta, are on strike from the middle of May, 1971; and
- if so, the demands of the employees on the steps taken to redress the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. There has been a partial strike from the 17th May, 1971, among daily-rated workers of the Hindustan Steel-works Construction Limited employed on equipment and structural erection works, and also some employees engaged in the stores organisation,

(b) The charter of demands submitted by the workers is given in the statement attached. The demands which the management of H.S.C.L. agreed to consider, after discussion with the representatives of the unrecognised Union, viz. United Proutist Labour Federation, which has organised the strike, are as follows :

1. Modification of wage structures of all categories of workers of H.S.C.L. including monthly rated workers.
2. Housing or house rent allowance in lieu.
3. Overtime wages for work done on overtime basis.
4. Conveyance allowance from Workmen's residence to work site.
5. Absorption of daily rated employees to Company's scale.
6. Medical facilities to the dependents of the daily rated workers (wife and children).
7. Seniority list of workers to be published.
8. Quick disposal of grievance regarding accidents, including workmens' compensation for H.S.C.L. workers.
9. Education facilities upto middle standard by Education Department.

It was agreed with the representatives of all the Unions, including the Secretary of UPLF, that item 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 of the demands specified above, may be referred to arbitration. However, the Executive Committee of UPLF did not accept the proposal for arbitration. As UPLF is not a representative body of the workers acceptable under the Industrial Disputes Act, H.S.C.L. have advised the workers to constitute a new committee under the Act for further negotiations with H.S.C.L. Meanwhile, most of the workers on the Stores side have resumed duty and are discussing their demands with H.S.C.L. separately.

Statement

UNIVERSAL PROGRESSIVE LABOUR FEDERATION BOKARO STEEL CITY

Charter of Demands of the employees employed in Bokaro Steel Limited, Hindustan Steel works Construction Ltd. and different civil, erection and fabrication contractors, submitted by U.P.L.F.

1. The wage structure of the employees of B.S.L., HSCL and different contractors working under the same should be as follows :
 - (a) The difference between lowest and highest categories should not be more than ten times in any case.
 - (b) There should be only ten pay scales from lowest to highest categories.
 - (c) Wage-structure of all engineering, civil, erection and electrical workers working under contractors should be at par.
 - (d) Implementation of wage structure committee award that is interim relief Rs. 33/- to the workers of HSCL with retrospective effect.
2. Overtime to all workers below the grades of Rs. 400-950/- including field and office staff.
3. Channel of promotion should be decided immediately for all categories to employees of B.S.L., working in field and offices below the grade of Rs. 400-950/-.
4. All vacancies upto the grade of Rs. 400-950/- should be filled up by the departmental candidate working on the line in B.S.L. and H.S.C.L.
5. All the muster roll workers working under B.S.L. and H.S.C.L. working more than six months should be absorbed in regular cadre immediately and contract system should

be abolished and entire work should be done departmentally by BSL and HSCL.

6. All the employees whose services have been terminated over victimised by the BSL, HSCL should be reinstated including Security Guards etc.

7. Construction allowance should be restored in BSL from 15% to 20%.

8. Employees on three to five years contract should be absorbed in regular cadre.

9. Casteism, Nepotism and favouritism should be stopped and a Higher Power Committee headed by a Retired Judge should be formed immediately for investigation of above allegations along with the causes of the delay of the project.

10. Following amenities and facilities should be given to all the workmen whether they are working in BSL, HSCL or different contractors.

(a) House or house allowance at par with Central Government employees.

(b) Free education to the ward of employees up to higher secondary standard along with prescribed dresses and mid-day meal.

(c) Provision of conveyance or conveyance allowance.

(d) Medical facilities for all employees and their dependents.

(e) Connecting metal road from colonies to Bokaro Steel City Station along with due facility.

(f) Bus facility to staff working inside the plant and other working site.

(g) Fencing of all type of quarter for maximum utilisation of the wastage.

(h) Gratuities to all employees.

(i) Immediate arrangement for subsidised canteen.

(j) Entertainment programme for all employees/workers.

Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.

1877. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd., do not do most of the construction work themselves, but it is done by private contractors, resulting in occasional labour trouble, work stoppage etc ; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to end the system of engaging private contractors and to ensure that construction job is done entirely by the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) It is true that Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. have entrusted most of the construction work relating to civil engineering and structural works to private contractors. However, this is not the only or even the main factor responsible for occasional labour troubles at Bokaro.

(b) and (c). Hindustan Steelworks Construction are already executing departmentally the works relating to erection of equipment and in certain areas also the erection of structures. It is neither advantageous nor practical to eliminate the private contractors altogether, particularly for civil works and structures. In these areas it is necessary to employ substantial equipment and machinery which are available with the private contractors who have gathered the necessary skills and expertise for executing massive works of this type.

राजस्थान में खाद्यान्न की वसूली

1878. श्री मूलबंद डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971 में भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने राजस्थान राज्य से कितना बाजरा और कितना गेहूं खरीदा है तथा उनकी वसूली दर क्या है ;

(ख) क्या गेहूं और बाजरे की खरीद सीधे काशकारों से नहीं करके दलालों के माध्यम से की गई थी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बजाये काशकारों के दलालों को लाभ हुआ ;

(ग) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कर्मचारियों ने उचित समय पर खाद्यान्न नहीं खरीदा जिसका परिणाम यही हुआ कि किसानों को पूरा लाभ नहीं मिल सका ; और

(घ) खरीद के समय भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने किस किस्म के दाजरे और गेहूं को प्राथमिकता दी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अच्छा-साहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने मई, 1971 के अन्त तक केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकार के खाते में 60.6 हजार मी० टन बाजरा और 65.8 हजार मी० टन गेहूं खरीदा है। यह खरीदारी खाद्यान्नों लिए निष्पारित अधिकारित मूल्यों पर की गई है।

(ख) शुल में, यह शिकायत थी कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम उत्पादकों से सीधे खरीदारी नहीं कर रहा है। अतः राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से उत्पादकों को प्रमाणित करने के लिए प्रत्येक क्रय केन्द्र के लिए सलाहकार समितियां गठित की गई थीं और उन सलाहकार समितियों की सहायता से भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कर्मचारी अब सीधे ही उत्पादकों से खरीदारी कर रहे हैं।

(ग) जहां तक बाजरा का संबंध है, भारतीय खाद्य निगम वर्षा से प्रभावित खाद्यान्नों

की खरीदारी नहीं कर सका क्योंकि बाजरा निष्पारित मानकों से बटिया किस्म का था। निर्दिष्टियों में ढील देने से इन निर्दिष्टियों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले वर्षा से प्रभावित ऐसे खाद्यान्न की खरीदारी की जा रही है।

(घ) भारतीय खाद्य निगम केन्द्रीय/राज्य सरकार द्वारा निष्पारित निर्दिष्टियों के अनुमार खाद्यान्नों की खरीदारी करता है।

राजस्थान से सिचाई की सुविधाओं से रहित क्षेत्रों में कृषि विकास परियोजना

1879. श्री मूलबंद डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिचाई की सुविधाओं से रहित किन-किन क्षेत्रों में कृषि विकास परियोजनाये आरम्भ की गई है तथा इन परियोजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें कितने व्यक्तियों को लाभ होने की सभावना है ; और

(ख) राजस्थान में निकट भविष्य में ऐसी कितनी परियोजनायें आरम्भ की गई हैं अथवा आरम्भ किए जाने की मम्मावना है तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अच्छा-साहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) बौद्धी योजना की अवधि के दौरान बारानी खेती के अन्तर्गत 24 मार्गदर्शी परियोजनाये चलाने का हरादा है। वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान आन्ध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात हरियाणा, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडू तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रत्येक राज्य में इस प्रकार की एक-एक तथा कुल 9 मार्गदर्शी परियोजनायें आरम्भ की गई थीं। शेष 15 योजनायें बालू विलीय क्षेत्र में आरम्भ की जा रही हैं। अनुमान है कि इन परियोजनाओं से एक लाख से अधिक व्यक्ति लाभान्वित होंगे।

(ग) राजस्थान में पहले ही जोधपुर में एक मार्गदर्शी परियोजना चल रही है। अन्य दो परियोजनाओं के लिए रथान का चुनाव सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

मोतीहारी (बिहार) में मार्डन बेकरी के एक एकल की स्थापना

1860. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की तृप्ति करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनता में मार्डन बेकरी के उत्पादों की भागी मांग है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में स्थित मोतीहारी में उसका एक एकल स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अष्टासाहिब पी. शिंदे) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रस्ताव ही नहीं उठना।

Sanction of New Posts in Employees Provident Fund Organisation due to Increase in work

1881. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether work-load of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation has increased manifold on account of the introduction of Family Pension Funds with effect from the 1st March, 1971;

(b) if so, whether new posts in the Employees Provident Fund Organisation have been sanctioned; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHA-

BILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : The administration of the Family Pension cum-Life Assurance Scheme 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 Government of India. The Provident Fund authorities have intimated as under :

(a) to (c). Although the Family Pension scheme has been introduced with effect from 1-3-71, the date for exercise of options by employees has been extended to 31st August, 1971. The scope of work load thrown on the Organisation would depend on the extent of options exercised in favour of the Scheme by 31-8-1971 as also the number of persons who would become members of the Employees' Provident Fund scheme after 1-3-71. So far no new posts have been sanctioned. The increase in workload is, however, being assessed and necessary staff will be provided to the extent justified.

Setting up of an Explosives Plant in Public Sector

1882. SHRI MAYAVAN :

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN :

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

(a) whether a decision has been taken to set up an explosives plant in the public sector; and

(b) if so, its location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). Not yet. This decision will be taken only after the examination of the feasibility report prepared and submitted recently by Engineers India Ltd. to the Government.

Lock-out in Simma Cherra Tea Estate Tripura

1883. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a long drawn lock-out is continuing in

Tripura tea garden known as Simna Chhera Tea Estate ;

(b) whether the tea garden labourers are suffering due to illegal lock-out ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to reopen the garden ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

Training to ITI Trainees in specialised Skills to Promote Self-Employment

1884. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre has formulated a scheme to impart Industrial Training Institution trainees additional training in specialised skills to promote self-employment ; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details regarding the percentage of apprentices undergoing such training ?

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

(b) The Scheme is to be implemented by the State Governments. It was forwarded to them for taking appropriate action. The Governments of Gujarat and West Bengal have already introduced the Scheme in their States ; information in regard to the percentage of apprentices undergoing the training there is being collected from them and will be placed on the Table of the House after it is received. The Scheme is yet to be implemented in the other States.

Lock-out in Golakpur Tea Garden, Tripura

1885. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether lock-out is continuing from March 1971 in Golakpur Tea Garden of Tripura ;

(b) whether the lock-out has been declared illegal by the Tripura Administration ; and

(c) if so, whether any compensation will be paid to the workers and employees of the garden ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

Allotment of Agricultural Land to Delhi Colonists from West Pakistan against their Claims

1886. SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Delhi Colonists who are from West Pakistan and who have been allotted agricultural land in the Union Territory of Delhi so far in settlement of their claims ;

(b) whether there are still some such colonists residing in the Union Territory of Delhi whose claims have not been fully or partially settled ;

(c) if so, the names of such colonists together with their addresses ; and

(d) the total area of agricultural land, together with its break-up, village-wise, available in the Union Territory of Delhi for allotment to such colonists ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) 76.

(b) Originally the claims of all Delhi Colonists had been satisfied. Subsequently, however, due to the following developments,

out of 76 mentioned above, part claims of 15 have been reopened for settlement :

- (i) Certain areas were declared urban and the allotment of land in that area was revised.
- (ii) In certain plots of land, Bhoomidari rights were acquired by tenants and, consequently, the allotment of these plots were cancelled.
- (iii) Certain plots of land were declared as non-evacuee property on appeals or representations to higher tribunals
- (vi) The claims of certain Delhi Colonists were enhanced on examination of revenue records received from Pakistan.
- (c) The information is given in the Statement Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-378/71].
- (d) The question of availability of rural agricultural land for allotment to such colonists is under examination.

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

PAKISTAN'S REPORTED USE OF RAVI WATER

SHRI P. GANGADEB (Angul) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"Pakistan's reported use of Ravi water even after the expiry of the Agreement in April, 1970."

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR K. L. RAO) : The flow in Ravi varies from year to year from 5 million acre feet to 7 million acre feet, the average flow being of the order of 6.4 million acre feet. At the time of partition, about 1.5 million acre feet of these waters were being utilised in the areas now in India.

Under the Indus Waters Treaty 1960, the entire flow of the Ravi has become available for the unrestricted use of India from 1st April, 1970

By the construction of the UBDC extension, Madhopur-Beas Link, the Harike headworks, Sirhind Feeder and partial construction of the Rajasthan Canal, additional 2.5 million acre feet is being used. When the Pong Dam is completed, due to integrated operation of the system, the works mentioned above will be capable of utilising another 1.5 million acre feet of Ravi waters. This leaves a balance of 1 million acre feet in an average year which will go down the river Ravi and this occurs mostly in monsoon months. To impound these flood waters, alternate proposals for a storage dam are under study

SHRI P. GANGADEB : In view of its national importance, the Punjab Government had made a provision of Rs 26.61 crores for this project in the draft fourth plan, but it was rejected by the working group of the planning Commission. I want to know why the Planning Commission did not give priority for this project, knowing fully well that the utilisation of this river water would have definitely benefited the country, rather than wasting it away for such a long time ?

DR K. L. RAO : As it is, in order to complete the works we have undertaken, which will enable the utilisation of 8 million acre feet of the waters now going down the rivers, that is to say, making use of most of the waters that is now going down the river, we have got to find Rs. 210 crores more than what we have provided for in the Fourth Plan. Due to financial stringency we could not provide it. If we could further provide Rs. 90 crores we could construct a dam utilising 1 million acre feet of water from Ravi. That is why the Planning Commission correctly felt that whatever we can spare we should concentrate on building up or completing works which we have undertaken.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA (Hassan) : Under the Indus Treaty Agreement Pakistan has received a foreign aid of R. 1,000 crores besides supply of water at the rate of about 2 million acre feet annually for the past so many years. Now the surplus water is flowing to Pakistan. After the expiry of the

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

treaty on the 1st April 1970 India has exclusive right and no obligation over the eastern rivers. According to statistical analysis and admitted technical opinion, by the Ravi waters alone 3 lakhs acres of land will become irrigable which will produce a crop worth Rs. 45 crores every year. If we want to take advantage of this potential and take up the construction of this work at the national level the completion of this project will take up another 7 to 10 years. In view of this, what financial allocation is being made by the Planning Commission and the Minister for the completion of this project on the river Ravi? This is a project which raised a controversy which was about to erupt as a war and then the World Bank took some initiative as long back as 1950 to bring the two parties to a settlement. I want to know whether the government is serious in allotting sufficient funds to finalise this project at an early stage to see that our water is not lost. Because, after the construction of the Mangla dam, according to their press notes and their own admission, Pakistan no longer needs this water whether under the transitory agreement or otherwise. They are no longer in need of this water and it is now going waste. Why should we allow this water to flow waste? Why not the government be serious in this matter? What is the amount that the government have earmarked for the construction and completion of the dam?

DR. K.L. RAO : The three rivers which are assigned to us are Sutlej, Ravi and Beas. We are using already three-fourths of their waters and only one-fourth of the water is going down the river. Now only 9 million acre-feet of water is flowing in Sutlej, Beas and Ravi in the monsoon season. By constructing and completing the dam in Beas we will be able to make use of 8 million acre-feet out of 9 million acre-feet and by constructing a dam in Ravi we will be able to make use of 1 million acre-feet. What we are trying to do is to complete the works which will require a large amount of money, the Pong dam first, so that we can utilize 8 million acre-feet. When it is constructed, the water that is lost in the monsoon will be only 1 million acre-feet in Ravi. Even in Ravi we feel that we should not leave any water unused. Therefore, we are already

having some schemes for Ravi. A scheme has been submitted by Punjab and two schemes by Himachal Pradesh. We are examining them and we hope to start these projects in the Fourth Plan by making some provisional expenditure for preliminary survey.

But the actual work will be done in the Fifth Plan.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : What is the estimated finance that we may require for this project?

DR. K. L. RAO : We have to find, as I submitted in the very beginning itself, another Rs. 210 crores to complete the works on the Beas itself. This we did not provide in the Plan. Beyond what we have provided in the Plan we must find another Rs. 210 crores to complete the works on the Beas. The works on the Ravi will cost us another Rs. 90 crores to Rs. 100 crores. So, in order to completely stopping the water from going down the rivers, we require Rs. 310 crores—Rs. 210 crores on the Beas, Rajasthan Canal and everything connected with it and Rs. 100 crores on the Ravi. We are now concentrating on trying to find Rs. 210 crores from outside the Plan. That is the main thing that we are trying to do now. Out of the Rs. 100 crores also, we propose to do works worth Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 15 crores in the Fourth Plan so that we can catch up with the preliminaries and finish the work in the Fifth Plan.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh) : Much needed water is still flowing down the Ravi in Pakistan when dry lands in Haryana and Rajasthan are very much in need of water. The Minister has lifelong association with projects of irrigation and power. He has stated that the works could not be completed for lack of finances. He knew ten years ago that these surplus waters of Ravi and the Beas will be available from April 1970. I would like to know from him the amount of loss that the Haryana Government is suffering on the newly constructed canals. The old canals, like the Western Jamuna Canal, are also carrying hardly 10 per cent of the full capacity in winter

months. After that, about four years ago, the Gurgaon Canal was completed. Now the Jui Canal and the Loharu Canal have been newly completed. All these works were taken up relying on the surplus Ravi and Beas waters. There must be a huge loss that the Haryana Government is suffering because the canals are not carrying their full capacity and waters have not been available to these canals. I would like to know the extent of the loss suffered by the Haryana Government alone on the Gurgaon Canal project and on the Jui and Loharu Canal projects, calculating the interest on the huge investments and also the amount incurred on maintenance and other staff.

DR. K. L. RAO : I would not like to submit about the sharing of the waters between Punjab and Haryana. It is only when that is decided that it will be known how much is the loss that the hon. Member has asked about. There is 72 million acre feet of water obtained from the Ravi and the Beas to be shared. The question as to how to share this water has not yet been decided. We appointed a technical committee to give us the data. The data has come just now. Further discussions have to be held about how to divide this 72 million acre feet of water between Punjab and Haryana. Then only we will know how much water will go into the various canals that the hon. Member has mentioned and how much water will not go into these canals.

धी राम सहाय पांडे (राजनीतिगांव) : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सिचाई मंत्री के उत्तर से ऐसा अनुभव हीता है कि उनकी दशा बड़ी दीन है। किसी भी योजना के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर देते हुए वे कहते हैं कि पैसा नहीं है, साधन नहीं है लेकिन फैक्ट्स एण्ड फीगर्स और स्टैटिस्टिक्स में वे बड़े तेज हैं परन्तु उनके पास पैसा नहीं है। यह जल समझौता सन् 1960 में हुआ था और उसमें स्पष्ट था कि रावी जल सम्पूर्ण रूप से भारत को मिलेगा सन् 1970 में। इस संधि के अन्तर्गत सन् 1970 समाप्त हुआ, अप्रैल समाप्त हुआ तो फिर क्या कारण है कि जो योजनाएँ आपने की थीं, पोंग रैम या जितनी

धी स्कीमें थीं उनको समय से पहले पूरा करों नहीं किया ताकि पूरा जल इस देश को मिल सके ? इसका दायित्व किस पर है ? यह प्रश्न पाकिस्तान से सम्बन्ध रखता है और यह जल हमारा है लेकिन हमको इसलिए नहीं मिल रहा है क्योंकि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। हमारी स्टोरेज स्कीम्स इसलिए पूरी नहीं हुई कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न पर डा० राव का यही उत्तर आता है कि पैसा नहीं है। तो यह दायित्व किस का है ? आपके पास पैसा नहीं है तो चब्हाण साहब से लीजिए, उनके पास भी न हो तो प्रधान मन्त्री जी से लीजिए या फिर अध्यक्ष जी आप ही कही से दिलवाद्देये।...(अवधारण) ...तो ये जो योजनायें पूरी नहीं हो पा रही हैं इनमें जब तक पानी और पैसा इन दोनों का रामबन्ध नहीं होगा तब तक पानी कभी नहीं मिलेगा। लेकिन पानी मिलना चाहिए और पैसे का कोई न कोई इन्तजाम किया जाना चाहिए वरना हर बार यही उत्तर देना कि फाइनेंसेज न होने के कारण जो पानी हमको मिलना चाहिए वह पाकिस्तान को मिल रहा है या बेकार जा रहा है, यह उचित नहीं है। आपको कोई ऐसी योजना बतानी चाहिए ताकि बार दार आपकी यह जो हीतता, दीनता और अकिञ्चन की स्थिति है वह मिटे और इस देश को पानी मिले।

DR. K. L. RAO : I am afraid, the hon. Member is taking a very easy position in regard to finances. I am in-charge of a Ministry which only spends and incurs expenditure on both irrigation and power projects. We have got a large number of projects which we are not able to complete because of lack of money. The Planning Commission is trying to do their best and we fight with the Planning Commission to get more money. But all the same it is not possible to complete all the projects we have.

Then, unfortunately, due to various other factors like devaluation and rise in prices, the estimates have gone up heavily. For example, in the case of Beas-Sutlej project, the cost has gone up twice.

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

The original estimate was Rs. 90 crores and now it is Rs. 180 crores. The estimates have gone up in each one of these projects. There are many factors which are outside the control of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, like, the rise in cost and prices. If there is a tax on steel, aluminium and all that, naturally, the whole cost goes up. The cost of every project goes up. The cost of rural electrification goes up. What we can do with Rs. 10 crores; we will not be able to do half that work.

What I submit is we are trying to do as much as possible. Take, for example, Rajasthan. What about the loss suffered by Rajasthan. The Rajasthan Canal Stage II is not yet being started. It requires Rs. 90 crores. Unless they do that, there is a loss to them. One has got to do the best with the resources available. The hon. Member talks of getting more funds and all that. We want more money. If you require the money only for irrigation and power, then you can get more. But you ask for money for everything, for education, and all that. There is a limit to that. What I submit is that it is a very serious matter. In the matter of irrigation and power, the Ministry has to go a long way and that requires money. These are the two sectors in which considerable money is being spent also.

श्री राम शेखर प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मन्त्री महोदय ने जवाब देते हुए कहा है कि दो तिहाई पानी का उपयोग हम करते हैं और केवल एक तिहाई हिस्सा बरसात के दिनों में बह जाता है। उन्होंने यह भी उत्तर में बताया कि रुपया बहुत लगेगा और बहुत भी दूसरी योजनायें भी कम्पलीट करनी हैं परन्तु इन योजनाओं का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व है क्योंकि एक दूसरे देश से पानी बचा कर अग्रे यहां रखना है और यह बहुत जरूरी है और इसके लिए जलदी भी करनी चाहिए। और अगर यह जरूरी नहीं है तो मन्त्री महोदय बता दें कि इस पानी की आवश्यकता नहीं है, यह पानी बेकार जाता है इसलिए पैसा लगाने की ज़रूरत नहीं है। औंकि

यह एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विषय है, इस देश का पानी दूसरे एक ऐसे देश में जा रहा है जिससे कि हमारे समन्वय अच्छे नहीं हैं तो ऐसी स्थिति में इमर्जेंसी के तरीके पर इसको बनाने में क्या एतराज है और जो पैसे की ज़रूरत हो उसको इमर्जेंसी को देखते हुए खर्च किया जाये ?

DR. K. L. RAO : As I have submitted already, apart from the Fourth Plan provision that has been made for the conservation of Beas water, we require Rs. 210 crores more than what is provided in the Fourth Plan and for the control of Ravi waters by construction of the Thain Dam, we require another Rs. 90, crores. In all, Rs. 300 crores are required outside the Plan provision to be made for the Fourth Plan. If that money is found, I can assure the House that we will complete all the works and see that not a drop of water is wasted, within 5 years.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : We are not at all satisfied by the statement of the Minister. We have a right to ask for clarification.

MR. SPEAKER : No, Sir. I am not prepared for that.

12.20 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT RE.
SINGARENI COLLIERIES CO. LTD.
AND ALUMINIUM (CONTROL)
AMDT. ORDER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : I beg to
lay on the Table—

- (i) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—
- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the

Singareni Collieries Company Limited, for the year 1969-70.

(ii) Annual Report of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, for the year 1969-70 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-362/71.]

(2) A copy of the Aluminium (Control) Amendment Order, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 2084 in Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 1971, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-363/71.]

Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 891 in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-364/71.]

(2) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English Versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-365/71.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT AND ACCOUNTS OF N. C. D. C.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): On behalf of Shri Annasahib P. Shinde, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

(i) The Orissa Rice (Movement Control) Second Amendment Order, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 687 in Gazette of India dated the 7th May, 1971.

(ii) The Roller Mills Wheat Products (Ex-mill) Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 890 in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1971.

(iii) The Delhi Roller Mills Wheat Products (Ex-mill and Retail)

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AMDT. RULES AND EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE AMDT. RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central (Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 732 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-366/71.]

(2) A copy of the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Amendment Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 362 in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1971, under sub-section (4) of section 95 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-367/71.]

12.23 hrs.

12.24 hrs.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
SECOND REPORT**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th June, 1971."

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : When I raised a question regarding the appointment of the Committee for the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, you were pleased to say, Mr. Speaker, that it is a question of time and it is bound to come. I would like to know from the Government when they are coming with the motion for the appointment of the Committee on the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. And, secondly, I want to know about the re-introduction of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not part of the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : It should have come immediately after the Motion regarding the appointment of the Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee and Public Undertakings Committee. This is a most important Committee for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister can reply to him later ; this does not arise out of the present Motion. These are two separate things. Now, the question is :

"That this House do agree with the Second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th June, 1971."

The motion was adopted.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1971-72—GENERAL DISCUSSION—*Contd*

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion on the General Budget. Shri Satish Chandra was on his legs.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA (Bareilly) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have come back to this House after a long gap of nine years. I had the privilege to be here for a decade and a half. I find that there are now quite a number of new faces, new traditions and a new type of atmosphere. I am still trying to acclimatize myself to the new environments.

I have been listening patiently to speeches delivered from the Opposition side including some by my erstwhile colleagues and have found a striking similarity in those speeches either from my friend Shri Indrajit Gupta or Shri Shyamandan Mishra or for that matter from Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee or Shri H. M. Patel. All of them want to have faster rate of economic growth and appear to be anxious that we move forward in a rapid way : they are, however, opposed to all fresh taxation proposals of the Finance Minister. The pattern of speeches made by opposition leaders lead me to think that instead of taking any lessons from what had happened during the past few months including the verdict of the electorate, they are still trying to make political capital out of a difficult situation.

The Finance Minister has to perform a difficult task. It is a difficult task anywhere and at any time, more so in a country like our, which is poverty-stricken, is trying to build up its economy after a long period of alien rule and has not been able to shake off completely its feudal outlook and traditions, social prejudices, superstitions and ignorance.

In a developing country, the task of a Finance Minister becomes doubly difficult. He has to make extra effort to mobilise resources with a view to usher an era of development, progress and prosperity. Instead of extending sympathy to the Finance

Minister and offering constructive suggestions, he has been unreasonably subjected to unkind remarks.

My hon. friend Shri Shyamnandan Mishra said yesterday that the Finance Minister had made a wonderful gift to the Opposition and that he welcomed that gift. I am surprised that the leader of a group should, in trying to appear to be intelligent, witty and humorous, make such remarks and laugh with a sense of self satisfaction. When the wise laugh, the world laughs with them. But we saw yesterday that when he laughed, his few camp-followers just smiled with him.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Smiled at him.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA : I am glad.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Only my hon friend was looking somewhat morose. Every other Member was laughing.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA : I am glad that Shri Madhavrao Scindia, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee are now the champions of the masses

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : We had been together. So, why does he say 'now' ?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA :the champions of those who have rejected them. They try to put up brave faces in this House together with the erstwhile bureaucrats. I shall leave it at that.

In examining the budget proposals, we should keep in mind the accepted objectives. Those objectives have been enunciated ever since the attainment of Independence. The nation has to march forward on road to progress in a planned manner. My hon. friend Shri Shyamnandan Mishra knows more about it than I do, because he had been closely associated with process of planning.

In determining our objectives, we had taken care to assess the long term as well as

short-term requirements of the nation. After all, what is it that we want to achieve ? We want a rise in the national income, in the per capita income and in the general standard of living of the people.

We want to solve the unemployment problem which has so far defied solution. That can only be done if we develop our economy at a fast rate and create employment opportunities for a large number of people. We want to train technical manpower and this takes a much longer time than setting up a vast factory. We want progress oriented towards establishing a just social order. It is not merely economic growth, for the benefit of a few. The fruits of economic development have to be shared by all so that there is equitable distribution of wealth in the country. Such regions, communities and classes as are backward should have equality of opportunity to grow so that every citizen feels the sensation of being a partner in the great enterprise of building a democratic socialist structure of society.

Now, whenever even a modest step is taken to check the concentration of wealth and economic power in a few hands, the rich and the privileged classes raise a hue and cry.

I am glad that the experience gained during the last few months has brought about some change in the mental outlook of our friends in the Opposition. Not very long ago, they opposed the abolition of the privy purses of former rulers ; now they pose as champions of the downtrodden and the poor classes.

How do they want us to proceed ? They do not want taxes. They, however, plead for higher investment and faster rate of growth. They want that the needs and requirements of the people should be met. In a poor country like India, these needs and requirements are tremendous. The vastness of the country inhabited by 350 million people is a problem in itself. To give them all social justice is not an easy task. We can move towards the attainment of socio-economic objectives only slowly. If we do not lose sight of those objectives

[Shri Satish Chandra]

and take proper steps, I am quite sure we shall be able to march ahead.

Although all of us want technological development, more industries, better agriculture, trained manpower and so on, we try to oppose taxation in every shape or form. There might be differences here and there. But I am surprised that in criticising the proposals put forward by the Finance Minister, my hon. friends have not made one constructive suggestion as to how this process of economic and social development should be accelerated or how the objectives that we have in mind could be achieved. In the absence of such constructive suggestions and in the face of similar objections being raised against budget proposals by the left and the right, I am persuaded to believe that what the Finance Minister is doing is the right thing and that he has chosen the correct middle path on which alone the country can march ahead to progress.

MR. SPEAKER : Almost all the Opposition parties have exhausted their time but the DMK has got three minutes and the United Independent Group also has got three minutes. The Telangana Praja Samiti has got 22 minutes. If they do not turn up I shall distribute it among the Opposition Members. The Muslim League has got six minutes. The surplus that we save by lunch hour, I shall have that distributed too. The Congress had not enough time; the list is very long; 28 Members want to speak; that will require two full days more. I think each of them can take three or four minutes just to press their points as this is the last day and Mr. Chavan is to start his reply at 4 p. m. I shall try to accommodate as many Members as possible and hope that the Deputy-Speaker will also do so.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : You may ask the Members to confine their observations to as few minutes as possible, at any rate not exceeding ten minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : If I give ten minutes, hardly five or six Members can speak because then the other Opposition Members' time also will be there.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : The time of the Telangana Praja Samiti may be given to other Members from the Telangana ?

MR. SPEAKER : Telangana Members who fought against them ? ..(Interruptions)

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं हृदय से इस बजट का समर्थन करने के लिए बड़ा हुआ हूँ। माननीय श्याम नन्दन मिश्र और माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने शाश्वत देने हुए हमारे प्रधान मंत्री का मुकाबला श्रीमती भंडारनायके और डा० सुकर्ण के साथ किया था। इसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ। कारण यह है कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने बड़ी मेहनत से हमारा इमेज दुनिया के मामने पेश किया है। उनको इस तरीके से बोलना नहीं चाहिए था। अगर उनको हमारे प्रधान मंत्री को किसी के साथ कम्पेयर करना ही था तो जान केन्द्री के साथ करना चाहिए था। उन्होंने वहा के लोगों की खुशहाली और उन्नति के बास्ते नथा उनका उद्घार करने के बास्ते बहुत काम किया था, दरिद्र नारायण की बड़ी सेवा की थी। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री भी जो दरिद्रनारायण है, जो लोग गरीब हैं उनकी उन्नति के बास्ते जी जान से कोशिश कर रही है। हमारे इन माननीय सदस्यों ने गरीबी हटाओ का जो नारा है, इस नारे का मजाक उठाने की कोशिश की है। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि गरीबी हटाओ का नारा एक आदर्श है, एक आइडियल है और उस आइडियल तक पहुँचने का जो जरिया है वह यह बजट है और आगे आने वाले बजट होंगे।

अपोजीशन की तरफ से हुए भावणों को मैंने लुप्त किया है। हर किसी ने यह कहा है कि देहातों में बहुत उन्नति हो गई है और वहां पर एविकल्पराज इनकम टैक्स लगा दिया जाए। मैं आपको इस सम्बन्ध में आधिकारिक की विस्तार देना चाहता हूँ। वहां पर एविकल्पराज पर इमकम टैक्स लगाया जाए जो इससे यहां

तब हुआ यह कि टैक्स बसूल करने पर जो खर्च हुआ उसका आधा भी टैक्स बसूल नहीं हुआ। बाद में इसको खत्म कर दिया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, देहातों की हालत क्या है? वहां पर सम्मर में धूल ही धूल रहती है और बारिश के दिनों में इतना कीचड़ होता है कि चलना मुश्किल होता है। देहात में न रोहज हैं और न इलैक्ट्रिसिटी। आज देहात पर जो और बोक्षा डालने की कोशिश की जा रही है, वह गलत है। हमारे देश में देहात और सिटीज में कितना अन्तर है, यह इस बात से प्रकट होता है कि हमारे देश में जितना जी० एन० पी० है, उस का 45 परसेंट देहात से आता है और 55 परसेंट सिटीज से आता है, लेकिन 45 परसेंट जी० एन० पी० को 80 परसेंट देहात के लोग खाते हैं और 55 परसेंट को सिटीज के 20 परसेंट लोग खाते हैं। देहात और सिटीज का यह अन्तर कब मिटेगा और यह डिमर्पिटी कब खत्म होगी? मनुष्य ने जमीन और चांद के अन्तर को मिटा दिया है, लेकिन हम देहात और शहरों के अन्तर को नहीं मिटा पाये हैं। इस लिए माननीय सदस्य देहात पर और बोक्षा डालने की बात न करें।

मैं समझता हूं कि जराअत पर कोई इनकम टैक्स नहीं लगाना चाहिए। बल्कि जमीन पर जो लगान लिया जा रहा है, वह पूरे का पूरा हृदा देना चाहिए। आज शूगरकेन की प्राइस के बारे में घेरेस्क्यून के दीरान मैंने कहा था कि शूगर का प्राइक्शन एक साल में पांच लाख टन गिर गया है, आगे बाले साल में और पांच लाख टन गिर जायेगा और दो साल के बाद लोगों को शूगर पांच रुपये किलो के हिसाब से बारीदारी खड़ी हो जाएगी। श्री जयजीवन राम ने जो पालिसी अपनाई, उस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि शूगर का प्राइक्शन 22 लाख टन से 43 लाख टन तक पहुंच गया। लेकिन बब वह 43 लाख टन के बजे कर 38 लाख टन हो गया है और अहमियत वह 30 लाख होने वाला है, जब कि

हमारा कलम्बन्यान 36 लाख टन हो गया है। इस लिए जराअत के साथ इस किस्म का सलूक नहीं किया जाना चाहिए और उस पर टैक्स नहीं लगाना चाहिए।

ट्रैक्टर पर जो टैक्स लगाया गया है, वह नावाजिब है और इस की बजह से लोग ट्रैक्टर का इस्तेमाल बन्द कर देंगे। पहले जमाने में इंगलैंड में हेट लगाने पर टैक्स लगाया गया था। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि लोगों ने हेट लगाना बन्द कर दिया और वह टैक्स खत्म हो गया। अगर ट्रैक्टर पर से टैक्स न हटाया गया, तो कोई भी आदमी ट्रैक्टर से बेती नहीं करेगा। आज हम लोग धीन रेवोल्यूशन पर खुश हो रहे हैं, लेकिन अगर ट्रैक्टर पर टैक्स लगाया गया, तो हमारा प्राइक्शन गिर जायेगा। हम जानते हैं कि जहां पर ट्रैक्टर से काश्त की जाती है, वहां ज्यादा पैदावार होती है और जहां हल से काम लिया जाता है, वहां पैदावार कम होती है। अभी तक हमारे देश में ट्रैक्टर का इस्तेमाल बहुत कम है। इस लिए सरकार को थोड़े दिन तक इन्तजार करना चाहिए। जब ट्रैक्टर का इस्तेमाल ज्यादा हो जाये, तब वह उस पर टैक्स लगाये। हमारे देश में तो ट्रैक्टर का इस्तेमाल शुरू ही हुआ है। इस टैक्स का परिणाम यह होगा कि उस का इस्तेमाल बन्द हो जायेगा।

गवर्नरेंट की तरफ से स्कीम बनाई गई है कि हर एक फैमिली के कम से कम एक सदस्य को नौकरी भिले। आज हमारे मूलक में यह हालत है कि किसी फैमिली के तो सब के सब सदस्य नौकर हैं और किसी फैमिली का एक सदस्य भी नौकर नहीं है। मैं गवर्नरेंट से इस्तदुआ करूँगा कि वह एक लैजिसलेशन लाये कि जब तक मूलक के हर एक आहमी को नौकरी न भिल जाये, तब तक एक फैमिली के एक से ज्यादा सदस्य को गवर्नरेंट में नौकरी नहीं भिलनी चाहिए।

SHRI P. ANKINEEDU PRASADA

RAO (Ongole) : Sir, I rise to support the budget proposals as presented before the House by the hon. Finance Minister. I congratulate the Finance Minister for succeeding in his earnest efforts to keep the promises made to the people for which they have given a massive mandate. Sincere efforts have been made, in formulating the budget proposals, to cast the seeds for the formation of a true socialist society in this country. Our efforts should be mainly to bring down the economic inequalities and mobilise all our resources and incomes to be spent in the interests of the common man. Only then we will be able to achieve the socialist goal. In any country where true socialism has been achieved, it was not done in a day or two. It is not done as a miracle. It has to be achieved through constant efforts. It will be the same in our country also. We have to put in our efforts to mobilise our resources, bring down social inequalities and try to achieve socialism.

I welcome the taxation proposals. Most of them will affect only the affluent sections of society. I welcome the concessions announced by the Finance Minister for the lower and middle income groups. I also welcome the increases in the wealth tax, in the tax on tractors and in the surcharge on income tax. All these will hit only the affluent sections. In this budget, the Finance Minister has aimed at hitting mostly the affluent sections of society, not the poorer classes.

Allotting a substantial amount for children's nutrition is also a welcome aspect of the budget. Even though the Finance Minister may abolish the tax on maida due to the overwhelming opinion in the House, I request him not to go back on this allotment of funds for children's welfare.

The increase in the plan outlay by Rs. 155 crores this year, the allotment of Rs. 25 crores for the educated unemployed and Rs. 50 crores for rural employment, though meagre compared to our requirements, will go a long way towards building up a socialist Society.

I want to make a few suggestions. The general feeling is that public sector

undertakings are not working properly. They should become assets to the nation, not liabilities. They are the pivots of a socialist pattern of society for achieving economic growth. We should make the managerial cadre in public sector projects and the officers cadre in the Government to realise their responsibilities and work sincerely, in tune with the interests of the nation. Then only the developmental programmes and the economic growth which we are contemplating will be successful. Until we encourage those officers who are sincere, honest and hard-working and chuck out those officers who take things easy, who are responsible for the non-implementation of the developmental programmes, we will not be able to gear up the machinery and achieve socialism in this country, because delay in administration is one of the hindrances to progress in society.

Coming to agriculture, some of the hon. Members have categorically stated that agriculture is not taxed in this budget. I personally feel that we should not criticise those who oppose taxes on agricultural production, being politically motivated, or keeping in view few affluent agriculturists, or agriculturists in fully developed agricultural areas. We must think of small farmers doing cultivation in dry lands and most of them belong to the low income group. It is a pity that these agriculturists are not having a union of their own to make a hue and cry of their plight. Their position in the society is gradually deteriorating. Because of the vagaries of nature and the impact of direct and indirect taxes their position is becoming very pitiable. In fact, most of them are trying to leave agriculture and get employment either under government or in the private sector. So, some steps should be taken by the government to protect the small farmers and agriculturists. The nationalised insurance corporations can help them by introducing crop insurance. They can also protect the farmers by assuring them a minimum price for their produce. That will go a long way to help the small farmers.

Finally, I come to a problem which is facing my own area. Recently I have seen in the papers that the farmers of Andhra have asked for a statutory tobacco board. This country is earning from tobacco Rs.

30 crores by way of excise duty and an equivalent amount as foreign exchange. But the tobacco growers are not getting a remunerative price for their produce. So, the Andhra Government put up a proposal for the establishment of a statutory tobacco board to look after the interests of the tobacco growers. For reasons best known to themselves, they have turned down this proposal. I would request the Central Government to reconsider this proposal and see that a statutory tobacco board is formed.

While concluding my speech by giving these few suggestions, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity and I thank the Finance Minister for introducing a socialist budget.

SHRI N. K. SINHA (Muzaffarpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to extend my general support to the Budget proposals which the hon. Finance Minister has placed before this House. He has not concealed facts and with his characteristic disarming candour he has put every side of the financial picture of the country before this House. Loopholes he has pointed out, strength he has shown and there is sufficient determination to move forward with the march of time.

The country is on the move. This mass of humanity, the Indian people, is on the move. We have no doubt that the desired goal will be achieved, given time. I purposely say, given time, because our problems are difficult and it remains to be seen as to how much time is made available to the parliamentary democratic structure for solving the problems of the Indian people.

The first problem of this country, in my opinion, should be the food problem. If we solve this problem, other problems will, in my opinion, come to be solved in course of time. We have 69.5 per cent of our working force depending upon agriculture but still we have only about 20 per cent of land irrigated and 20 per cent of our villages are electrified. Our production this year has been 137 million tonnes. By 1980 we require about 190 million tonnes. To achieve this production target it is necessary that our irrigation projects are completed as early as possible.

But in this respect the progress somehow is not very encouraging. For instance, there is a project in my State, the Gandak Project, very well known in the country for its being a very cheap project and for being executed from indigenous know-how and resources. It should have been complete by now, but much of the work on this project still remains to be done.

We have heard Dr. Rao say this morning that there is a dearth of funds for irrigation projects. I do not understand why there should be a dearth of funds for such useful projects, like the Gandak Project, specially when we have now nationalised the banks. There does not seem to be any difficulty in financing irrigation projects, specially projects like the Gandak Project, with the money obtained from the nationalised banks.

The only argument that can be against this is that the rate of interest of banks is sometimes high. But the increase in food production compensates for all the expenditure that is made, even by securing money at high rate of interest for these projects. Projects, like the Gandak Project, should not be allowed to languish for want of funds. This is my first request.

The second request is this. A large area of land in my State in Tirhut was included in the first project report of the Gandak project, but now after giving some water to the eastern canal in Nepal it is felt that those areas will not be irrigated. There should be adequate funds for boring schemes to sink tubewells to cover those areas because they are chronically drought-affected.

Another point with regard to sinking tubewells is that experience has shown that these tubewells are being sunk in the fields of only rich farmers. This is leading to social tension. As we all know, 50 per cent of our population has got 17 per cent of our land. Now, if the social tensions are allowed to be created, it may endanger rural peace. Steps should be taken to see that poor people also benefit by the schemes of the Government.

This brings us closer to the problem of land reforms.....

MR. SPEAKER : He may continue after lunch. We now adjourn for lunch to re-assemble at 2 P.M.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

GENERAL BUDGET, 1971-72—GENERAL DISCUSSION—*Contd.*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I wish to bring to the notice of the Government through you, Sir, that a gentleman, Syed, Badrudduja, aged 75 years, has been arrested and detained without trial in the jail. His wife is weeping all the time. Even interviews are refused. Legal interviews are refused. What sort of heartless Government is this, Sir ? A man aged 75 has been arrested and detained like this. What sort of Government is this ? Would the Government look into the matter ? Could you kindly tell them, Sir, that this is not the right thing to do ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Where is the Minister ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Deputy Minister is present here, Shri N. K. Sinha may continue his speech.

SHRI N. K. SINHA : I was talking about land reforms. The case in regard to a larger ceiling was based on the assumption that increase in production through higher level of mechanisation was not possible in a small plot of land. But now, thanks to research, it has been proved that the man-power requirement of a typically quadruple crop rotation is higher than that of the traditional maize-wheat rotation by as much as 300 per cent. This formulation indicates that in fact, it is basically technology which can attain a high level of productivity with higher levels of employment, provided the area covered is small. In fact, the progress made so far in the matter of land reforms in the country leaves much to be desired. We

have had about 20 Chief Minister's conferences, and yet a national consensus on this issue has not been evolved. In my opinion, steps should be taken as early as possible to introduce land reforms so that the rural discontent may be controlled. Whether it is the Girijans of Andhra Pradesh or the Harijans of Bihar, it is the same position everywhere. With the influx of refugees, God alone knows what number of recruitment the Naxalites will be able to make out of them.

Since the time at my disposal is short, I would only mention a few points. With regard to unemployment, the fund so far allotted is very meagre. It is only Rs. 50 crores and Rs. 25 crores. What proportion does it bear to the revenue receipts of the Central and State Governments ? This is a national problem, a massive problem, and for solving this problem, the allotment of this paltry sum is really a pity. I would request the Finance Minister to increase the fund adequately.

We have been mentioning small-scale and rural industries in the matter of solving the problem of unemp'oyment. But the House must be aware that the products of these small-scale and rural industries have no market and, therefore, they cannot be sold, and even Government who should be the largest purchaser of these products are reluctant to purchase the products of these small-scale and rural industries. I think that this will tell very much upon the expansion of rural and small-scale industries.

With regard to public sector undertakings, the sooner the inefficiency goes, and the sooner the losses are made up, the better it would be. They represent our hopes and aspirations. But the way they are being managed leaves much to be desired. The management style has to change ; and the trade union organisations also have to revise their attitude. A clear thinking has to be made with regard to the public sector undertakings. It is a pity that our public sector undertakings cannot supply the materials which the railways require. Recently, we saw in the papers that the railways were going to set up three factories for producing their own wheels, axes and traction bearings. What is the guarantee that if the trade unions behave as they

behave sometimes, these plants of the railways will not meet the same fate as our other public sector undertakings? Therefore, I plead that the losses that we are incurring in the public sector should be made to disappear as early as possible.

With regard to Bangla Desh, I would submit that it is a case where clear thinking is required. We must be ready not for 5 million, but we should be ready for about 10 million people to come to this country. How is it that in the political spectrum of the world, we are almost alone in this country? Where do we go now from here? This requires thinking not only in the Rehabilitation Ministry but also in the External Affairs Ministry. It is a strange thing that we become friendless whenever such an occasion arises.

With regard to taxes, my hon. friends have already mentioned about maida and cloth and other things. I hope that the Finance Minister will consider these suggestions.

With regard to agricultural income-tax, I would like to submit that in some States, agricultural income is already taxed under State Acts. If we are to tax agricultural income here, then it would mean that the same person will be taxed for the same income at two places. I hope that the Finance Minister will take care to see that the same person is not taxed for the same income at two places.

श्री जाहुबंत औदे (नागपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संकल्पन काल के उत्तरार्थ में से हमारा भारत गुजर रहा है। ऐसी अवस्था में किस बक्त हमारे ऊपर, हमारे भारतवर्ष के ऊपर आयत्ति आयेगी, यह कहना बड़ा मुश्किल है। इसी पार्श्वभूमि में इस देश में मध्यावधि चुनाव हुए और उसमें सत्ता कांग्रेस ने कही आश्वासन जनता को, इस देश के आप लोगों को दिये। गरीबी हृदांगों उस में का बहुत प्यारा नारा रहा।

एक वास्तवीय सहस्र : नारा नहीं, आदर्श।

श्री जाहुबंत औदे : आदर्श सही। एक बड़ा प्यारा स्वेच्छा गरीबी हृदयों का दिया।

इस लिए इस देश की जनता की, आम तौर पर मजदूरों की, मेहनतकाल लोगों की अपेक्षा शासनकर्ताओं से, पार्टी इन पावर से, ऊंची उठी। इस पार्श्वभूमि में, जब हम संकल्पन काल से चल रहे हैं, दुकड़े दुकड़े के लिए गरीब मोहताज हैं, यह बजट लाया गया है। जब यह बजट लाया गया है तब हमारे सारे लोगों की अपेक्षायें ऊंची उठी हैं और ऐसी अवस्था में हम इस बजट में समाजवाद खोजते हैं। इस बजट में समाजवाद कहाँ है, यह हम खोजते हैं। लोगों को इस बजट में समाजवाद दिखता नहीं है, लेकिन जो हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था है वह मूँजीवादी अर्थ-व्यवस्था है। और न समाजवादी अर्थ-व्यवस्था है, न ही कोई फौजी अर्थ-व्यवस्था है। तीनों को मिलाकर जो संकर होता है ऐसी हमारी मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था है और ऐसी मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था में इसी प्रकार का बजट लाया जा सकता है।

मेरा कहना है कि यह बजट एक ठीक बजट है, आज की आर्थिक-स्थिति में, मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था में, इस के सिवा दूसरी तरह का बजट नहीं लाया जा सकता था। बजट हर साल आता है लोक सभा में और विधान सभाओं में, और उस के ऊपर टीका टिप्पणी भी होती है विरोधी दल की ओर से। जब हमारी प्रान्तीय सरकारें स्थापित हुई थीं उस बक्त भी जो बजट लाया गया था उस की अपोनीशन की तरफ से, जो कांग्रेस का अपोनीशन था, लोगों ने टीका टिप्पणी की थी। उसका का कारण यह है कि मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था में हम समाजवादी बजट नहीं ला सकते। उस का मिष्टान कर के, छच्चर कर के, जो बजट आता है वह बजट इस बक्त आया है। इस बजट में जब हम समाजवाद दूँड़े की कोशिश करते हैं उस बक्त हम पाते हैं कि इस बजट का ढाँचा तो समाजवादी है, लेकिन उस की आत्मा पूँजीवादी है। ऊंचा समाजवादी और आस्था पूँजीवादी। हमारे देश की हालत भी यही है कि हम समाजवाद के भारे में जीतते

[पी० पी० धोते]

है तो बहुत जोरों से समाजवाद कहते हैं लेकिन हम पूजीवादी रास्ते से गुजर रहे हैं। जब हम समाजवाद की बात बोलते हैं और पूजीवादी रास्ते से जाते हैं तो फिर वही याद आता है कि हिन्दुस्तान हमारा, जीनो अरब हमारा, सारा जाहीं हमारा, लेकिन रहने को बर नहीं है। बोलते समाजवाद हैं, लेकिन जिस रास्ते से हम जाते हैं वह 100 प्रतिशत पूजीवादी रास्ता होता है। इसीलिए मैं कहता हूं कि इस बजट का ढांचा समाजवादी है और आत्मा पूजीवादी है।

आज हमारे देश की अवस्था ऐसी है कि हम अपने देश में जब बार-बार समाजवाद का नाम सुनते हैं तो देखते हैं कि सारी पार्टियां समाजवाद बोलने लगी। सारी कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टियां, जो तीन लेमो में बंटी हुई हैं, वह भी समाजवाद कहते हैं, पी० एस० पी० भी समाजवाद कहती है, एस० एस० पी० भी समाजवाद कहती है।

एक आनंदीय सवाल : जनसंघ ?

श्री जाम्बुवंत धोते : जनसंघ भी समाजवाद कहता है, हिन्दू महा सभा भी हिन्दू समाजवाद की बात कहती है। केवल स्वतन्त्र पार्टी समाजवाद की बात नहीं कहती। आम जनता इस को अपनी तरह से समझ लेगी यह अलग बात है। पार्टी इन पावर तो समाजवाद कहती ही है, नारा ही लगाती है, हमारी पार्टी कावड़ झलाक भी समाजवाद की बात कहती है, सारे लोग समाजवाद की बात कहते हैं, चिल्ला चिल्ला कर कहते हैं कि हम समाजवादी हैं। आप को शायद पता हीगा कि चिल्ला साहब भी समाजवाद बोलते हैं, टाटा भी समाजवाद बोलते हैं। इतना ही नहीं, सुखाड़िया साहब भी समाजवाद कहते हैं, आनंद के मुख्य मंत्री भी ब्रह्मानन्द रेडी भी समाजवाद कहते हैं और महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री कावरणीय भी बसन्तराव नावक भी कहते

हैं कि वह समाजवादी हैं। आप को मालूम होगा कि जो इस देश की पन्थप्रधान श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी हैं उन्होंने लैंड रिफार्म के बारे में एक बवतव्य दिया था कि सीलिंग के ऊपर किर से विचार होना चाहिए और परिवार की परिधाना होनी चाहिये। उस बबत आप को याद होगा कि यही ब्रह्मानन्द रेडी, सुखाड़िया और महाराष्ट्र के आदरणीय मुख्य मंत्री बसन्तराव नायक ने कहा था कि इस सीलिंग के सवाल पर हमारा विरोध है। इतना ही नहीं, प्रधान मंत्री के लेमे में भाराराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री ने यह सुझाव दिया था कि वह जान की बाजी लगा देंगे, और इस को महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री ने कभी भी कंट्राडिक्ट नहीं किया। यह स्थिति है। ऐसी अवस्था में हमारे आदरणीय मुख्य मंत्री महाराष्ट्र में क्या क्या कहते हैं यह भी सुनिये। नागपुर में उन की एक तकरीर हुई और खुली सभा में उन्होंने कहा कि गरीबी पूर्व जन्म का पाप है। गरीब लोग आज इसीलिए गरीब हैं कि उन्होंने पूर्वजन्म में वाप किया है।

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Khed) : Why should be bring personalities ? He should speak on the budget and on the taxation proposals.

श्री जाम्बुवंत धोते : जनरल बजट क्या होता है यह उन्हें मालूम नहीं। वह यहां पर महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव हैं, वह उन की नुमाइन्दी करने वाले हैं। नागपुर में जो तकरीर हुई महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री श्री बसन्तराव नायक की उस में खुली सभा में उन्होंने कहा कि गरीबी पूर्व जन्म का पाप है। गरीब लोग आज इसीलिए गरीब हैं कि उन्होंने पूर्वजन्म में वाप किया है।

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL
challenge you.

SHRI JAMBUWANT DHOTE : I accept the challenge.

गरीबी हमारे पूर्व जन्म का पाप है। मैं आप की ओर से उन से पूछता चाहता हूं कि किस समाजवादी किसान में, इन्हमें भी बसन्त

राज नायक ने यह सिद्धान्त पढ़ा है कि गरीबी पूर्वजन्म का पाप है। जब नारा लगाया जाता है, धोषणा की जाती है गरीबी हटाओ की, उसी बबत हजारों लोगों के सामने महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री कहते हैं, कि गरीबी पूर्व जन्म का पाप है। जिस बबत उन्होंने यह बबतात्य दिया उस बबत मामला बिगड़ गया, लोग खौल उठे लाठी चार्ज भी हो गया। ऐसी स्थिति में वह समाजवादी बने हैं और समाजवादी बने धूम रहे हैं। जमीदारी नष्ट हुई तो इस देश में फसल अच्छी नहीं होगी, यह भी एक सिद्धान्त वे हम देश में लाये। जमीदारों के नुमाइंदे गरीबी हटाओ का नारा देकर पार्टी इन पावर में आ कर जमे हुए हैं, और एक नमूना तो आप ने देख ही लिया है हमारे मित्र का।

श्री अनन्तराव पाटिल : दाढ़ी का त्याग नहीं कर सकते हैं और कहते हैं कि हम समाजवादी हैं।

श्री आंदुरांत घोटे : यदि उन्होंने हजार माम का काम शुरू कर दिया तो मैं दाढ़ी मुँडवा लूँगा। लेकिन मैं उस प्रोफेशन का आदर भी करता हूँ।

जब आप गरीबी हटाओ का नारा लगाते हैं तो एक मुख्य मंत्री है जो कहता है कि गरीबी पूर्व जन्म का पाप है। ताजमहल के ऊपर बहुत से शायरों ने शायरी की है और बहुत कुछ लिखा है। लेकिन एक शायर ने जो कुछ कहा है वह मैं आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

दौलत का सहारा लेकर एक शहनामा से हम गरीबों की मुहब्बत का उड़ाया है भजाक।

महीं श्री राज महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री श्री बसन्त राज की नायक ने की है कब उन्होंने यह कहा है कि गरीबी पूर्व जन्म के पापों का नहीं करा

है। ऐसा कह कर उन्होंने गरीबों की बेश्यती की है, हमारी भजाक उड़ाई है।

गरीबी हटाओ के संदर्भ में इस देश की लाडली प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का भी एक स्टेटमेंट आया है। उन्होंने उस तकरीर में कहा है कि हम गरीबी हटा रहे हैं अमीरी नहीं। गरीबी और अमीरी में जो फासला है उसको हमें कम करना है। यह हमारा जास उद्देश्य है। अगर हम गरीबी हटाना चाहते हैं तो हम को अमीरी भी हटानी पड़ेगी। जब तक अमीरी हम नहीं हटाते हैं तब तक गरीबी नहीं हट सकती है। हमारा पहला स्लोगन यह होना चाहिए आज यदि हम समाजवादी होने का दावा करते हैं और समाजवाद की सात करते हैं कि अमीरी भी हम हटायें और गरीबी भी हम हटायें। अमीरों के खिलाफ भी हमें आवाज बुलन्द करनी होगी और इसके लिए धोषणा करनी होगी कि अमीरी हटाओ।

महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री श्री नायक के बारे में मैंने जो कहा है उसको लेकर उनके एक नुमाइने ने जवाब देने की कोशिश की है। मैं आंद्रानपूर्वक कहता हूँ इस बबत कि अपने आपको समाजवादी कहने वाले श्री बसन्त राज जी नायक के पास ढाई हजार एकड़ जमीन है। इसको मैं रिकार्ड के आधार पर साबित कर सकता हूँ। पचासों दृक्षत उनके चलते हैं। अनेकों ट्रेकटर्स हैं। अंगूर के बगीचे उन्होंने लगवा रखे हैं। इस सब का रिकार्ड है।

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : Sir, if an hon. Member makes—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please. I will hear you. Now, the hon. Member has taken almost 15 minutes. Let him conclude. Let me first hear the point of order.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Sir, I am sorry that he has brought in the

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

name of Shri Naik. He is not in the House and allegations are made against him. If it had not been his maiden speech, perhaps I would have drawn your attention to stop it. I understand this is his maiden speech and therefore I did not stand up. But I think it is all out of order to make an allegation against a person who is not in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Just a minute. Now, we have freedom of speech in this House, but also we have certain conventions that it is not desirable to refer to a person when he is not here to defend himself. The hon. Member has made a reference, and I would request him to kindly stop at that. Do not proceed further, and conclude your speech.

श्री अंगुष्ठांशु शेटे : जब गरीबी हटाओ की बात होती है तो उस बक्त महाराष्ट्र में ही एक शादी होती है जोरों के साथ शंकर राव मोहित के घर की। उस में बड़े-बड़े नेता लोग सम्मिलित होते हैं। उस शादी में करीब ढेढ़ लाख लोगों को खाना खिलाया गया, इतना ही नहीं थुका। लेकिन लोगों को ठंडा पानी पीने के लिए मिले, इसके लिए कुयें के अन्दर बर्फ ढाली गई, कुआँ बर्फ से भर दिया गया ताकि लोगों को पीने के लिए ठंडा पानी मिल सके। आटे को बनाने के लिए, उसको मलने के लिए हाथी लाए गए। बदकिस्मती की बात यह है कि हमारे योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री धारिया भी वहाँ मौजूद थे। मुझे और अधिक इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना है। उनको सब मालूम है।

ऐसी अवस्था में मेरा कहना यह है कि गरीब टुकड़ों टुकड़ों के लिए मुहताज हों, दाने दाने के लिए मुहताज हों, उनके खाने का कुछ इन्तजाम न हो, वे भीज मांगते किरते हों, दुकड़े माँगते किरते हों, उनके बच्चे भीखते चिल्लाते हों, यदि उन गरीबों की गरीबी दूर कूरहे तो उनको उपर उठाने के लिए हम कुछ नहीं कर सके तो यह जो हालत है यह कामें नहीं रह सकती है, जो अवस्था है तब

काम नहीं रह सकती है और एक बिन आदाना कि सारे लोग उठेंगे और इनकलाब ही नहीं बल्कि खूनी इनकलाब होगा। खूब बरदास्त कर लिया है उन्होंने। मैं कहूँगा।

अन्त न देखो गरीबों का ज्वालामुखी भड़क जाएगी। गरीबों का अन्त आपको नहीं देखना चाहिए। उनमें जो ज्वालामुखी उठ रही है वह भड़क जाएगी और आपका गरीबी हटाओ का नारा कुछ नहीं कर सकेगा।

श्री बोहृष्मद ताहिर (पूर्णिया) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जो बजट पेश किया गया है यह घाटे का बजट है। आम तौर पर घाटे के बजट ही पेश किए जाते हैं। लेकिन इसकी मुझे फिल नहीं है। घाटे तो होते हैं और पूरे होते ही रहते हैं।

मैं समझता हूँ कि बजट बनाते बक्त फाइनेंस बिनिस्टर ने इलेक्शन मैनिफेस्टो का ख्याल नहीं किया। उसका ख्याल उनको करना चाहिए था और उसकी रोशनी में बजट बनाना चाहिए था। लोग गरीबी हटाओ के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहते हैं। मेरा ख्याल है कि यह शायद मुम्किन नहीं है। आप हाथ की पांच उगलियां देखें। छोटी बड़ी सब तरह की उंगलियां हैं। इस बास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि अभी भी रहेंगे, गरीब भी रहेंगे, सब रहेंगे। असली जीज यह है कि गरीबों से हमें मुहब्बत करनी चाहिए। अगर फाइनेंस बिनिस्टर के ख्याल में यह बात होती तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सब से पहला काम बजट में वह यह करते कि ओल्ड एज पैशन के लिए प्राविजन हो। इस मुक्त में ऐसे लोग हैं जो बड़े हाने की बदू से काम नहीं कर सकते हैं, उनके पास खाने पीने का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। उनके लिए पैशन होनी चाहिए थी। मुझे अफ्रीका के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यह बजट इससे खाली है। अगर आज इस बजट में इसका प्राविजन कर दिया जाता तो मूँदालिक संबंधों में हानि हो जाता और कोई आकांक्षा नहीं उठां सकता था।

हमारे काइनोंस मिनिस्टर ने माइनोरिटीज के बास्ते कोई प्राविजन नहीं किया है। डग इंडियन में आवाज उठाई गई थी कि इंडिया को हटाको और गरीबी को दूर करो। लेकिन इस मुल्क के लोगों ने यह तय किया कि इंडिया को रखो और गरीबों को हटाओ। इस में हमारी माइनोरिटीज ने, किस्तियंजन ने, मुस्लिम्ज ने, सिखों ने, हरिजनों वर्गरह ने, दिल खोल कर सीज़दा हक्मेत की मदद की है। माइनोरिटीज के बारे में इंडियन मैनिफेस्टो में जो कहा गया है उसका भी खाल नहीं किया गया। माइनोरिटीज पर कितने ही जुल्म इस मुल्क में होने रहते हैं। उसके बारे में इन्होंने एक लप्तन भी नहीं कहा है। कांग्रेस ने इसके बारे में कहा था :

"The Congress has determined that this shall not happen in this country."

कांग्रेस ने यह घोलान किया कि वह दग बान के लिए डेटरमिन्ड है कि मुल्क भें माइनोरिटी के लोगों को कोई तकलीफ नहीं होगी और कोई फासाद नहीं होगा। लेकिन इस बजट में इस मिलिने में कोई प्राविजन नहीं है, जिस से यह मालूम हो कि गवर्नरमेंट माइनोरिटीज के लिए कुछ करने जा रही है। इसलिए मैं यह सजेस्चन देता हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर एक माइनोरिटी कौमिल कास्टीटपूट करें, जिस के चेयरमैन वह खुद हो। तब माइनोरिटीज के लिए कुछ काम हो सकता है।

रेफ्यूजीज के बारे में जिस किस्म की वातें होती हैं, उन से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि कुछ लोगों को गवर्नरमेंट से खास दुश्मनी है। इस मुल्क में पचास लाख — ज्यादा से ज्यादा पचपन लाख — रेफ्यूजीज आये होंगे। इस मुल्क का आवादी कितनी है? — पचपन करोड़। क्या यह मुमकिन नहीं है कि एक आदमी या एक फैमिली एक रेफ्यूजी का इन्तजाम अपने जिस्मे ले ले। मैं आफर करता हूँ कि मैं एक रेफ्यूजी के खाने, कपड़े, रहने वरीह का सब इन्तजाम करते के लिए तैयार हूँ। अगर मुल्क के सब लोगों ऐसा करें, तो फिर हमें मदद के लिए अप्रीका, लिटन और राजा के पास जाने की क्षमा ज़हरत है? इन रेफ्यूजीज का इन्तजाम करना हमारा काम है और हम कर सकते हैं।

» شری محمد طاہر (پورنिया) جناب ڈپ्टी स्पीकर صاحب جو بحث पैश की गयी है वह लकाने की बحث है उम्मीद वर्ग लकाने के बजेही वित्त की जाते हैं लेकिन एस की जगह नकरनी है लकाने तो होते हीं और पूरे बोते हीं रहते हीं।

मैं सम्भाहों की बحث बनाते वक्त फाइनान्स मंत्री ने एक्षन मैनी निस्तूराखियां नहीं की। एस का खियाल करना चाहिए तुम। और एस की रुक्षनी मैं बحث बनाना चाहूँगा तुम। लोग अरबी शासी के बारे में बहुत कुछ बोते हीं लेकिन खियाल है कि यह शायद मुक्त नहीं है। अप बातें की पार्श्व अलिया दिल्ली जूही बड़ी सब और सर्व की अलिया है। एस दास्ते में सम्भाहों का एमिर बही रहीं गे और अरब बहुरी हैं गे। सब रहीं गे। असली ज़ीर्य है ये के अरब से हमें जब्त करनी चाहिए। अगर फाइनान्स मंत्री के खियाल मैं यह ज़ताना तो मैं सम्भाहों के सब से प्रियों काम रह जाता है। मैं यह करते के लिए प्रो डिज़न हूँ ता। एस लक्क मैं करते ही बोल दोग हीं। मैं यह लोग हूँ जो बोल होने की वज्र से काम नहीं कर सकते हीं। अन कर्म के पास कहाने पैने का कोई अश्वाम नहीं है। अन कर्म दिनें होनी चाहिए तुम। जगे अफ्रोस के साथ कहना प्रृता है कि ये बحث एस से खाली है। अगर आज एस बحث मैं एस का प्रृथक दिनें कर दिया जाता तो सब खालियों का मन्त्र बन्द हो जाता। और कोई आवाज नहीं अम्हाक्षत होगा।

کوئی پر دو دین نہیں کیا ہے۔ اس ایکٹن بہ آزاد اسٹھانی گئی تھی کہ انسان کو ہبھاؤ اور غربیتی کو دور کر دے۔ اس ملک میں لوگوں نے یہ طے کیا کہ اندر ان کو رکھو اور غربیتی کو کو ہبھاؤ۔ اس میں ہماری اقلیت نے کوچھ نہیں کیا۔ مسلمان نے ہر بھنوں دیگر نے دل کھول کر مجھ پر حکومت کی مدد کی ہے۔ اقلیت کے بارے میں ایکٹن میں یہیں میں جو ہماں ایسا تھا اس کا بھی خالی نہیں کیا گیا۔ اقلیت پر کتنے ہی خلصہ اس ملک میں ہوتے رہتے ہیں۔ اس کے بارے میں انہوں نے ایک لفظ بھی نہیں کہا ہے۔ کانگریس نے اس کے بارے میں ہماں تھا:

"The Congress has determined that this shall not happen in this country."

کانگریس نے یہ اعلان کیا کہ وہ اس بات کے لئے ڈیپرمنٹ ہے کہ ملک میں اقلیت کے لوگوں کو کوئی تکلیف نہیں ہوگی اور کوئی فساوی نہیں ہو گا۔ لیکن اس بحث میں اس سلسلے میں کوئی پر دو دین نہیں ہے جس سے یہ معلوم ہو کہ گورنمنٹ اقلیت کے لئے کچھ کرنے جا رہی ہے۔ اس لئے میں یہ بھیشن دیتا ہوں کہ پر ائم مفسٹر ایک مائینورٹیز کو اسی کو نیشنیٹ کریں جس کی چیزیں وہ خود ہوں تب اقلیت کے لئے کچھ کام ہو سکتا ہے۔

رفیجز کے بارے میں جس قسم کی باتیں ہوتی ہیں ان سے ایسا معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ کچھ لوگوں کو گورنمنٹ

سے خاص دشمنی ہے اس ملک میں پچاس لاکھ زیادہ سے زیادہ پچھپن لاکھ رفیجوں آتے ہیں۔ اس ملک کی آبادی کتنی ہے۔ پچھپن کروڑ۔ کیا یہ مکن نہیں ہے کہ ایک آدمی یا ایک نیبی ایک رفیجو کا انتظام اپنے ذمے لے لے میں آفر گرتا ہوں کہیں ایک رفیجو کے واسطے کھانا، کپڑے رہنے وغیرہ کا سب انتظام کرنے کے لئے تیار ہوں۔ اگر ملک میں سب لوگ ایسا کریں تو پھر ہمیں مدد کئے ارکیے۔ بریں اور رشیا کے پاس جانے کی کیا ضرورت ہے۔ ان رفیجو کا انتظام کرنا ہمارا کام ہے اور ہم کام کرتے ہیں۔ [—]

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): Sir, the Finance Minister, in fulfilment of his commitment made on the 24th March of this year while presenting his budget for 1971-72, has presented this budget for the overall growth of economy of this country.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): How?

DR. KAILAS: I am going to explain that. The criticism of the opposition seems to be politically motivated, though I must say that some useful suggestions have been given by the opposition also.

We are committed to bring down the prices, stabilise the prices, reduce the disparity between the rich and the poor and create avenues for employment for both educated and uneducated people. Since these conditions are fulfilled by this budget, I say that this budget is well-planned as it has given incentive to industrial growth; it has created vigilance of property conveyance; it has given scope for long-term savings and measures to prevent tax evasion; it has provided a ceiling on company remuneration and still proposals of wealth-tax and

deterrent check on unnecessary foreign travels. I must also congratulate the Finance Minister for not touching the electronic industry such as television, radio as also refrigerator because these industries need help for many many years to come not only to sustain the internal demand but also for export to earn foreign exchange.

The Budget is a socialistic one, provided the levy on maida, soaps, coarse cloth and petrol is withdrawn. The middle class during the last 23 years of independence has been crushed and I feel the burden of these levies will be falling directly on the middle class people, specially when I talk of petrol. I know, it is the middle class people who use taxis, because they cannot afford a vehicle or a car. If levy on petrol is not withdrawn, it is going to create a vicious circle. Hence, I appeal for the consideration of the Finance Minister that he should consider withdrawal of the levy on petrol also.

During the mid-term election high hopes had been created among the common man. If duty on maida, soaps, coarse cloth and petrol is removed. I am sure, those hopes, which are almost dying down, will be revived. We want people to have active participation in the developmental activity of this country and of this Government. I am sure, once these measures which I have suggested are taken, the affection, the love and the confidence of the common man will revert back to the Government, under the leadership of Smt. Indira Gandhi.

The tax on maida will bring in Rs. 7.4 crores, on soaps Rs. 2.5 crores, on coarse cloth about Rs. 2 crores and on petrol Rs. 36.3 crores. I do not want that, when the duty on maida is withdrawn, the nutrition programme of children should be withdrawn forthwith. It should not be done. Hence, another liability for implementing this scheme will be on the Central Government at the tune of Rs. 9.2 crores. That makes a total of Rs. 57.4 crores. If these measures are taken, the gap of Rs. 220 crores should not be widened but we should try to get this lessened. But when I am asking for the withdrawal of these taxes, naturally, the

gap will be widened. Hence I am making a few suggestions.

The rich farmers and those rich people, who have almost their business on the agricultural farms are earning lakhs of rupees per year and are not being taxed. Most of their black money has gone into the development of these farms. They must be taxed. Secondly, advertisements on TV should be considered. I am sure, when TV goes to Srinagar, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, almost Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs per day will be the income out of this. Thirdly the entry to the aerodromes is put at Re. 1/- today. Let this be increased to Rs. 2/-.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can send these suggestions to the Finance Minister.

DR. KAILAS : One thing more and I will take my seat. The public undertakings, according to me, should have earned by now. There is much criticism, almost from every quarter, including Members belonging to the ruling party, but nothing is being done to augment their profit or earnings to wipe out losses I suggest, a ministry may be created to look after the public undertakings so that these may perhaps be looked after very well.

Sir I feel government expenditure should be reduced ruthlessly. For this austerity measure, it should begin specially from our ministers. I am sorry to say as I belong to the same party that it hurts me when I hear our ministers called modern rajas and maharajas. I cannot understand this why this is not practised. In future let us hope this is not uttered by the people and the press.

May I request the Finance Minister to issue instructions to income-tax officers to consider an assessee as an honest person until and unless he is proved otherwise. This is the way we can collect more taxes. If this is the belief that people are not prepared to pay, how are thousands of charitable institutions running and how are crores of rupees being paid by rich people to run them. By such instruction, I am sure corruption will be minimised to a great extent.

[Dr. Kailash]

I wanted to say a few words more but I have no time.

श्री परिषद्वातिन देवमूली (टिहरी गढ़वाल) . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ और यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे विरोधी दल के भी कुछ लोगों ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि विकाम की प्रगति जारी रहनी चाहिए । उन्होंने यह भी स्वीकार किया है कि देश में सुरक्षा के लिए जो पैमा रखा गया है वह कम है । वह यह भी स्वीकार करते हैं कि बंगला देश पर पाकिस्तानी सैनिक शासन ने जो अत्याचार किया है उस के फलस्वरूप जो स्थिति पैदा हुई है उस का सामना करने के लिए साधन कम जुटाए गए हैं । किन्तु यह सब होने के बावजूद हमारे विरोधी सदस्य कहने हैं कि कर अधिक लगाया गया है । मेरा यह निवेदन है कि अगर कर अधिक सम्पन्न वर्ग पर लगाया जाना तो अधिक अच्छा होता । आज लिंगोटी पहन कर हल चलाने वाले व्यक्ति पर भी कर लगाया गया है जो उम की मीमा के बाहर है । बहुत सा धन हमारे देश में ब्लैक मनी के रूप में सकुनेट होता है । 25 अरब से 30 अरब रुपये तक इस नगर में सकुनेट होते हैं । इनकम टैक्स का बकाया करीब 9 अरब रुपये है और इसी प्रकार बहुत सी ऐसी मद है जिन पर कि इनकम टैक्स लगाया ही नहीं गया है । यदि यह सब धनराशि सरकार एकत्रित करने के लिए अपने साधनों का उपयोग करे तो पैसे का अभाव नहीं हो सकता है । बस्तुस्थिति यह है कि देखा यह गया है कि प्रत्येक वर्ग से पैसे की बसूली की जाय ।

प्लान के अन्दर जहाँ तक पहाड़ी ज़ोंकों का सम्बन्ध है मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप की प्लानिंग लहाव से लेकर नेका तक लगभग असफल रही है । इस प्लानिंग में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है । वहाँ की जनता की आवश्यकता और उस की आकांक्षा के अनुरूप प्लानिंग का स्वरूप बनाया

चाहिए । उम की प्रायरिटीज नये सिरे से फिल्स होनी चाहिए और वहाँ जो कर्मजारी रखे जायं, जो अधिकारी सरकार वहाँ रखे वह ऐसे लोग हों जो निष्ठापूर्वक वहाँ काम कर सकें और लोगों की आवश्यकता को समझ सकें । मिसाल के रूप में मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के 200 ज़िले बैकवड़ घोषित किए गए हैं । उन में से 36 ज़िले उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं और उन में भी सब से नीचे की सीढ़ी पर पांच ज़िले उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के हैं । उन में से टेहरी गढ़वाल ज़िला जिम की पर कैपिटा इनकम हिन्दुस्तान में लोगस्ट है उम को मैं रेप्रेजेन्ट करता हूँ । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि पहाड़ी ज़िलों का नियोजन पूरे तौर में बदला जाय और मंत्री महोदय विशेष रूप से इस की ओर ध्यान दे ।

क्रैश प्रोग्राम की बान कही गई है और बेरोजगारी को मिटाने की बान कही गई है । दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ में 35 लाख आदमी बेरोजगार थे और चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ में । करोड़ हो जायेंगे जिस में से 70 लाख आदमी गांवों के हैं । गांवों की बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए जो क्रैश प्रोग्राम शुरू किया गया है मैं विनम्रता पूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्रैश प्रोग्राम टैस्ट वर्क का ही दूसरा रूप है और जहाँ तक पहाड़ी क्षेत्र का सबाल है मैं नहीं समझता कि पहाड़ में यह योजना सफल हो पाएगी । आवश्यकता इम बात की है कि क्रैश प्रोग्राम में उत्तादन बढ़ाने वाली वस्तुओं को श्रीगणेश किया जाय । आज जो इम प्रकार क्रैश प्रोग्राम के नाम पर काम शुरू किया गया है वह अधिक सफल नहीं होने वाला है ।

अन्त में मैं यह निवेदन करनी चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक पहाड़ के क्षेत्र का सबाल है वहाँ से सारा कच्चा माल जाहे वह अनियं पदार्थ है जाहे बन-सम्पत्ति है मैदानों की बड़ी बड़ी फैक्ट्रीज को भेजा जाता है जिन पर कि मैं

बड़े उद्योगपतियों का कंट्रोल है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि बन-आधारित उद्योग और मिनरल बेस्ड इंडस्ट्रीज पहाड़ों पर स्थापित की जायें। आज सीमेंट कारखाने की बात है। टिहरी गढ़वाल में एक बहुत बड़ा डैम टिहरी डैम बनने जा रहा है जिस पर दो अरब रुपये खर्च होगा। इस के अलावा पंचेश्वर डैम, किशाऊ डैम बनने वाले हैं लेकिन कोई भी योजना वहाँ सीमेंट के कारखाने की नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है कि एक सीमेंट का कारखाना देहरादून में स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए और इन पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों से कच्चा माल बाहर न भेज कर वही उन के लिए बन-आधारित उद्योग, और मिनरल बेस्ड इंडस्ट्रीज स्थापित की जाय आनंदित कर तक पहाड़ का आदमी यहाँ बर्तन मलने के लिए आता रहेगा? दम लाख आदमी आज मुमाय और उत्तराखण्ड का यहाँ आना है इन कामों के लिए। दिल्ली की बेरोजगारी अगर दूर करनी है तो उग्रता हल्ल यहाँ नहीं बल्कि बाहर है। इन शब्दों के माध्यमे इस बजट का स्वागत करता हूँ।

DR. MELKOTE (Hyderabad) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I find from the papers that different strata of society have reacted very differently to the Budget. That is but natural. But what struck me more was the reference in one of the papers which said that this budget is not meant for 'garibi hatao' nor for the "middle classes hatao". From the way promises were made by the Treasury Benches during the election, one anticipated a very much sever dose of taxation because unless they do it they would not be in a position to fulfil all the promises that they have held out before the people. And when they have now a steamroller majority, they will have to do it this year, next year, and the year next to that, because in the last two years again they will have to face the coming election. So, from that point of view I would like to say that this was not totally unexpected by me, though the amount of taxation was rather unexpected and gave me a good shake.

The Budget shows that the amount of uncovered deficit is about Rs. 230 crores. This is not the correct figure for the simple reason that with the tax structure that they have enunciated I am quite sure that they would be able to mop up much more than Rs. 230 crores and thereby there would be no deficit left. This is the overall position of the Budget. Many people have rightly given number of constructive suggestions. They said that the poor people are hit hard and they have attacked particularly the taxes on petrol and maida, and coarse cloth. I join them in saying so.

But then we have got to look at the budget from a different angle altogether. If the people have got to prosper and *garibi hatao* has got to be done, employment potential has got to be created. This amount of money that we would be getting through this tax structure would be totally inadequate. I would have expected the Finance Minister to put a heavier dose of taxation particularly the direct ones, so that the richer people shed more money for the benefit of the poor. But as things stand the indirect taxes are so much that it is the common man who is feeling the burden of the whole thing. But even so, supposing the common man is prepared to tighten his belt for the sake of the nation, what would be the outcome of the whole situation?

Recently, at the Labour Conference certain important policy decisions were announced. For the past 20 years we in INTUC have been saying consistently that the prosperity of the nation depends upon the amount of production that is turned out whether it is by the peasants or the workers in the factories. A good direction seems to have been given now by the Prime Minister asking the workers to produce more. This is a call in the right direction. When all these years this call was given, the workers were feeling shy and today also they are feeling shy. What is the reason? The reason is that both in the public sector and private sector the management of the factories is not going on exactly to the liking of the people or the workers.

[Dr. Malikote]

So far as the private sector is concerned, all the profits are mopped up and the workers are restive that they do not get their dues. In the public sector through a variety of reasons Government loses lot of money, there is mismanagement and this is also due to several labour conditions that exist in the country. There are varieties of labour unions and federations here. The production has not gone up to the extent that it ought to have taken place. If we compare the industries in India with industries in foreign countries, I should say that we have one of the best industrial plants available in any part of the world. We have purchased machinery from all parts of the world, whether it be Russia, or Japan or America or England or France or Sweden or Switzerland, and we have set up beautiful factories. With those machines, if a German or a Swedish or a Russian worker produces a certain quantity of material and is paid a wage of the order of Rs. 1500 in Germany or Rs 1000 in England or Rs. 2000 in Sweden or Switzerland, he produces that much and produces it cheaper, because when that product is brought to India and sold it is sold cheaper than what we produce in our own country. It is not that the Indian worker is not intelligent or that he is not hard-working or that he cannot produce the same thing. When an Indian worker goes to those foreign countries, he works shoulder to shoulder with the compatriots in those countries, he works on the same machinery and produces as much as those countrymen and produces possibly much more as well. I have travelled widely in many parts of the world and the management and the workers have told me everywhere that the Indian worker is very intelligent and hard-working and he produces much more than what the workers in most of those places produce. If an Indian worker who has gone from India to those countries for training can produce with those machinery a certain amount of material, when he comes down to this country and produces it with the same machinery, we find that the production goes down to about one-fifth or one-sixth. Why does this happen? It is that the worker is bad? If so, why do you not dismiss him? Why do you not have the

strength to do that? If the reason be that the Government laws are coming in the way, why do you not modify them? If it is neither of these, and it is the management which is cussed, because we know that most of these factories are managed by the ICS people who have had no training in the industrial sector, why do you not dismiss that management itself?

Unless some kind of understanding is brought wherein the worker begins to feel that he is going to get the benefit of his work, we cannot improve matters. The worker should feel that he gets to the extent that he deserves. For instance, if he earns about Rs. 2000 in England or Germany etc., when he comes down to this country, he is not paid even Rs. 250 or Rs. 300. I have several times offered a solution on behalf of the INTUC on the floor of this House. If a worker produces the same amount as he produces in those countries with the same machinery, when he comes down to our country, provided the conditions are similar, why do you not pay him at least Rs 500 or Rs. 750 instead of Rs. 1500 and mop up the balance of Rs. 750 for the sake of the nation? The Indian worker is prepared to work. In many places, production is taking place, but the production is not up to the mark, not because the worker is incapable of doing it, in fact, he is willing to do that, but because the management is cussed and does not allow him to produce more. In fact, they put various factors before us such as that there is labour intransigence, that there is a fight between the different labour federations and so on. If this be so, then it should be very easy to rectify this.

We have only to inspire the worker to produce more and say 'It is for your country that you are producing more'. In a country like ours, where the unemployment problem has got to be tackled, two things have got to be done very early. Firstly, we have to make the worker understand that he is on par and on a level with the management in prestige and dignity. In 1953, 1955 and 1965, I had occasion to go to Germany and found that the workers there were saying 'For the sake of our belly we work for 8 hours, but for the sake of my country, I work

another six hours extra'. That means that he works for 14 hours a day. A German worker is thus supposed to be hard-working, and today the German worker is at the top position in the world. There is no unemployment there. Every worker goes in a motor-car with a transistor producing music and clad in good clothes, and he eats well. Why can the same thing not occur in our country after 20 years of Independence? This could occur in our country also if the kind of thing that had taken place in Germany could take place here also. In 1949, in Germany, they had demonetised their currency. We had also demonetised the currency in our country in 1966. In 1949, a German worker was telling me that the workers and the management were one. I asked him 'How'? Does the management share their profits with you?' The worker said 'The management gets Rs. 10000, but I get only Rs. 500 or Rs. 600, but both of us get the amount in cheques, and both of us go to the bank and put in the money there, because it helps the ways and means position of the Government'. 'When I draw the money, I draw in dribs and drabs'. This is one idea. The second was this; until the economy improved, both the management and the worker could not draw more than Rs. 250 worth or so from the bank. Though the management got Rs. 10,000, he could draw only Rs. 250, the same as the worker could draw, so that the management and the worker would lead the same standard of life, wear the same type of clothes, eat the same type of food and so on. Thus both were on par and enthusiasm went up for the economic recovery of the nation. That was how in the course of four or five years, they were able to make up for their war losses and emerge economically triumphant.

In a country like ours, with a population explosion, with a poverty explosion, with a border problem looming large, thanks to Pakistan, this method of mere taxation to raise more resources is not sufficient. We have to enthuse the peasant in the field and the worker in the factory; that is the only way to raise the national income or improve the national well-being, it is not merely by making budgetary provisions.

Secondly, we are faced with a very peculiar situation. Already we have various disparities in the country, various anomalies in the country, various urges in different parts of the country, as for example, the situation in Telengana. Add to this there is the problem created by Pakistan. In such a critical situation, is it not necessary for Government to realise that it must have the full backing of the entire people, the nation as a whole, and therefore there should be a statesmanlike approach displaying breadth of vision to solve problems like the Telengana issue quickly and urgently, so that every one can give of his very best for the national effort of reconstruction?

The third thing is this. There is so much talk about getting more money by the tax medium. In a country like ours, there is plenty of agricultural land. A considerable portion of it can be irrigated, provided we spend more money. It is computed that where a farmer can do farming on dry land of 15-20 acres, when converted into wet land, he cannot do more than 2 acres. In places like Andhra, it is very difficult to do more than this, because they raise three crops a year. When you convert dry land into wet, agricultural potential increases, benefiting the peasant and the country when crops like paddy and other things would buy as much as cash crops. In such cases, it is necessary to give as much water as necessary. The budgetary provision towards this appears to me to be insufficient.

Then again no country has benefited itself fully from agriculture alone. Already the revenue collected from land is going down; many people are saying that no revenue should be collected from land itself. At the same time, we have got to give a subsidy to the agriculturist so that he comes up to the level of the worker of the city in prosperity and well-being. If this is so then it is mainly from industrial manufactures that you get a lot of money. There was a time when the annual expenditure of the Government of India was Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 crores; today it is of the order of Rs. 3000 crores or more, ten times as much. This money comes almost entirely from imports and exports and manufactured goods. Therefore, ultimately, it is the industrial labour that comes to the succour of the agriculturist. As the industrial worker originally hails from agriculturist families, to that extent with

[Dr. Melkote]

his prosperity the agriculturists in the rural sector also are benefited. When these things are occurring, a lot of improvement is taking place in different sectors of the population like the employees under Government and shops and establishments.

15.00 hrs.

I raised a question in 1953 at the All India, Finance Ministers' Conference held at Delhi when Shri Deshmukh was the Finance Minister. Then I happened to be the Finance Minister in the State of Hyderabad. We had our own mint in Hyderabad and we used to mint our currency; the last Re. 1 currency note had my signature on it. When the currency and mint was taken over by the Government of India the salary of a worker who was getting Rs. 60 went up immediately to Rs. 120 a month and the workers of the State other than these shouted as to why they should not get more. The Telangana personnel and the Andhra personnel have been fighting a battle to equalise their pay structure and allowances and every thing with the Central Government employees. Many of the State Governments have come up to the level of paying the same rates of allowances. In Hyderabad for over 56 days employees valiantly struggled but ultimately they yielded. How long can they sustain themselves on a strike? It is said that the Chief Minister is a very strong person. He may be a very strong person so far as this aspect is concerned. Don't you think that in a democracy this type of attitude is not correct. What the workers at least could expect should be that instead of the Chief Minister saying that he cannot pay, he could have referred the issue to adjudication and place cogent facts and figures to prove financial stringency and the verdict of adjudication would have been a fair solution. But the Chief Minister remained stubborn and now one could see how the Government employees could react to the whole situation particularly in the wake of the coming elections. May be the Chief Minister is a strong person and he is capable to make that the workers bend, before him but then the line comes when workers also would wreak vengeance. The employees are already talking about it. Is this the exemplary way the Government should

behave in the very first year after elections? Should not the Central Government take up the issue because the issue in dispute was allowances on par with the Central Government servants. The Central Government did not make a single step. We gave a call attention notice here and then we were told by the Speaker that it was a State question and could not be raised here. The Central Government is very much involved in the whole affair because it cannot treat the States on different footing. There should be a kind of monetary adjustment between the States and the Centre with regard to the level of allowances and other things. In 1953 when I raised this question of disparities the reply was that the Central Government servants were liable to be transferred from one State to another; subsequently they amended their reply and said that class III and IV would not be transferred. If they were not to be transferred, how is it possible to justify payment to them of almost double the salary of a State Government servant or for the State Government to say that the Central scales will not be given to the State servants. This is a matter which the Centre should take up with the States and this problem is coming up frequently. When the States ask for money to be drawn from the Reserve Bank for their benefit, the Central Government comes in the way; it is not for nothing that the State Governments ask for money; they want it for a certain specific purpose. Apart from this there are other questions that are before the House—taxation on tobacco. Andhra Pradesh produces the largest amount of tobacco. Personally I feel that tobacco should be taxed mainly to prevent smoking. The world over, even in the WHO they have removed the ash trays so that nobody would smoke. One method of discouraging smoking is to increase the tax on it. When you do that and when you are getting money out of that, when the agriculturist get benefit out of it, as it a cash crop, you have to take into consideration the other side of the picture and see to what extent it benefits or hurts the State Government, to what extent it would be a loss to the agriculturist or the other people. I feel that this type of tax structure which affects the common man but does not help the agriculturist or the state Government should not be included in any kind of tax measures.

I would only end by making this appeal to the Finance Minister that the tax structure which affects the common man should go. I am sure that in this budget he has purposely included some taxes as paddings to tell you at the end, to assuage the feelings of the House, be it on this side or that side, that he had come forward to waive the tax on maida and tax on a few other items would go. This is exactly how budgets are prepared. Such things are always provided for in the budget. I am sure that the tax on maida as well as on petrol and coarse cloth would be removed by him.

Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Kartik Oraon. Five minutes.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga) : But I think you will protect me, because in five minutes it is very difficult to speak.

Sir, actually I do not know whether to support or oppose this budget. I must say that whatever has been done, it is for a very good purpose and it has a very good intention behind it, and therefore, I am going to support this budget.

I do not want to go into the jugglery of words and figures. I would simply like to drive home certain salient features which are in tune with our committed policies. The massive mandate, the Government have received, has cast a heavy responsibility on the Government. Now, the poor people are round the corner. They are just watching what this Government is going to offer them. As a matter of fact, I do not think that *garibi hatao* is an appropriate term or an apt slogan. In fact, it should be *garibi ghatao*. You cannot *hatao* the *garibi* because the rich and the poor people have always lived together. The rich have always sympathised with the poor people. They have shed tears at times over the pitiable condition of the poor people. Unfortunately, they have not tried to redress the grievances in which task they are supposed to co-operate.

Even in the most progressive countries of the world there is nothing like *garibi hatao*. There are the rich and the poor

everywhere. The only thing that you can do is to reduce the standard of poverty. For instance, this is what we can do. For those people who are getting, say, Rs. 100 per month today, they must be given Rs. 300 tomorrow. That should be the target which we should keep. I do not think the Government have any such target in mind. That means it is shooting without any aim. In my opinion, I would like to say that a person in our country with a family of five should not get anything less than Rs. 500 p.m. Why ? Family planning programme says two or three children ; that is all. Today, every family of five needs Rs. 10 a day. That means for 30 days, it comes to Rs. 300. Then there is house-rent, clothing, medical help, the marriage of children and so on. So, his earning should not be anything less than Rs. 500 a month. That is what I was driving at and the Government should try to look towards that aspect, and the present policy of making the poor poorer and the rich richer must be changed.

It is very difficult for us to say that we should *hatao* the *garibi*. You cannot *hatao* the *garibi* ; you can only *ghatao*, and for that, you have to bring about a sweeping change in the economic, social and emotional levels of our people. That is how we can do it.

In fact, the concept of freedom sometimes can be had in two ways : sometimes the process of freedom can be achieved by making good laws ; and sometimes even by breaking bad laws ! We have to do every possible thing to get the resources in our country. There is nothing like saying that our country is poor. Our country is not poor. The only thing that we have not been able to do is to take firm action against the tax-evaders and offenders. There is only one guide-line by which you can sort out everything, and that is, "such results of human conduct which the law seeks to prohibit must be made punishable. One guide-line and everything is over."

We are not short of resources. What is wanting is the effective and efficient utilisation of all the resources that are available, that are known and unknown. If they are unknown, they must be unearthed. So, I would like to say that today

[Shri Kartik Oraon]

we have got the resources. The only thing is, you must find them out.

Now, according to Prof. Kaldor of Germany, tax evasion here in 1958 was about Rs. 2,000 crores. This might have gone up to Rs. 5,000 crores by now. Then, the leakage in foreign exchange in the form of over-invoicing, under-invoicing and smuggling of gold will come to another Rs. 1,000 crores ; tax-earrars, Rs. 899 crores. This comes to about Rs. 7,000 crores. Even if we work very conservatively, it will not be less than Rs. 2,500 crores. On the top of it, we have these "white elephants", namely, the public sector undertakings. We have invested Rs. 15,000 crores in them. According to the most conservative and reasonable calculation, a project should yield within 3 years of going into production a dividend of not less than 10 per cent of the capital outlay. At that rate, we must get at least Rs. 1500 crores as return.

We should not do anything which would touch the poor people. We have done certain things rightly or wrongly, but we should try to avoid those things. Already demands have been made for removing the taxes on maida, kerosene, coarse cloth and ready-made garments. We say we want to give inducements to small-scale industries, but both small-scale and large-scale industries are charged the same rate of central excise duty, whether they employ fifty persons or five persons.

The problem of unemployment is threatening our country. I must congratulate the Finance Minister for bringing forward certain proposal by which we can create employment opportunities. For instance, he has provided Rs. 50 crores for crash programmes, etc. That is not enough. Firstly, the age of retirement must be reduced to 55. Only registered contractors must be allowed to practise the profession of engineering and they should be compelled to employ a sufficient number of engineers and technicians. Next, there should be a restriction on the number of students in technical colleges.

Coming to regional imbalances, even in our fourth five year plan, we have set the

target of developing under-developed areas. These regional imbalances always contribute to frustration and discontent in different parts of the country like Telengana and Chotanagpur. Most people do not know that Chotanagpur is being treated as a colony by people from other parts of Bihar and other States. We have been reduced to the stage of refugees in our own homes. There are rich mines there. All the big projects are there. It is the richest area inhabited by the poorest people. We are always sympathetic to Bangla Desh but I would like to invite the attention of Government to the Bangla Desh treatment meted out in different parts of the country. These under-developed areas must be developed by communication, irrigation, roads, etc. All sorts of facilities should be given to them, so that there is least scope for any resentment or move to have a separate State. The basis for the demand for separation is resentment, frustration, dissatisfaction and discontentment and exploitation.

There is no provision for building cheap houses for the poor people. After 23 years of freedom, what have we to show to the world ? The huts of the poor people are the reflections of what is being done in our country.

Lastly, let the houses of justice in our country be filled with good men, but not so good as to forget the frailties of human nature.

बी शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन हालात में यह बजट आया है उस को देखते हुए मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय को भी कर लगाने में ज्यादा खुशी नहीं हुई होगी। लेकिन जब मैं यह देखता हूँ कि बजट में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के रोजगार के लिये 50 करोड़, शुगरी बोपड़ियों की सफाई और पुनर्वासि के लिए 80 करोड़ रुपये शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपये और पूर्वी बंगाल के मरणात्मियों के लिए 60 करोड़ रुपये रखा गया है, इन सब मदों को जब देखता हूँ तो 177 करोड़ रुपये का जो अधिक कर लगाया गया है वह मुझे सही नजार आता है। लेकिन इस के साथ साथ जब हम कर लगाते हैं तो हमें यह

बात बाहर सोचनी चाहिए कि इस गरीब देश में जब हम कर लगा कर पैसा इकट्ठा करते हैं तो उसको सही तौर पर खर्च किया जाय। कर तो आप एक पैसा लगाते हैं लेकिन बाजार वाले दुकानदार 10 पैसा बढ़ा देते हैं। प्रोडक्शन पर हमारा अधिकार नहीं है, वितरण पर हमारा कोई अधिकार नहीं है और प्राइसेज कोई बढ़ाये या घटाये उस पर हमारा कोई अधिकार नहीं है, ऐसी सूरत में कर जितना लगता है उस से दस गुना मार्केट में कीमतें बढ़ जाती हैं। इस को रोकने के लिए जल्द कदम उठाने चाहियें। मान लीजिये पेट्रोल पर टैक्स लगाया गया तो मारी सरकारों को आप आदेश दे सकते थे कि टैक्सी के किराये बढ़ा दिये जायें ताकि जो टैक्सी वाले हैं उन को तकलीफ न हो। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होता है। आप दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में जब टैक्सी वाले किराया बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं तो उन को इजाजत नहीं मिलती है। पेट्रोल का ज्यादा पैसा देना पड़ता है लेकिन टैक्सी वाले किराया नहीं बढ़ा सकते। फिर हमारा पैसा सही खर्च हो यह भी बेख्ना चाहिए।

यह भी मैं देखता हूँ कि हम लोग बेकार की चीजों में काफी पैसा खर्च कर देते हैं और कई जगह व्यर्थ की चीजें खरीदते हैं। खास तौर पर मैं एक बात का जिकर करना चाहता हूँ कि जो विदेशी एड हम लेते हैं, कभी 40 या 50 लाख की एड ली सेक्रेटरी साहब का भी फोटो छप रहा है और एड देने वाले का भी फोटो छप रहा है। हमार्य बड़ा राष्ट्र है, हमें यह खायाल रखना चाहिए कि छोटी छोटी एड लेकर इस तरह गौरव का अनुभव न करें। आज इस एड के पक्कर में पड़कर 400 अमरीकन ऐडवाइजर्स ऐश्वीकरण मिनिस्ट्री में रहे हुए हैं। फाँड़ काउन्डेशन यहाँ बैठा हुआ है, मैं देखता हूँ कि सैकड़ों आफिशियल्स बाहर ट्रेनिंग के लिए आते हैं जिस का कोई मकान नहीं है। यह तो ऐसे ही है जैसे किसी बूथ होस्टल में चार खूब-सूरत 'कुछरिक्त' नारियों लाकर बैठा दी जायें

तो होस्टल में रहने वालों का ध्यान ताथ बेलते समय और पढ़ते समय उब्बर ही लगा रहेगा। इसी प्रकार आज अफसरों का ध्यान बाहर जाने का ही बना रहता है। और भेज की बात यह कि कोई अधिकारी को बाहर परेटिव की ट्रेनिंग लेने बाहर गया अपनी बीबी के साथ और जब लौट कर आया तो दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री में उस का ट्रांसफर हो जाता है, परिणाम यह होता है कि उसकी ट्रेनिंग का कोई भी लम्ब सम्बन्धित मत्तालय को नहीं मिलता है। इससे देश का अपमान होता है, और किसी तरह से अपने भाई भतीजों को बाहर ले जाकर रोजगार दिलाने की बात की जाती है।

हमारे देश में आज जो विदेशी कम्पनियाँ हैं, कॉलगेट कम्पनी ही एक मामूली सी कम्पनी है जिस ने 10 लाख रुपये देश में इनवेस्ट किया और पांच करोड़ के असेट बना लिए। 20 करोड़ रुपये विदेशी मुनाफा भेज दिया और फिर भी हमारे देश में मौजूद है। अगर राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात करें तो कहा जायगा कि इस के असेट्स का हम को मुआवजा देना पड़ेगा। जिस देश में विदेशी कम्पनियों का शोषण में इतना बड़ा हाथ हो बहां के आर्थिक ढांचे में सामाजिक परिवर्तन लाने के लिए हम को दूढ़ संकल्प के साथ कान्तिकारी कदम उठाने होंगे। आप ने तो बहुत मामूली सा टैक्स साबुन पर लगाया लेकिन जो साबुन विदेशी कम्पनियाँ बनाती हैं और जिसकी लागत चार आना भी नहीं है, वही साबुन मार्केट में एक रुपये का बिकता है। टैक्स के बिलाफ बहुत से लोग चिल्लाते हैं लेकिन कम्पनियों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात नहीं की जाती है। जो लोग सबसे ज्यादा मंहगाई बढ़ाते हैं वही सबसे ज्यादा खोर करते हैं और वही पार्टियाँ मंगाई बढ़ाने के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं जिस के आढ़ती और परचूनिये दुनिया को लूटते हैं और सब से ज्यादा देश में गरीबी लाते हैं। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्राइसेज पर नियंत्रण करने के लिए सरकार के पास अपनी ताकत हो जिस से वह दामों को बैक कर सके।

[भी शशि भूषण]

आप बिदेशों से भीजें खारीदते ही हैं, आप अपने ही खिलाफ खबरें खारीदने के लिए रायटर को पैसा देते हैं, बी० बी० सी० को पैसा देते हैं, और वही रायटर और बी० बी० सी० हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ हमेशा प्रोपोर्नोडा करते हैं। हम बी० टी० आई० को 55 लाख रुपये अकान बनाने के लिए देते हैं, लाखों रुपये उस करे बैंकों से कर्जा दिलाते हैं, लेकिन उस के बाद भी जब देश के हित का सबाल आता है, तब यह जो एजेंसियां हैं वह बेस्टेंड इंटरेस्ट की बाते करती हैं। जब हमारे देश में सबाल आया देश के साथ खड़ा होने का तब वह खड़ी नहीं हुई। हम को चाहिए कि हम एक नेशनल एजेंसी अपने देश की बनायें ताकि लेटिन अमरीका, अफ्रीका और एशिया के देशों में हम अपनी खबरें भेज सकें। बंगला देश में जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं उन की खबर देने के लिए हम को रायटर की शरण लेनी पड़ती है। क्या वजह है कि हम अपनी एजेंसियों के द्वारा बंगला देश की खबरें दूसरे देशों में नहीं पहुंचा सकते।

कम से कम हम बंगला देश के रिफ्यूजीज की रक्षा के लिए 100 करोड़ की लेबी इकट्ठा करने की दखावास्त जनता से कर सकते थे। जब हिन्दुस्तान की जनता अपना खून बहाने को तैयार है तब जिस समय हम अपनी आजादी का आखिरी पन्ना लिख रहे हैं वह हर कुबैंनी के लिए तैयार होगी। अगर उन पर लेबी लगाई जाय तो गरीब से गरीब आदमी अपना हिस्सा देने के लिए तैयार होगा। इस लिए बजाय इस के कि हम इस तरफ से इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स लगाने की कोशिश करते, 100 करोड़ की लेबी लगा सकते थे।

बहुत सी ऐसी भीजें हैं जिन से पैसा इकट्ठा किया जा सकता था; मिशाल के तौर पर नमक है। अगर आप उस पर थोड़ा सा टैक्स लगा दें तो कोई खास हर्ज नहीं होगा। अगर हर परिवार से आप 10 पैसे भी लेलें

हर यहाने तो करोड़ों रुपये पैदा कर सकते हैं।

एक मानवीय सदस्य : महात्मा जी ने इस कर को हटाने के लिए आन्दोलन किया था।

भी शशि भूषण : महात्मा जी ने आन्दोलन किया था और उनको मारा भी आप ही लोगों ने था। नमक साफ आ सके, अच्छा नमक अच्छे पैकेटों में मिल सके, ऐसी हालत में उस पर टैक्स लगा कर पैसा लिया जाये तो कोई हज़र की बात नहीं है। इस से देश में कोई रिज़टर्मेंट नहीं होगा। लोग गांधी जी का नाम लेंगे कि नमक पर कर लगाकर भी हिन्दुस्तान आगे बढ़ रहा है। बहुत से नये टैक्स हो सकते हैं जिन का जनता को बहुत भार नहीं उठाना पड़ेगा, लेकिन लोगों को सुचारू रूप से अच्छी चीजें मिल सकेंगी। इस देश में हमें सोचना चाहिए कि हम को अधिक से अधिक पैसे की जरूरत है। अगर विन मंत्री चाहे तो किसी भी तरह बंगला देश के लिए वह लेबी लगा सकते हैं, राष्ट्र उन का साथ देगा और जो लोग साथ नहीं देंगे हमारी पार्टी उन को देखेगी। वह हमारा साथ दें।

SHRI UNNIKRISHNAN (Badaga): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as I listened to the impressive array of speakers we have had from the other side of his House, I felt that they were overcome by a sense of complete frustration and futility because just a few weeks ago they were trounced at the polls and now when the country is faced with this great burden and a tragedy across our eastern frontiers in Bangla Desh, they have come up with the criticism of this Budget that this is not a socialist Budget, that this is an anti-people's budget and so on. We have had the strange spectacle of a blue-blooded young maharaja and a blue-blooded Marxist, Shri Samar Mukherjee, saying that this is an anti-people's budget. Both of them, like the confluence at Allahabad, converged on the same point and said that this is against the people. But nobody from this side, certainly not the Finance Minister or anybody responsible from this Party, has

called this a socialist budget, because when we have feudal relations in our society and in our economy, when we still have capitalist modes of production, we cannot have a socialist budget ! We are in the process of achieving socialist relations of production in our society. So, I am sorry that this sort of a completely negative approach has been adopted by the Opposition in this country.

Again, the young maharaja talked of the Mahratta fraternity—it was a narrow approach, I am sorry to say ; and I hope, it does not hurt anyone—instead of appealing to the fraternity of 550 million people. Mahrattas were undoubtedly great ; they have made great constructive contribution to our history, but it is the sense of the fraternity of 550 million people that we have to develop in this country in today's context.

No amount of negative approach or even a micro-economic analysis of the incidence of the various taxes which have been proposed will enable us to unravel the complexities of our economy. I would like the House to view this Budget in a larger canvas. That is also partly my complaint, more than the Finance Minister with the officials of the Finance Ministry and his economic advisers, because they look at the problem micro-wise and not in a larger canvas of our problems.

In this connection, I would invite the attention of this House to a brilliant study made on "Poverty in India" by Prof. Dandekar and Prof. Rath of the Institute of political Economy, Poona. Here, they show how the National Sample Survey Estimates of consumption by various categories of Indian population have been colossally under-estimated and, they say that in 1960-61, about 45 per cent of the people in rural areas and nearly 50 per cent of the people in urban areas were below the poverty line. Mr. Piloo Mody's party or probably the Forum of free enterprise has been circulating a pamphlet entitled "Agriculture in Asia" by Mr. Colin Clark which says, "After all, the Asians and Indians do not need so many calories." But we differ from them in this view. This is their approach. That is why they fundamentally differ from us.

Prof. Dandekar says, if we have to fight this problem, and he is also supported by

Mr. Galbraith who is no great socialist we have to cut the privileges, rights and consumption patterns of the top 20 per cent of Indian people. At the bottom of the Economic Pyramid are the rural and urban poor. They are completely outside all spheres of economic activity. We need colossal investment and here the problem is how we can get investment in large proportion. He says there should be a cut in the consumption of the top 20 per cent of population. I should say, it should be on 30 to 35 per cent of top layers of population where you cut not only their consumption but also attack their rights and privileges which would lead to the argument for a change in our Constitution.

In this connection, while I welcome the provisions made for employment programme, in this Budget, that is Rs. 50 crores for a crash programme, Rs. 25 crores for educated unemployed and Rs. 18.5 crores for rural works, I beg to say, that is not enough. It only adds up to Rs. 93.5 crores. Unless we attack the rights and privileges of the top 25 per cent or 30 per cent of population, unless we reduce their consumption, we cannot generate enough investment for any kind of future investments in Indian economy. That will also amount to attacking the monopolies of big business houses in industry and "Kulaks" in the rural areas. And that would mean changing the tax structure of the whole country. That is the basic thing.

Again and again, we have been attacking and taxing the same urban sector. As Prof. Gulati has recently pointed out, the Finance Minister is putting his hand in the same pocket. If we have to change this, we have to change constitution provisions. I would appeal to him to immediately examine the possibility of having another Taxation Enquiry Commission. We have had a series of Taxation Enquiry Commissions, right from the days of Dr. John Mathai to Mr. Boothalingam. But these were primarily confined to specific problems of direct taxation and certain selected areas of taxation. We should have a comprehensive Taxation Enquiry Commission to examine all these taxation problems.

I would also like to ask the trade union leaders like Dr. Melkote and other distingui-

[Shri Unikrishnan]

shed Members of this House whether they could persuade the labour to make their contribution not only in increasing productivity but also in retaining at least half of the bonus in industry by converting it into equity capital or something like that. By this way, about Rs. 60-70 crores can be saved and reinvested every year.

Lastly, I would like to make one suggestion. I would like to ask the hon. Minister what steps our representatives in I.M.F. have taken to seek a rise in the international price of gold. This is a fundamental and basic problem as far as under-developed countries are concerned, particularly, India, where due to smuggling and various other reasons we lose heavily and also our currency is weakened. This would also strengthen our rupee. If we have to do this, we will have to ask for a rise in the international price of gold even if it means displeasing the big empire of the dollar.

In conclusion, I would like to say that all pledges will be redeemed and all promises will be fulfilled. You have to wait for a while. I am sure the Finance Minister, when he comes before us next time, will listen more to the voice of reason of our party and the commitments we have given.

बी शक्ति चंग (केराना) : हिन्दी स्पीकर साहब, मैं कोई इकोनोमिस्ट नहीं कि बजट पर बहस कर सकूँ। जिन हालात में से हम गुजर रहे हैं, उनके मुतालिक ही मैं अपने तासरात हम हाउस के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ।

आज हर तरफ करपान है, बदशमनी है, कल्प व नारत है और आम बेचनी है। जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ हमका सबब सोशल, पोलिटिकल और इकोनोमिक बेइमानी है। मुल्तसर लप्तियों में कहा जाये तो यह कहा जा सकता है कि जब तक एक्सप्लायटेशन हमारी सोसाइटी में से खत्म नहीं किया जाता तब तक अमन और सलामनी दुनिया में बैदा नहीं हो सकती। अगर हम अमन और शान्ति चाहते हैं 'तो हमें हर किस्म के एक्सप्लायटेशन को खत्म करना होगा। इन्सान अपनी बेचर के एतराज से बुरा या भला

नहीं है। हालात उसे बुरा या भला बनने पर भजबूर करते हैं। आज हमारी सोसाइटी उस बीमारी की मानिन्द है जिस का खून खराब हो गया है। उसके जिस्म पर हजारों लाखों फुसिया हैं। अगर आप इस बीमारी का इलाज मरहम के जरिये से करें और हर कुंसी पर मरहम लगाते रहेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उसका इलाज नहीं हो सकेगा। उस हालत में बीमार बहुत जल्द मर जाएगा। इसका इलाज मेरे खयाल में इंजेक्शन नहीं बल्कि जुलाब है। मौजूदा बजट को देखकर मुझे यह अन्दाजा हुआ है कि शायद हमारी गवर्नरेंट हमारी सोशल, इकीनोमिक और पोलिटिकल बीमारी का इलाज मरहम बाला इलाज अखत्यार करके करना चाहती है। हमका जो अन्जाम होगा वह जाहिर है। बीमारी घटने के बजाय बढ़ेगी और पब्लिक मे ऐमा फस्ट्रेशन होगा कि उगसे निवटना नामुनिकन हो जायेगा।

आज हमारे मुल्क की दौलत लाडफ सेटेस वाले कैदी की तरह चन्द हाथों में कैद है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री से और वित्त मंत्री से अपील करूँगा कि अगर पब्लिक की भलाई मंजूर है तो वह हम मजलूम कैदी को इन जालिम हाथों से जल्दी से जल्द निजात दिला दें। तब हर खराबी का इलाज खुद व खुद हो जायेगा। बहुत मुहत से मैं सुन रहा हूँ कि अबैन प्रापर्टी पर सीलिंग लगाई जाएगी। लेकिन आज तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है। अगर कुछ और असे तक यह मामला इसी तरह खटाई में पड़ा रहा तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई प्रापर्टी ऐसी बाकी नहीं रहेगी जिस को हद बन्दी कि जद में लाया जा सके। प्रापर्टी को लोग हस तरह लक्सीम कर लेंगे कि वह हद बन्दी की हद से बाहर निकल जाएगी।

इसी तरह शूगर इंडस्ट्री का मामला है। जब हमें नैमन्यलाइज किया जाएगा तो ये मिले एक रही लोहे के अव्वार के सिवा और कुछ नहीं रह जाएगी। जब से यह सबाल ढाला है

मिल शालिकों ने अपवा तथाम सरसाया उन से हटाकर दूसरी अपनी फैक्ट्रीज और इंस्ट्रीज में लगाना शुरू कर दिया है। काश्तकारों का करोड़ों रुपया उनके जिम्मे है और उसकी तरफ कोई तबज्जह नहीं दी जा रही है।

अपने इलाके की एक बहुत बड़ी परेशानी की तरफ में आपकी तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता है। मैं मुजफ्फरनगर, उत्तर प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूँ। यह इलाका बहुत जरबेज इलाका है हिन्दुस्तान का। लेकिन वहाँ लोगों के पास द्रांगपोर्ट की सहलियत नहीं है। एक छोटी लाइन एस० एम० आर० शाहदरा सहारनपुर लाइन थी। पना नहीं किम बजह से वह बन्द करवा दी गई है। मैं दरबावास्त करूँगा कि हमारी मुदिकिल और हमारी दुश्वारी का मंत्री महोदय ख्याल करे और ऐसा इन्तजाम करे ताकि यह जो पब्लिक की परेशानी है यह दूर हो सके। इसकी बजह से हजारों मजदूर बेचारे बेकार हो गए हैं और लोगों की दिक्कत बढ़ गई है, वे दिक्कतों में फंस गए हैं।

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I am very much thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the budget. I have been waiting for this opportunity for a long long period for the last three days consecutively. I am aware of the limitation of time, and so, I shall try to be very brief, and avoid repetition of the points which have been made already by the various Members.

Though I am tempted to hit back at the Member who has made baseless allegations full of lies against the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, yet, I restrain myself.....

श्री जानुबंध थोटे : मैंने जो आरोप लगाया है उसका सबूत मेरे पास मौजूद है। मैं किसे आह्वान करता हूँ कि इसकी इनक्षणायरी की जाए। मुझे मालूम है कि ये भी उन जर्मीनारों में से प्रक हैं।

श्री अनन्तराव पाटिल :**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let not the hon. Member get into a controversy. Let him go ahead with his speech.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : I have left that point. I have said that I shall restrain myself.

श्री जानुबंध थोटे : इन्होंने जिस शब्द का प्रयोग किया है उसको आप देखें। इनको क्षमा मांगनी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order. Let the hon. Member come to the points relating to the budget.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : I left that point already.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Sir, I think you did not hear what the hon. Member had said.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not know what words were used. If they are unparliamentary, I shall look into them.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Please expunge them.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : If it is unparliamentary, I am prepared to withdraw it.

श्री जानुबंध थोटे : इनको क्षमा मांगनी चाहिए। मुझे मालूम है वह कैसे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have said that I would look into the records and see if they are unparliamentary.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : I have withdrawn it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member has withdrawn it, and I think that that should be enough.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH, MALIK (Rohtak) : It is very unfortunate that that word has been used.

[Shri Muktiar Singh Malik]

उन्होंने** शब्द का प्रयोग किया है। इस को रहने देना क्या पालिमेंटरी होगा ?

श्री जाम्बुवंत धोटे : पार्टी इन पावर के माननीय सदस्य ने जो शब्द इस्तेमाल किया है वह बड़ा आपत्तिजनक है। मैंने महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री के लिए जो आरोप किए हैं, उनको लेकर वह मुझे गालियां देते हैं।**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has withdrawn that word. That should be enough. He is an agent of Shri V. P. Naik.....

श्री जाम्बुवंत धोटे :** इनको माफी मांगनी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. That is beside the point. There is no point of order now.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : He has made baseless allegations.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This would not go on record.

SHRI JAMBUWANT DHOTE*

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : While offering their comments on the budget, many Members have welcomed the budgetary policy.

श्री जाम्बुवंत धोटे : मैं दरखास्त करता हूँ कि जिस ढंग से इन्होंने शब्द बापरा है उस के लिए या तो इनको आपकी तरफ से बारिंग दी जाए या वे क्षमा मांगें ; पालिमेंटरी सिस्टम की बात कही जाती है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is enough please. The hon. Member has withdrawn it.

श्री जाम्बुवंत धोटे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When he has withdrawn it, that is enough.

श्री जाम्बुवंत धोटे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बात लुन लीजिए।

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettich) : He is disturbing the House. When the word has been withdrawn, the matter is closed and no other point arises.

श्री जाम्बुवंत धोटे :**

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : This is very objectionable.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It will not go on record.

SHRI JAMBUWANT DHOTE : I withdraw my word.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mere withdrawal will not serve the purpose. It will go on record all the same and might be published in the press.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : If you look to the rule, you will see that these words have to be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Those unfortunate words will not form part of the record.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : Many members have welcomed the budgetary policy and congratulated the Finance Minister on his labours. He deserves compliments for presenting a socialistic budget. I do not say it is a socialist budget ; it is a socialistic budget. He has done his best to avoid taxing the common man.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Question ?

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : The Jana Sangh leader, Shri Vajpayee, said in his speech that the taxation is a massive burden after the massive mandate. I agree the burden is heavy, but in a country like ours which is a sub-continent with 55 crore people, Rs. 200 crores comes to Re. 4 per head per

**Expunged-as-ordered by the Chair-side Col. No.....

*Not recorded.

year or one paisa per day. The distribution is very even ; the Finance Minister tried to be as selective as possible in his taxation proposals.

Much has been said about the tax on maida, cloth, readymade garments and petrol. I do not subscribe to the view that the tax on maida has hit the poor. There are millions and millions of people living in the rural areas, in hilly tracts and so on who have not seen eaten bread made out of maida. But if the middle class and the worker in urban areas or cities are hit or put to difficulties, I would urge upon the Finance Minister to withdraw the proposal and give relief to those sections. No member has mentioned that the amount collected from this levy would go towards a fund for the health and nutrition of children. The Finance Minister expects an amount of Rs. 7.4 crores for this purpose. This is a commitment of the ruling party that we will look after the health and nutrition of children.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : And leave the corporated sector untouched.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : As regards the levy on petrol and garments, I think the middle class should be prepared to share this burden.

There is no mention in the budgets of the steps Government propose to take to curb monopolies and break the concentration of economic power in the hands of a few. There should be decentralisation of big industries and diffusion of ownership. Small-scale and ancillary industries should be set up in rural areas which are mostly backward and where the Adivasis and Harijans live. After nationalisation of banks, many more branches have been opened and more loans have been given. Branches of banks should be opened in rural areas and loans should be advanced to artisans living in rural areas.

Now I come to monopolies.

I am afraid the Finance Minister must have forgotten to tax the monopolies in the

newspaper industry. This is a very important industry and it has to play its role in democracy in building up socialist society. These monopolies are to be taxed. There was a proposal made by the ex-Finance Minister, Mr T.T. Krishnamachari to tax the advertisement revenue of big newspapers belonging to monopolies. He has also not touched the black money. It is not very easy to dig out black money. If we can find away out and if we can break the source, it will be a tremendous advantage and something will come out of it. The last point is : something is wrong with our public sector ..(Interruptions) The first and foremost remedy is to replace the civil servant by the professional management. There should be a professional management cadre and the public sector industries should be manned by professional management.

SHRI V. N. P. SINGH (Phulpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Members on both sides have pounded the budget and by now I think every point that has to be discussed has been pulverised to maida...(Interruptions) Not only has time been budgeted, but the talent and capability of the Members of the Opposition has also been budgeted and if they had come out with one workable suggestion I am sure our Finance Minister would have given them a development rebate for the productivity of their mind. A nation's budget is the documented will of the nation to improve itself. And, to evaluate it we have to go beyond the "balance sheet" to the some total of the economic, political and legal framework in which it is conditioned and which it attempts to reshape and remould. Even a cursory glance at the Indian scene will show that extreme poverty is being perpetrated by extreme inequalities. Our forms and institutions of self-government like panchayats, zila parishads and development blocks are mere expression of the compromise between the groups of the upper class. That is why when developmental benefits are to flow they strictly follow the contours of economic and social power structures. And when a budget is framed in this social and political background it has its limitations. No amount of public expenditure can remove the inequalities of inequitable society in which great disparities exist. These injustices cannot be removed by budget alone.

[**Shri V. N. P. Singh]**

Today, this issue of equality is not purely one of value. It is not only an egalitarian value ; it is of instrumental utility. Here, I would quote our Prime Minister (*Interruption*) Well, Mr. Mody, I wish you had participated in, and improved the debate ; but I am sorry that you have not participated yet. I would quote just one sentence from what the Prime Minister said :

"Social justice is not only compatible with economic growth but is an essential condition for sustained growth."

In this context, let us see how far our Finance Minister has led us to a society in which there will be equality. Let us see the surcharge on income. The surcharge on income above Rs. 15,000 has been increased by as much as 50 per cent on the previous rates. The lowering of deduction and increasing the rates of taxation on capital gains will result in an increase of 70 per cent over the previous rate of taxation. A person earning Rs. 5,500 a month will have to earn a lakh of rupees more to add Rs. 200 to his income.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI V. N. P. SINGH : Though I cannot ask the Finance Minister to give a tax holiday, but I think you will give me—a new-comer in the House—a time-holiday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can get a time-holiday by sitting down now.

SHRI V. N. P. SINGH : Some hon. Members raised the bogey that increase in taxes will result in more tax-evasion. May I ask those hon. Members, who the tax-eavers are ? Not the rickshaw-puller, not the labourer, not the small farmer. Tax-evasion is the sole monopoly of the rich, and our Finance Minister has rightly dealt a blow to the operators of the economic underworld by tightening the noose of benami transactions and transactions that result in an under-evaluation of property.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI V. N. P. SINGH : I thank you for having given me this much time. I have not been able to express myself fully today, but I hope at some later point, some later day, I will be able to have a full say.

श्री ई० सोहन लाल (करौल वाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करने के लिए बड़ा हुआ हूँ। जहां तक बजट के बाटे का सवाल है वहां तक मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि जितना टाइम है उस के अनुसार ही मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय को कुछ सुझाव देने की कोशिश करूँगा। बास्तव में कुछ परम्परायें ऐसी बन गई हैं कि अच्छी चीजों के होते हुए भी विरोधी पक्ष उस के विरोध में ही बोलता है। होता तो यह चाहिए था कि जिस तरीके से बाटे का बजट पेश किया गया है उस बाटे की दूर करने के लिए कुछ सुझाव दिए जाते और जहां जहां टैक्स उदादा लगा है उनके बारे में बताया जाता। मगर ऐसा मैं कभी भी नहीं देखता। जितनी भी स्पीचेज हुई है वह विरोध भाव के लिए हुई है। जैसे कि मैं कल अटल जी का भाषण सुन रहा था। अगर उनका वही भाषण दिल्ली ब्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन के लिए होता तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बड़ा अच्छा होता। कारपोरेशन के अन्दर उनसंघ के दोस्तों ने यह कहा था कि कांग्रेस नालों ने बड़े बड़े टैक्स लगा रखे हैं। लेकिन 1967 के बाद में जो टैक्स वहां पर लगे, मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ जूँगी वालों पर भी उन्होंने टैक्स कराये। जिस जूँगी का वायरा 80 फीट भी नहीं है उस पर भी बीस बीस रुपये और पच्चीस पच्चीस रुपये साल का हाउस टैक्स लगा दिया गया। क्या यह अपने उन दोस्तों को यह सलाह देंगे कि गवर्नर्स के अपर जिस तरीके से उन्होंने टैक्स लगाए हुए हैं वह उस को भाफ कर दें ? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह चीज उन को वहां कहनी चाहिए बजाय इस हाउस में कहने के। यहां पर तो जी भी 'रोज मर्यादी की जाहरियात की चीजें हैं जिन से गरीब आदमी का पाला पड़ता है उन पर कौई भी टैक्स नहीं लगा है और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह

केवल एक विरोध यात्रा के लिए टैक्सों की आलोचना की गई है।

मैं कभी कभी सोचा करता हूँ कि कई भीजें ऐसी हैं जिन्हें कि हम परम्पराओं के तौर पर अपना कर चलते हैं। मैं देखता हूँ दिल्ली के अन्दर जब से हमने काम आरम्भ किया, गांधी जी के उपदेश को लेकर कुछ काम शुरू किए गए। जहाँ तक गांधी जी के उपदेश का सवाल है जो भीज हमारे मतलब की थी उस को तो हम ने मान लिया और जो हमारे मतलब की नहीं थी उसे हम ने नहीं माना। जैसे एक शराब को बन्द करने की बात है। इस की बजाए से आज कितने आदमी खराब हो गए हैं और वह काइम का काम करते हैं। शराब बनती है और शराब का पीना कम नहीं हुआ। आज पुलिस खुद बनवाती है और उन से पेसा बसूल करती है। अगर यही दुकानें टैक्स लगा कर के खोली जाती तो करोड़ों रुपये बन सकते थे। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि गांधी जी का नाम लेकर के कहा जाता है कि शराब बन्दी होनी चाहिए। ठीक है, गांधी जी ने कहा था कि शराब बन्दी होनी चाहिए लेकिन वह नहीं कहा था कि इंगलिश शराब तो चप्पे चप्पे पर हो और देशी शराब की दुकान दस मील की दूरी पर हो। इस से तो नाजायज शराब बन करके बिकती है। क्योंकि दस मील दूर से तो कोई खेने जायगा नहीं। पुलिस उसके लिए खुद आदमी भुकरंग करती है और उन से शराब बिकवाती है। हजारों आदमी आज इस काइम में लगे हुए हैं। या तो दिल्ली के अन्दर बिलकुल शराब बन्दी होनी चाहिए और उसके लिए कठोर कानून बनाया जाना चाहिए कि जो शराब पीयेगा उसे दस साल की और जो शराब बनाएगा उसे २० साल की सजा होगी और अगर आप यह नहीं कर सकते तो आप को यह भी अधिकार नहीं है कि आप उन लोगों को काइम के लिए भज़ाज़ करें। इसलिए मेरी आप के रिपोर्ट है कि आप इन भीजों को देखें।

मिले सिलाए कपड़े पर टैक्स का जहाँ तक सवाल है मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जितना रेडी ब्रेड कपड़ा है वह खास तौर से मिडिल और गरीब लोग खरीदते हैं और विशेष रूप से बच्चों के काम में वह आता है। भालदार आदमी तो टेलर से सिलवाता है। वह कब बना बनाया कपड़ा खरीदेगा? इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि वह टैक्स खत्म किया जाना चाहिए। मैंदे के ऊपर से भी टैक्स बिलकुल हटा दिया जाय। अभी हमारे एक महाराष्ट्र के भाई ने कहा कि मैंदे के ऊपर टैक्स कोई बहुत बड़ी बात नहीं है। मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर तो गरीब आदमी आम तौर पर पावरोटी और कुशल खाता है। इसलिए मैंदे पर से तो टैक्स ज़रूर हटा लिया जाय। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ और अपने साधियों से निवेदन करता हूँ कि अभी मैं नया आया हूँ, मुझ से गलती हो सकती है, लेकिन आगे मैं और अच्छे ढंग से अपनी बातें रखूँगा।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Sir, after this very long, useful, constructive and at times rambling debate of 20 hours, I must express my gratefulness to those members who participated in this debate. The debate has disclosed two types of arguments. One is the line of argument based on the examination of economic policies and objectives. The second category of arguments is based purely on party lines and thus negative in nature. I mainly propose to deal with the first category of arguments which went into the examination of the economic policies and objectives, which are really important. If I get some time at the end, perhaps I may deal with the political arguments because, as a matter of fact, I would like to deal with them.

16.00 hrs.

Let me begin with one statement. In my budget speech I have very humbly stated that I have not been able to achieve all the objectives that I have set before me; not only I have not achieved all the objectives

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

but I am not sure whether I will be able to reconcile all of them. Therefore, I have not made any big claim in my budget speech. But, at the same time, if the hon. Members would take care to read my budget speech, I have very clearly and categorically stated the objectives and the directions in which we want to go.

One important thing that I marked in the budget debate is, a good thing for the country, that from all sides I find a surprising unanimity on the basic principles to which our economic policies or objectives should be directed. This is a good thing for the country, a country which is going to be run on democratic basis, particularly in view of the emergency on our eastern borders. It was very interesting to see that though some hon. Members wanted to criticise my budget and its performance, with which I may not agree, at least the test they put for the examination of this budget was the same. Even coming from the young Maharaja of Gwalior, it was very interesting to see that he was prepared to call it a pro-capitalist budget. That is something which I welcome, as it does from the Maharaja. It is very refreshing. Perhaps he has on him the impact of modern trends and if he maintains this progress he will realise that he is on the wrong horse. As a good horse breeder and a good rider, possibly he has chosen a wrong horse. Very soon I hope he will come to realise that he has a place somewhere else perhaps.

But let me come to my main point that there was a refreshing agreement about the policies. I know that there is criticism about taxation and if you go into the individual or particular levies there can be views for and against it. But if we generally look at the problems that we have to face in this country and tackle, it will ultimately be found that there is no other go. As far as I am concerned, I can say that I have consciously gone through each and every item and tried to see its effect. Unfortunately, as the tax structure stands today, the indirect tax is a major source of income or taxation in this country. Naturally, therefore, it has to go into a larger number of items. But, while selecting items, I have taken much care to

see that the lower strata, the lower income-group, the poor man is not touched, as much as possible. Of course, it is very difficult and physically impossible to say that nothing is touched. It was not possible for me to do so. I will come to that aspect a little later.

I think it is agreed on all sides that we have to accelerate the process of growth. It is also generally agreed, at the same time, that we must ensure that the benefits go primarily to the under-privileged and the unemployed and that we bring about a sizable reduction in inequalities and, at the same time, give price stability. These are the general principles, the principles which were very lucidly stated by my hon. friend, Dr V.K.R.V. Rao. I agree with him. As far as those principles are concerned, I think there is no doubt that these are the lines on which we have ultimately to examine ourselves and test ourselves.

If you try to put this test, I must say and I do claim that I have made sincere and serious attempts ..

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) : Not inroads, but attempts !

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have made attempts and experiments and I have made definite progress in the direction in which our economy had to go. I have no doubt about that in my mind.

It is also true that these social and economic objectives cannot merely be achieved by a budgetary process—hon. Members would allow that—not at least by one budget. I quite agree that the budget is a very powerful instrument in this respect and I have tried to make as much use of it as possible, but even then you cannot do it with a single budget ; possibly, you will have to wait for a series of budgets for the achievement of all over objectives.

I must say, hon. Members were entitled to ask whether the Budget proposals will take the economy in the right direction or not, I think, it is certainly legitimate for me that I answer at least on two points, namely, whether the Budget will promote growth and whether, at the same time, it

will promote the objective of social justice in the widest possible sense. These are the two criteria on which I would like to speak in this particular matter.

Many Members have said that this Budget is not growth oriented. My hon. friend and colleague, Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, himself said it and I was rather surprised when he said it, because he is an objective intellectual. I have got great respect for him. Certainly, I would like to meet his points.

He has raised another point which also needs to be answered. It is a legitimate point that he has raised. He has said that the Planning Commission has said that agricultural production should increase by 5 per cent and industrial production by 8 or 9 per cent, then alone there can be a 5.5 per cent rate of growth. He, therefore, questioned my claim that with 5 per cent rate of growth of agricultural production and 5 per cent in organised industries.....
(*Interruption*)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
(Begusarai) : This was my point.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Possibly, you did not hear him. I thought, you were following Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I did not hear him.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : He had said it before.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : In economic matters, in many respects, I am prepared to follow him. He is a scholar, and I have respect for him. But I had not heard him.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have respect for you also, so far as respect is concerned.

I would like to tell him that there is nothing wrong with the Planning Commission or with me or with my assessment. What we normally do not take into consideration is a very rapid growth of the small-scale industries. The progress made in this sector and other services sector certainly

contributes to national growth. Industrial growth is normally understood to mean the other major industries, but the growth of other services and small-scale industries ultimately give us the assessment that the present claim that I make about the national growth is correct.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
what is the wright of the small-scale industry and the tertiary sector ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It is substantial. I think, it should be about 9 or 10 per cent for small industry.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
No.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : You can check up your arithmetic and analysis. I will stick to mine. If my hon. friend, Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, meant to say that according to him it is not satisfactory growth, possibly I could have logically understood it.

DR. V.K.R. VARADARAJA RAO
(Bellary) : That also I said.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : But to say that this is not growth oriented Budget, possibly was not to understand it. I must say this very humbly.

The major way in which a budget can promote growth is by providing for substantial increases in developmental outlays without adding to the forces of inflation. I think, it is an undisputable statement I am making. Nothing would have been easier for a Finance Minister than to leave the Budget more or less as it was presented in March. If I had done it, certainly it would not have been necessary for me to come before the House with any significant proposals for mobilisation of additional resources. But had I done that, would I really have served the purposes of economic growth ?

Hon. Members will recall that the provision in the Plan that we had made in the Interim Budget at the Centre was at the same level as in the Budget for 1970-71. True, there was a very large shortfall in relation to budgeted outlays last year so that if fully implemented the Plan provision even in the

[*Sir/ Yeswantrao Chavan*]

Interim Budget this year would have meant a substantial increase in Plan expenditure over the actual level achieved last year. Even in the Interim Budget, we had made a full provision for Central assistance to the States and the Union Territories. I could have very well called it a day and argued that with the unexpected demands made by the need to provide relief to evacuees from East Bengal, it was no longer possible to provide for an increase in the Plan outlay beyond what was budgeted last year. I have no doubt, however, that had I taken the line of least resistance, this Government would have served ill the requirements of growth at the present juncture. The additional provision of Rs. 155 crores that we have now made for the Centre's Plan proper is the absolute minimum that is necessary if we are to maintain the tempo of development in keeping with what has been envisaged in the Fourth Plan.

Quite apart from what has been provided in the Plan, it has been said and said rightly by many economic commentators that the pace of investment in the economy both in the public and the private sectors needs to be greatly accelerated. I share that view.

Hon. Members would recall that industrial production over the past year has not increased rapidly as one would have desired. Quite apart from that investment in agriculture, family planning, food procurement, roads, shipping, ports and harbours, social welfare and communications could not have been left at the levels provided for in the Interim Budget without retarding the growth in these vital sectors. I agree that having provided additionally for the Plan, the responsibility for ensuring that these expenditures would, in fact, be incurred is all the greater. But it would certainly be our endeavour to make sure that the increased Plan provisions are fully utilised.

Quite apart from the increase in the Plan provision which will certainly stimulate growth, we have also provided Rs. 75 crores outside the Plan for employment in the rural areas and among the educated young and this provision too whether we call it outside the Plan or not is developmental in character and will make for both growth and greater social justice. Technically, it is outside the

Plan. But really speaking, it is meant for schemes for educated youth, agriculture and rural works which are developmental in character.

AN HON. MEMBER : A very small amount.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : This is how we have to begin. You cannot immediately reach the moon. Certainly, we have to make an attempt and this is a right step in the right direction.

Then, as a matter of fact, my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta took me to task for making additional Plan provision only for what he thought were infra-structure activities like roads and communications and not for making any additional provision for industry, particularly, public sector industry. It is not merely an increase of Rs. 155 crores. If you take the actual level of expenditure in 1971-72, the increase is more and, including Non-Plan expenditure for employment, it is Rs. 375 crores, a little more than that.

Of the increase of the order of Rs. 300 crores in the Central Plan provision for 1971-72 against the likely actual level of expenditure in 1970-71, about Rs. 97 crores represent increase in the investment of public sector undertakings. In addition, the public sector undertakings are expected to utilise Rs. 205 crores from their internal resources. In other words, the total outlay on public sector undertakings in 1971-72 will be of the order of Rs. 738 crores as against Rs. 641 crores in 1970-71. This is not a mean provision for public sector.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What will be the new investment in the public sector.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : This is going to be about Rs. 97 crores.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : What the public sector undertakings themselves generate, you cannot take credit for that.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I will deal with that point. But to say

that merely it is meant for infrastructure is not correct. Creating infrastructure is not merely providing for the private sector. How do you say that? This is intended for creating communications, having better roads, better harbours, having rural electrification in the rural areas, etc. The most important private sector is Agriculture. We cannot forget that also. Therefore, to say that investment in the infra-structure is only meant for the private sector is, I should say, either trying to be blind to the realities or trying to be politically biased; and this is all that I can say.

SHRI PILOO MODY : There is a third alternative, ignorance.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : This is not an argument which shows any objective assessment of the economic principles. It is a politically-biased criticism.

Now, the increase in the Shipping Sector of Rs. 16 crores is primarily meant for Shipping Development Fund Committee which disburses loans to various shipping companies for acquisition of ships. Out of the total provision of Rs. 35 crores, an amount of Rs. 21 crores is already earmarked for the Shipping Corporation of India, a public sector undertaking. The balance amount will be disbursed both to the public sector and private sector shipping companies which may come up with concrete proposals for acquisition of ships during 1971-72. This is a growth contribution.

During the three years of the Fourth Plan from 1969-70, the disbursement out of the Development Fund would be of the order of Rs. 88 crores, of which the public sector shipping companies would get Rs. 57 crores. That shows the major share of the public sector.

The increase of Rs 13 crores over the interim Budget for the development of major and minor ports is meant for development, modernisation and improvement of the existing major ports particularly Vishakapatnam, Haldia, Madras and Cochin. This is particularly necessary in order to enable these ports to handle larger ships and larger volume of exports of iron ore and import of crude oil.

The increase in the provision in the Central Plan for roads, education and social services which is of the order of Rs. 40 crores is basically employment-oriented. How can anybody say this is merely infrastructure? These 40 crores investments are essentially employment-oriented. When we talk of crash employment programme and educated employment programme of the order of Rs. 25 crores and many other investments, these are all employment-oriented investments. It is said, it is a small thing, a drop in the ocean. Well, I think, we have to take a major share of whatever ocean we have; we cannot take oceans from nowhere. Ultimately the oceans are in our own pockets and they are small pockets. But what can we do about it?

These increased investments in public sector undertakings are essentially employment-oriented. The balance of the additional Rs. 300 crores will be allocated in the following sectors, namely, Agriculture and Food, Rs. 78 crores, including purchase of buffer stocks; Irrigation and Power Rs. 10 crores, P&T Rs. 11 crores and others Rs. 35 crores. If this is not growth, I do not know what else is growth.

Before I conclude my observation on this point, I must also briefly refer to a similar criticism made by Dr. Rao that he was not able to describe the Budget as a growth-oriented budget. Well, I think I have made that point and I don't want to repeat the same thing again. But I would like to tell him that this is growth-oriented budget. If he says that it is not to his satisfaction, possibly, I may say, yes, because he is a practising economist. Only the other day he and I sat on the same side and took decisions which ultimately are reflected in the Budget.

DR. V.K.R. VARADARAJA RAO : My idea is not reflected in the Budget. I had nothing to do with this year's budget.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : So, the main question is whether I would have been justified in raising resources on an even more ambitious scale than what I have proposed for, or leaving a larger deficit in the Budget. I am sure that Dr. Rao will not advocate either of these two courses

[*Shri Yeashwantrao Chavan*]

For, if I had kept this whole deficit uncovered, what would have been the inflationary effect of it? Really speaking, every Finance Minister of a nation is on the horns of a dilemma in this regard, namely 'Shall I leave the deficit uncovered and have the flood of on inflationary forces or shall I not?' If he levies taxes, then in a country like ours, where indirect taxes have to be resorted to, some erratic and irrational reactions occur and these certainly let loose certain forces of price instability and inflation. I am quite aware of them. But I shall deal with that matter again when I come to the question of price stability and other matters.

The provision that we have made fully takes into account the requirements of all public sector enterprises which are under way and for all the projects included in the Plan outlay which are likely to be taken up in the coming year. I can assure the House that if the enterprises now under construction such as Bokaro, the fertiliser plan and the like require in fact a larger sum than we have now provided, we shall come up with the necessary request for supplementary provision and would not in any case allow the implementation of these projects to be slowed down for financial reasons. If there are any other reasons, I cannot help it. But I can assure the House that if their performance is good and they need some more money they will not be slowed down only on account of financial paucity. I think I have taken care of the point that was raised by Dr. V.K.R.V. RAO about the growth rate.

Now, the question comes about the taxation on the corporate sector. This is one of the points raised by many Members. Some have said that I have given an overdose and I have unnecessarily touched the corporate sector and thereby created conditions which will not be helpful to economic growth. This was the argument at one end. At the other end, it has been said that I have completely left the corporate sector untouched. So, I think the House would know that the truth lies somewhere in between, and there is no doubt about it.

As far as the corporate sector is concerned, the total incidence of the new proposals this year would be about Rs 16 crores, and the total revenue from the direct taxation this year is expected to be Rs. 27 crores. So, hon. Members would very obviously see that it is very simple arithmetic, that more than 50 per cent contribution from direct taxation is from the corporate sector. So, to say that it is not touched is not seeing the obvious thing.

It has been said on the one side that by raising corporate taxation to the extent I have done, I would be discouraging investment. It has also been urged on the other hand that I have not increased corporate taxation sufficiently. I do not think that any apology is needed for raising Rs 16 crores as additional revenue under the corporate sector in a year in which I have had to raise a total of Rs. 220 crores by way of additional taxation including the share of the Centre and the States. If the corporate sector feels that no matter what the circumstances of the nation may be, they should somehow enjoy permanent immunity from additional taxation, I am afraid they are likely to have little sympathy from this House or from the people at large.

The question, therefore, only is this, granted the need for corporate sector also to make a significant contribution, would it have been better to raise corporate taxation in general rather than remove or reduce some of the concessions which have outlived their utility? I do not propose at this stage to go into the defence of each of the proposals regarding the corporate taxation which possibly we might discuss at the stage of the Finance Bill.

To those who feel that the corporate sector should have been made to bear a larger proportion of the total tax burden, I would say only this much that particularly the one relating to the development rebate—it is not merely that I have touched the corporate sector, but I have made certain announcements on many other policy matters—which cast a much longer shadow than what might have been thought of at first sight. I make no apology for the fact that in general our rates of corporate taxation are somewhat higher than those in the other

countries. At the same time, there is urgent need to present something which will stimulate growth of industrial production. I believe that the selective approach that I have adopted will stimulate industrial investment and growth over the next few years and at the same time increase substantially the contribution of the corporate sector to the national exchequer in the long run. This is the approach I have taken in this particular matter.

Now comes the very usual controversy, to which many members referred, about the contribution of direct taxes *vs* indirect taxes. The general criticism was that we have laid more emphasis on indirect taxes, but if we see the general trend of increase in direct taxes in the last five or six years, there is a continuous growth in quantum of such taxes in the totality of taxation in the country. This year new levies in the nature of direct taxes are for a limited period ; really speaking, the direct taxes to which I have made reference, are going to contribute Rs. 57 or Rs. 58 crores for next year. Really speaking, this is an additional dose of direct taxation that we have tried to give through the instrumentality of this budget, and I think it is not a less important effort.

Shri Samar Mukherjee of the CPI (M) said that in the last 23 years, the ratio of direct taxes to the total revenue of the Central Government in tax collection has declined and that of indirect taxes has increased. The point raised is a valid one. It has been our anxiety to increase the proportion of direct taxes to the total taxation. At the same time, it must be realised that in the ultimate analysis, it is only by accelerating the process of growth of industrialisation that this purpose can be served. During the last four or five years, we have made significant strides in this direction. Thus, while in the budget of 1968-69 the contribution of direct taxes was Rs. 10 crores, in 1969-70 it went up to Rs. 23 crores ; in 1970-71, it further increased to Rs. 36 crores and the taxes levied in the current year (full) will yield Rs. 57 crores. It will not, therefore, be correct to say that all our energies have been concentrated on getting additional resources only from indirect taxes.

It must also be realised that the picture presented by Shri Mukherjee is only partial as the revenues of the State Government have not been taken into account by him. If this is to be seen in its proper perspective, we must take into account the combined revenues of the Central and State Governments and also the proportion they bear to the national income. The low proportion of direct taxes to the total revenue of the Central and State Governments is attributable to two factors. In the first place, in a developing economy like ours, it is inescapable that the major tax contribution has to come from indirect taxes. It is only when the economy develops and the number of taxpayers liable to pay tax increases that the contribution from direct taxes will increase. This is also borne out by the fact that in all countries which are in different stages of development, direct taxes contribute about 3-4 per cent of the total tax revenue as a percentage of national income.

Another factor which accounts for the comparatively low contribution of direct taxes to the total tax revenue is that the agricultural sector is entirely outside the purview of central direct taxes. The State Governments have not for various reasons found it possible to raise adequate resources from this sector. As far as we are concerned, we have made very clear our stand in this matter. In my budget speech, I have devoted a couple of paragraphs to this particular aspect. There is certainly some constitutional difficulty for us, but I have no doubt in my mind that, whether it be the rich in the urban areas or the rich in the rural areas, they must all be taxed and must make their contribution. In this matter, I have said that with the cooperation and help of my colleague, the Planning Minister, who is also Deputy-Chairman of the Planning Commission, possibly we might succeed in our effort to persuade the State Governments to come round and have a new look at this whole problem again. I was saying that it was within the purview of the State Governments. Hon. Members will recall that I had highlighted this point in my budget speech by stating that constitutional prerogatives of the Union Government to initiate measures of reform in the countryside are restricted.

Hon. Members are also aware that there is a persistent demand for increasing the

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exemption limit for income-tax. During the budget debate several Members suggested that the exemption limit should be increased to Rs. 7,500 or even Rs. 10,000. There is also pressure on me that I should raise more from direct taxes. It is therefore difficult for me to reconcile the demand to increase the proportion of direct taxation in a developing country like ours with the demand to give relief to the lower class of income-tax payers. But as I said earlier the direction in which our efforts will have to be concentrated is now quite clear.

The other criticism that was made was that there was no incentive for savings. I have read this argument for decades; it was there even when I was not a Minister, or the Finance Minister. It is a hackneyed argument normally advanced by economic experts and pundits and other people representing big industry. There are two or three factors responsible for this criticism. First of all there are those people who believe that the increase in wealth tax rates will discourage accumulation of wealth. It is one particular class which is trained to accumulate wealth so far. They had no idea and they never had any training that a time will come when there will have to be some sort of a restriction and control over the accumulation of wealth and they go on complaining that there is no scope for accumulation of wealth and that there is no incentive for savings. If incentive for saving means accumulation of wealth, I do not care for such savings. As far as this group of persons is concerned, I plead guilty to the charge that my proposals are aimed at discouraging accumulation of wealth beyond a point. Most hon. Members and practically all the organised political parties in the country have given up the ideology of accumulation of wealth through perpetuation of inequalities.

As I said to begin with, at least theoretically, most of them have agreed to this proposition and it is good for this country. The complaint from this particular group that there is no incentive for savings is possibly rejected by the country as a whole. If some people do not have an opportunity to accumulate property beyond Rs. 10 or 15 lakhs, they would be discouraged from saving. That is what they say. But this is

the price we should be prepared to pay for the larger benefit of spurring the masses of people to greater effort and for their cooperation in the task of building up the nation. I have no doubt that this effort and cooperation from the vast majority of the people will not be forthcoming unless extreme inequalities of wealth and economic power are effectively curbed.

Those who believe that there can be no accumulation for society as a whole without any opportunity for a few people to amass vast personal fortunes have certainly not understood the social and political undercurrent that runs through developing societies today. There is also a feeling that the increase in surcharge from 10 to 15 per cent in the case of income in excess of Rs. 15000 per annum will reduce the ability of the persons concerned to save. I entirely agree that those who have now to pay more by way of income tax will in all probability reduce their savings to some extent. I do not refute that but here again one has to balance this factor against the need of the society to raise some resources for the overall social purposes of development and social welfare. Carried to its logical conclusions the theory that any increase in income tax is not justified because it may lead to some reduction in personal savings could amount to a plea for no taxation whatsoever. I wish I could have spared even those with an annual income of more than Rs. 15000 from the burden of paying additional income tax but if more money is to be raised it cannot be said that no part of it should be raised by way of personal taxation. If personal taxation is to be raised it can hardly be argued that in our conditions those with incomes above Rs. 15000 per annum need particularly to be spared. I do not think that anybody can argue that way.

The charge that my proposals would discourage savings is sometimes sought to be justified with reference to the changes proposed in regard to deduction in lieu of contributions to life insurance, provident fund and the like. Here, as far as savings of Rs. 1,000 and below per annum are concerned, actually the deduction is raised to a full hundred per cent, so that there is in fact a greater incentive for savings for the

bulk of income-tax payers for whom the total annual savings cannot exceed the figure of Rs. 1,000. In fact, even up to a total saving of Rs. 5,000 per annum the deduction now permissible under the new rules would be greater than what it was before so that the incentives for saving will increase right up to the level when such savings are a little short of Rs. 5,000 per annum. It is only in cases—I agree—of those who save more than Rs. 5,000 per annum that the deduction now would be less than before. But surely it is not irrelevant to ask, how many persons there are in this country who can save more than Rs. 5,000 per annum. It is a question which could honestly be asked by everyone to oneself. The vast majority of people, the largest possible number, cannot save beyond Rs. 5,000 per annum. I have made all possible provisions to see that there is an incentive for saving, as far as this part is concerned. Those who want to save more than Rs. 5,000 per annum, there is a disincentive. I do not want to enlarge on this point more. I would only make one more point in this connection.

If the quantum of deduction is reduced somewhat for savings above Rs. 5,000 per annum, then the ceiling on total saving which can qualify for deduction is raised—this is one point which the hon. Members should take note of—from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 per annum. In fact, even for savings between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 15,000 per annum, since the tax rates have gone up, the value of every rupee of deduction permitted would now be greater. I hope Shri Piloo Mody would agree with that. I fail to see, therefore, how my proposal in respect of personal taxation can be considered to be detrimental to a large flow of savings over a period.

Another very fashionable argument was made with regard to the budget, namely, that it has struck the common man. I quite see; as I have said in the beginning, because of certain levies on certain items, it has affected the common man. I cannot say that the common man is not affected. But what ultimately is the test, what major test one should apply to see whether it substantially affects the common man or not? (Interruptions.)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : His rupee should not be eroded.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Well, your idea of the common man is different from my idea of the common man. Your common man uses costly clothes, rides in a car; my common man walks on the *rasia*.

AN HON. MEMBER : On the bullock-cart.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : He has not even a bullock-cart.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I don't possess any flat on the Marine Drive.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I rent one. But you have built a very beautiful house in Patna. I have seen that. (Interruptions) I dined with one of my friends who was your neighbour and he showed me your house.

AN HON. MEMBER : Marine Drive.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I merely rent a flat there.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Both of them do not know who the common man is. Can I tell them both that the common man is the consumer? (Interruptions)

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Let us not go into personalities.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : A Government built flat might have been shown which I have.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Then you will have to receive and give; both. (Interruptions) So, ultimately, when we go into the effect on the common man, what is more important is the effect on the wage which goes into his purse, which ultimately affects the consumer price index.

Now, what are those items which go into it? Kerosene : I have not touched kerosene in the budget.

AN HON. MEMBER : Indirectly.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Not by my budget. The increase was announced by Petroleum Minister, and the

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increase was due to increase in the international prices. This is not a part of the budget proposals. I must say I had made it a doctrine with me not to touch kerosene in the budget. Sugar, tea, coffee, footwear, matches and vegetable products are not touched in the budget. Soap and cotton fabrics are partially there.

As far as soap is concerned, I have exempted laundry soap. About the other soaps, I have made further enquiries as to exactly what has happened and I would like to give certain information. The prices of Lux and Rexona have not changed after the budget. The incidence of duty of Rs. 2.54 per gross has been absorbed by the company. After the budget, the manufacturers have announced the price structure and they have not increased the price. But I know certain retailers are taking advantage of it. I think after some time, this will be adjusted. Otherwise, we will have to think of other steps if retailers are taking undue advantage of it. But after the budget proposals were announced, the companies producing these soaps have announced their price structure and they have absorbed the excise duties. The prices are the same. The same thing is true about another popular soap used by poor people—Lifebuoy. The duty on Lifebuoy also has been absorbed by the company. Unfortunately, at the retailers' level, something is happening and we will take care of it.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Have the companies absorbed it on a permanent basis ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : At present they have announced that they have absorbed it. Afterwards if they do something, we will have to deal with them when they do it. How can I answer a hypothetical question ? I am saying that laundry soap is not affected. The prices of other poor man's soaps are also not affected. So, how can we say that the common man is affected ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : What about maida ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Before proceeding further, I may say that

I have decided to withdraw the excise duty on maida and coarse cloth. (*Interruptions*). I have done this because of the overwhelming view in my party. Out of deference to my party's view, I have done it. But I would ask my party members not to ask for more concessions.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : At least the petrol supplied to taxies and scooters should be exempted.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : How can you do that ? When the price of petrol is raised, the taxiwallas should be given better rates and we are going to support their demand for increasing the fare as far as we can go. I know, the common taxiwalla is a friend of our party and we must take him into account. So, I am quite aware of this. But, I do not want any further pressures for any other reduction.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : You have given some concession to your party people. But what about the opposition people ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : This demand has not come from my party alone. This demand has come from the opposition as well.

Here I must say one thing. There is one important commitment which as a party we have made. We have accepted the principle of having a children's charter, a charter for the children. In order to create the financial resources for the fulfilment of the children's charter we have to impose a cess. Do not forget that we have passed this resolution in the Bombay session. So, I had every justification for what I had done. I do not want to go into the arguments again. Some time or other, our country will have to come forward in accepting a cess whose collections will be ear-marked for the children. I am giving this as a fore-warning. There is no other alternative except to accept a cess, some time or other, if not on maida but in some other form..... (*Interruptions*). Though I have withdrawn the excise duty on maida, the provision for children is not withdrawn. It will remain as it is. It will only mean to that extent our deficit will remain uncovered.

एक अत्यधिक अवैधतिक व्यवस्था : वर्षों से इस भाष्यमें मैं अद्यता अप्टोचार हैं। वर्षों का सौयावीन तेल बाजार में बेचा जाता है। इस से अप्टोचार बढ़ रहा है, वर्षों का आहार बन्द किया जाता है, इस का आप प्रबन्ध करें।

श्री यशवंतराव अव्हाण : ठीक बात है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about coupons for scooters and taxis ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The only solution for that is that the regional or State transport authorities must allow a reasonable rise in fares for taxis and scooters. There is no other way. There is no feasible and workable administrative device that I can think of.

Coming to prices, this question we have discussed many times, even during the question hour. I have explained the reasons for the price rise and the steps we have taken to deal with the same. As I said, the prices started rising from the middle of 1969 onwards. The main reason was the shortage of industrial raw materials like cotton, oilseeds etc. Naturally, we had to take a series of fiscal and monetary policy decisions which helped us to reduce the prices and the prices have been reduced in the month of March, particularly food prices.

Now the question is : what will be the effect of the taxes on the prices. I will explain that. We have taken many measures in this particular matter. Sir, if you will allow me, I can give a long list of the administrative steps we have taken in this matter. In the case of oilseeds the price index has come down from 233 in January 1971 to 211.8 in March 1971. The process was assisted by tightening of control on the bank advances against vegetable oils, oilseeds and vanaspati towards the end of January. Imports of soyabean oil for the hydrogenated oil industry have been continued at a level of approximately 100,000 tonnes per annum. Supplies of rapeseed from Canada further helped to augment the availability of oil for edible purposes. The overall shortage of oils and fats has also been sought to be taken care of through imports of mutton tallow for the soap industry.

An import policy has been framed with the object of ensuring that actual users do not suffer from lack of essential steel. While exports are being regulated, actual users have been granted an increase in their import quotas. Bulk imports of scarce varieties of steel, such as plates and sheets, have been arranged. The projected import of steel for 1970-71 was of the order of 600,000 tonnes as against an import of 424,000 tonnes in 1969-70.

A Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices was set up during the year for review and examination of the cost structure of industries referred to it for study, and to recommend prices; a number of references have been made during the year to the Bureau. Administrative control over prices has been continued to be exercised in respect of a number of commodities. The commodities which remained subject to statutory price control during the year included certain varieties of mill-cloth, agricultural tractors, motor cars and scooters, cement, synthetic rubber, vanaspati, certain fertilizers, kerosene, sugar and industrial alcohol. Sugar was decontrolled very recently. Two additional categories were brought under statutory price control in 1970-71, namely, aluminium and its products, and electric wires and cables. While the prices of the latter are yet to be determined, the prices of aluminium and its products were frozen at the levels prevailing on February 28, 1970 as an interim measure pending the report of a special study group. During the year, prices of drugs and medicines too were brought under a system of comprehensive regulation and control with the coming into effect of the Drugs (Price Control) Order in May 1970. The cost structure of the units manufacturing drugs and medicines was examined by the Tariff Commission and norms for the fixation of fair selling prices were suggested. Prices of seventeen essential bulk drugs have been announced, and of other bulk drugs have been frozen pending a detailed study. A Drug Prices Review Board has been set up to assist the Government in the fixation of drug prices at reasonable levels.

The Tariff Commission has also submitted its report in respect of fair prices of rayon tyre yarn, cord and fabric, and a reduction

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in the prices thereof has been announced. As a consequential measure, tyre manufacturers have been prevailed upon to reduce the price of truck tyres. On the basis of the study made by the Oil Prices Committee, the retail selling prices of all petroleum products other than furnace oil, motor spirit and naphtha were reduced with effect from June 1, 1970. Informal control over prices has been continued to be exercised in respect of soap, rubber tyres and tubes, bicycles, matches and iron and steel; producers are not expected to increase the prices of these commodities without the Government's prior approval. During the year, the necessity was felt of extending this kind of control to the paper industry, the prices of whose products have risen significantly since decontrol in 1968.

The three main factors underlying the instability of prices during the year have been inadequate supply of essential goods, a certain excess supply of money and exercise of monopoly power, of which speculative hoarding is but one example. While, given the several imperfections of the system, the last factor does indeed play a part; it is on the central question of adequate supplies and prudent fiscal and monetary policies that efforts at maintaining a stable price level will hinge. Among the shortages that have bedevilled the economy during the year, the most persistent and insidious from the point of view of the price level for essential commodities are those relating particularly to cotton and oilseeds. Even in regard to foodgrains, while the general situation has been good, supplies have been short for pulses and, even for rice, the position is only marginally satisfactory. In the case of most of these bulk commodities, it would be futile to hope that chronic internal shortages can be made good by imports. Even in 1970-71, the import bill for cotton, rice, tallow and soyabean oil has been considerable. There can be no enduring solution to the problem of prices as long as the country is not able to have adequate production of foodgrains, cotton, pulses and oilseeds and such other food articles as milk and vegetables. Among industrial products too, apart from iron and steel—where output has been hampered by organisational problems—there are areas

such as paper and non-ferrous metals where price stability will depend upon substantial increases in productive capacity.

There is similarly need for enforcement of due restraint on the demand side. I must emphasize this particular aspect. While credit for the hitherto neglected sectors must continue to be allocated in adequate magnitudes, the search should be continuously on to enforce credit and fiscal discipline elsewhere in the economy, both in Government and outside. Once success is achieved on this front, the speculative elements will discover that their ability to distort has been effectively limited. This is what generally I have to say about prices.

Now, my hon. friend, Dr. Austin and some other Members also mentioned about the shortfall in expenditure. They asked whether the Finance Ministry is mostly guilty about this matter. I would like to plead not guilty. In fact, we have taken certain steps in this particular matter.

The shortfall in expenditure on the Central Plan schemes in 1971 was about Rs. 179 crores as compared to a Budget provision of Rs. 1195 crores. We have given considerable thought to this question and a detailed study was undertaken to identify reasons for the shortfall. The Prime Minister herself had convened a meeting of all the Secretaries to Government and urged that a continuous review should be taken of various steps with a view to ensure their speedy implementation and various steps, four of which I would like to detail here, have been taken.

- (1) The task forces have been organised in the administrative Ministries to review periodically both the physical and financial performance of Plan schemes and take steps to remove such bottle-necks as may come to light in order that the progress of schemes may not suffer.
- (2) The steps are being taken to modify the existing procedures for scrutiny and sanctioning of schemes with a view to expedite their clearance.

- (3) The expedition in the submission of monthly statement of accounts by the accounting officers.
- (4) The scrutiny of expenditure statements in the Ministry of Finance and drawing the attention of administrative Ministries wherever significant shortfalls can be visualised so that they would take remedial measures in time to avoid the shortfall.

So, we have identified the problems and these specific steps have been taken.

Then, naturally, some Members did make a mention of one thing and that is what new initiatives we have taken. I tried to re-read my Speech again. I thought I should point out the new initiatives we have taken so as to remind the Members, at this stage, that this Budget has certainly taken many new important initiatives which got wide social and economic implications. As far as I tried to search for those initiatives, I could find 11 of them. If the hon. Members go through my Budget Speech probably, they may find more. I have put them as under:

- (1) To put down undervaluation of properties, the Government will take powers to acquire properties at prices that correspond to what is recorded in sale-deeds.
- (2) To discourage benami holdings of property, it has been decided that if at the time of assessment a person fails to declare income from a piece of property or the property itself so as to evade payment of income and wealth taxes, he will be debarred from enforcing his claim to such property in a court of law.
- (3) In view of our commitment to reduce the inequalities of income and wealth, whether in the rural areas or in the urban areas, I had stated in my Budget Speech that ultimately the basis of tax has to be the size of income or wealth irrespective of whether it is derived

from agricultural or non-agricultural sources. Several Members were critical of the fact that the new rich class in the rural areas has been left out of the ambit of taxation. There was also a legitimate concern about the evasion of taxes which is taking place as a result of the incomes derived from urban sources being shown as rural incomes. I agree that these matters would require very careful consideration and with this end in view, I had stated in my Budget Speech that these and other related matters would be discussed with the State Government.

- (4) The new provisions relating to the wealth tax impose a virtual ceiling on holding of wealth to a much lower level than hitherto and take us much nearer to our objective of imposing a ceiling on urban property.
- (5) The work of recovery of arrears of estate duty is being transferred from the State Governments to the Income-tax-Department at the Centre.
- (6) The valuation Cell located in the Central Board of Direct Taxes is being further strengthened.
- (7) A committee is being appointed to review the self removal procedure scheme with a view to suggesting improvements which could reduce leakage of revenue.
- (8) A comprehensive review of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act has been undertaken and an amending Bill for the purpose is being introduced in the Parliament during the current session.
- (9) To effectively counteract the leakage of foreign exchange through under-invoicing and over-invoicing and other manipulations, a committee was set up and its recommendations which have just been received, are under active consideration of the Government.

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(10) To discourage payment of high salaries and remunerations which are hardly in consonance with the norms of egalitarian society, a ceiling has been put on the remuneration of company employees which would be deductible in the calculation of taxable profits. Together with the existing ceiling of Rs. 1000/- per month in the case of perquisites, the allowable overall ceiling on remuneration and perquisites for purposes of taxation will be at Rs. 6000/- per month.

(11) To tighten the incidence of the wealth-tax, the existing provision in the Act excluding from aggregation the assets transferred by an individual to the spouse or minor children is done away with. A similar provision is being made in respect of conversion of assets of individuals into those of Hindu undivided families.

17.00 hrs

These are some of the new initiatives which we have taken.

Some Members certainly made a point about the provision for Bangla Desh. Some of them think that Rs. 60 crores is small amount; but as I said earlier, this is a problem which will have to be looked at in its proper perspective because naturally we will have to see that ultimately our brothers from Bangla Desh who have come here will go back to their country in an honourable and dignified manner. You cannot make such commitments as permanent factors of a Budget and make provision for that. We want the international community to take its proper share in these responsibilities. Here or outside some important persons say that really speaking the deficit in this budget will go to some Rs. 1100 or Rs. 1300 crores only on this basis. Well, this is a very fantastic statement to make. But certainly the provision made in the budget is a symbolic provision that this country can afford to make in its Budget. But this is essentially a political question. We will have to make a

judgement not as a purely budgetary matter, but as an important political matter as such.

Now, I would like to come to the performance of Public Undertakings. This is an important matter. Several hon. Members referred to the performance of Public Enterprises and urged the need for improving their functioning and efficiency all round so as to generate adequate surplus for re-investment.

I share the anxiety and the concern of the House in this important area. As the hon. Members will recall, I dwelt at great length on this problem in my Budget Speech.

While I am acutely conscious of the deficiencies of the public sector, I must mention that during 1969-70 the performance of the public sector has shown an improvement in comparison to the previous years. Of the 51 running concerns, 49 made a profit of Rs. 72.27 crores as against 41 in 1968-69 which made a profit of Rs. 66.07 crores. 32 enterprises including Hindustan Steel Ltd. made a net loss of Rs. 75.76 crores in 1969-70 as against 32 enterprises which made a loss of Rs. 94.18 crores in 1968-69. I am saying that improvement is there.

The overall return on the capital employed in 1969-70 after providing Rs. 175 crores for depreciation was 4.2 per cent on capital employed as against a return of 2.7 per cent in 1968-69. In 1969-70, 24 enterprises declared dividends ranging from 3 per cent to 21 per cent.

To take a particular category of public enterprises and say that the whole thing is wrong is something very wrong. As one of the Members of this side explained yesterday, the public enterprises have got a very historical task to perform. They have undertaken initiative in establishing production in very important sectors. There again, we have identified the problems. (Interruption.) One of the problems is Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : With over-capitalisation you will never make a profit.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I may tell you that in my speech I have said that we have identified the problem. One problem is the problem of inventories. This is one of the problems. We have to go into these matters. We have got problem of proper planning for the maintenance of the units. Then there is the problem of managerial and operational efficiency. That is the second problem. The third problem is the problem of the personnel management and there comes the problem of industrial relationship. The loss incurred by the Hindustan Steels is really speaking a result of the politics of a party which claims to have more interest in the public sector...

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South). One political party has become responsible for damaging all the industries in West Bengal, i.e C. P. I (M).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Let not Shri Y. B. Chavan try to take advantage of his position and attack my party. I may tell him that the public sector is suffering from over-capitalisation.

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : One single political party has been responsible for the collapse of all the industrial possibilities of West Bengal.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Before evaluating the performance of public sector enterprises in financial terms...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about Bhopal Heavy Electricals ? We do not have any union there.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Infectious things happen.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I wish he has the good fortune to get the infection.

SHRI PILOO MODY : But the disease is on his side.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I must also mention the contribution by

public sector enterprises in the matter of export earnings. We have achieved significant results in this direction. In 1965-66 exports by manufacturing enterprises in the public sector were to the tune of Rs. 4.60 crores. I would like hon. Members to listen to me carefully because the figures are eloquent. In 1965-66 it was only Rs. 4.60 crores, but in 1969-70 these exports have reached a level of Rs. 84.64 crores. This is something significant. This is about manufacturing concerns. Similarly, the earnings of foreign exchange, by aviation, shipping and ship-repairing concerns etc. have also recorded a marked increase from Rs. 30.20 crores in 1965-66 to Rs. 85.24 crores in 1969-70. Therefore, to say that efforts are not being made and that progress is not being made is trying to be unfair to ourselves.

I had mentioned in my budget speech the directions in which we had to take steps. I have just indicated them, and we shall pursue those matters very carefully. I can assure the House that it is certainly our responsibility, and we are not unaware of our responsibility in this matter. I have said in my budget speech that financial surplus from the public sector is going to be one of the very important factors in our economic strategy in this country. And certainly, we are determined to see that that day arrive very soon.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What about foreign travel ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Shri Y. B. Chavan has been made to say things which he would not have wanted to say by himself.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I think I have tried to meet the major points of criticism that were made.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about demonetisation ? What about the Wanchoo Committee's report ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I am not answering that question, because that proposal is not under our consideration now. So, what is the use of answering it ?

श्री हुकम बन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : 60 लाख रुपये का क्या हुआ ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have mentioned about the nutrition programme of children. There was some criticism that there was some shortfall in the nutrition programme. Unfortunately, the administrative arrangements that we had to make were rather delayed and the work was started only late in July last, and, therefore, there were certain difficulties and certain loopholes as one hon. Member had mentioned. But we cannot be discouraged by these things. We have to take speedy measures. This year, I think that we shall have to increase the age group. Last year we had accepted the age group from 0 to 3. But this year, we shall have to accept the age group from 0 to 6, and we shall have to take more administrative steps to see that the provision that we have made this year is completely utilised.

Coming to the political criticisms, I have to deal with them. But I would say just two or three words about it. There has been a criticism that this budget is a capitalist budget. I would say that it was merely an ideological and parrot-like repetition of the old thing. Some hon. Members illustrated it also. They said that it was a capitalist budget because there was an increase in the defence budget of this country, because there was provision for police in this country and so on. Now, do those parties want our security to be safe or not ?

AN HON. MEMBER : They do not want it.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : So, that is the meaning of the phrase 'capitalist budget'. They do not want any arrangements for the C.R.P. and for that matter C.R.P. itself. We know very well what was happening in West Bengal

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : They were using the C.R.P. for suppressing the political liberties of the people.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : West Bengal has been the home of patriots

at whose feet all of us should sit and learn. What happened to a man like Hemant Kumar Basu ? He was killed in broad daylight in the streets of Calcutta, and not a single man was coming forward to give evidence in that case. Have we come to that pass ? If we provide for police to combat these activities, they call this a capitalist budget ! Why do they call it a capitalist budget ? Their main difficulty is this. Our main attack in this budget is on poverty. What is poverty ? It was Prof. Dandekar who has mentioned in his book—I may tell Shri Unni Krishnan who referred to this that I have also read that book and I agree with his assessment—that, really speaking, the problem of poverty in this country is a problem of slow development, and unequal distribution of income and wealth.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : All these 23 years of Congress rule.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : We are trying to attack the problem and taking away the basis of revolutionary politics in that effort. That is the main reason why they attack this budget.

I also claim to be a student of Marxism

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : That party should be taxed.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have read Marx. But unfortunately I have tried to understand Marx intelligently, not blindly. In the context of the change that has taken place, in the situation in the world today, though the basic analysis in certain matters still remains true and valid the way they are trying to apply it to Indian conditions merely shows that they have forgotten their roots in India. They are misled by certain ideologies which, really speaking, seem to be un-Indian in nature. I do not want to say anything more about it,

Coming now to the political criticism of my hon. friend, the leader of the Congress (O) Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, the first sentence of his budget speech was that this budget 'is a gift to the Opposition parties'. If it is a gift to the Opposition parties, I have made it ; and I have made that gift free of tax.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : You have done it at the cost of the Prime Minister all right.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : By saying this, they think they can certainly start and have certain political projections and then they can go back and win back the people. We know how poor their judgment has been, as far as the people are concerned. I have got great regard and respect for my hon. friend, but I must say I have a very poor respect for his political judgment.

He says there are three important B's—he thinks in terms of bees—in the budget ; Bangla Desh, Budget and some bank...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Bank cheating Why are you not coming out with the facts ? From which account was the money drawn ? Why are you not coming out with it ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : This is not part of the budget ; we can discuss it later, if he wants to.

He says we have got three Bs. May I tell Shri Mishra : 'We are quite aware you carry bees in your bonnet'. That we know very well. Fortunately now it appears to be more than one bee. This time there are three bees. What can I say more on this type of criticism ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : You at least carry three if I carry one.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : You mentioned the bees. You were proud of those bees. That was why I mentioned about it ; otherwise, I would not have talked about it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) : The people have ignored him. Why talk about it ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The main point I am making is this. Now the nation has made certain commitments. Let us not try to judge this budget from a merely narrow party political angle.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is a petty accountant's budget.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN
This is a petty man's reaction.

My main point is that this is a commitment which this nation has made. We have set ourselves on the march towards achievement of socialism in this country. This commitment has to be fulfilled and I am glad that by this one Budget I can humbly claim that on that long, hard and tortuous journey we have taken one very definite and positive step forward. Sir, I have done.

17.18 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (MANIPUR),
1971-72**

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the Union Territory of Manipur for 1971-72.

DEMAND NO. 1—LAND REVENUE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,19,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of march, 1972, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

DEMAND NO. 2—STATE EXCISE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,73,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'State Excise'."

DEMAND NO. 3—TAXES ON VEHICLES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved.

[Mr. Speaker]

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 76,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

DEMAND NO. 4—SALES TAX

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Sales Tax'."

DEMAND NO. 5—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other taxes and duties'."

DEMAND NO. 6—STAMPS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. 7—REGISTRATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment

during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Registration'."

DEMAND NO. 8—PARLIAMENT, STATE AND UNION TERRITORIES LEGISLATURE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,64,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Parliament' State and Union Territories Legislature'."

DEMAND NO. 9—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,64,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'General Administration'."

DEMAND NO. 10—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,16,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 11—JAILS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,71,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND No. 12—POLICE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,24,41,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 13—CIVIL SUPPLIES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,65,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Civil Supplies'."

DEMAND No. 14—EDUCATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,08,32,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. 15—MEDICAL

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,14,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND No. 16—PUBLIC HEALTH

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,09,000/- be granted to the President

out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND No. 17—AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,65,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Agriculture and Fisheries'."

DEMAND No. 18—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,55,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND No. 19—CO-OPERATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,06,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Co-operation'."

DEMAND No. 20—INDUSTRIES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,93,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the

[Mr. Speaker]

Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. 21—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,64,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Community Development'."

DEMAND No. 22—LABOUR

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,09,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Labour'."

DEMAND No. 23—STATISTICS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,41,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND No. 24—IRRIGATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,67,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st

day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. 25—ELECTRICITY

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,37,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Electricity'."

DEMAND No. 26—PUBLIC WORKS (ORIGINAL WORKS AND REPAIRS)

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,61,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Public Works (Original Works and Repairs)'."

DEMAND No. 27—PUBLIC WORKS (ESTABLISHMENTS)

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,79,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Public Works (Establishments)'."

DEMAND No. 28—ROAD TRANSPORT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,62,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Road Transport'."

DEMAND NO. 29—FAMINE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Famine'."

DEMAND NO. 30—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,45,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits'."

DEMAND NO. 31—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,11,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 32—FOREST

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,86,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 33—MISCELLANEOUS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,22,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. 34—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,33,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. 35—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINOR IRRIGATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,07,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Minor Irrigation'."

DEMAND NO. 36—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FLOOD CONTROL

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,33,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Flood Control'."

DEMAND NO. 37—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,15,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity'."

DEMAND NO. 38—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,36,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

DEMAND NO. 39—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BUILDINGS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,37,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Buildings'."

DEMAND NO. 40—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD TRANSPORT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Road Transport'."

DEMAND NO. 41—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON STATE TRADING

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,04,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on State Trading'."

DEMAND NO. 42—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 43—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CO-OPERATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,37,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Cooperation'."

DEMAND NO. 44—LOANS AND ADVANCES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,24,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances'."

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Members may now move their cut motions.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head sales tax be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish sales tax. (1)]

"That the demand under the head general administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to hold early elections for Manipur Legislative Assembly. (2)]

"That the demand under the head general administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to rehabilitate tribals. (3)]

"That the demand under the head general administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide some sort of autonomy to Tribal belts of Manipur. (4)]

"That the demand under the head administration of justice be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide litigation aid to the backward tribes of Manipur. (5)]

"That the demand under the head police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop police repression in Manipur. (6)]

"That the demand under the head civil supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check corruption and nepotism in civil supplies. (7)]

"That the demand under the head civil supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite supplies of essential commodities in the inaccessible areas of Manipur. (8)]

"That the demand under the head education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open a University in Manipur. (9)]

"That the demand under the head education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allocate more funds under Educational Heads. (10)]

"That the demand under the head medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for opening more medical hospitals in Manipur. (11)]

"That the demand under the head medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give more medical facilities to the people of Manipur particularly in the inaccessible areas. (12)]

"That the demand under the head agricultural and fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide agricultural facilities to the poor agriculturists in Manipur. (13)]

"That the demand under the head agriculture and fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide agricultural loans to the agriculturists on easy terms. (14)]

"That the demand under the head industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up paper industry in Manipur. (15)]

"That the demand under the head industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to patronise Manipur cottage and weaving industries. (16)]

"That the demand under the head road transport be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve transport and communications system in Manipur. (17)]

MR. SPEAKER : The cut motions are before the House.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Sir, the Central Government has again brought before this House the Manipur Budget. In the last session when the supplementary Budget for Manipur was presented, I had pointed out the unfortunate fact that a democratically elected State Assembly in Manipur has not been constituted so that the Budget could be discussed in a meaningful manner. This unfortunate situation has arisen because of the high-handed and arbitrary decision of the Congress Government at the Centre in not allowing the democratic rights for the people of Manipur. Last year the Prime Minister had made an announcement that her government, was agreed in principle to give full statehood to Manipur. But, true to the traditions of the ruling congress, she has again betrayed the people of Manipur and Tripura. It is now more than one year since that announcement was made. Why no Bill has been introduced ? I do not know whether that Bill would be introduced at all.

Why is Manipur not given full statehood ? Why is the State Assembly not reconstituted ? Sir, it is very clear that they are afraid of facing the people of Manipur, who have seen the hollowness of the tall talks of congress socialism.

The records of congress rule and its disastrous effects are there for every one to see. After 24 years of congress rule in India and outright neglect of the people of Manipur and other hilly areas, the people have been realising that until the congress misrule is ended for ever, they have no hope of survival.

17.19 hrs.

[**SHRI K. N. TIWARY** in the Chair]

After 24 years of independence, Manipur remains one of the most backward areas in India, along with Tripura, Nagaland e c. The Union Territory of Manipur comprises an area of 22,352 sq. Km. Of this,

over 87 per cent of the area are entirely hilly tracts and only about 13 per cent of the area is covered by the valley. Anyone who has visited Manipur knows that in most of the hilly areas there is not even a road good enough for walking, not to speak of motorable roads. Industry, agriculture, irrigation and power, communication and roads, education and public health etc. have not been the primary concern of the Congress Government so far as Manipur is concerned.

Sir, this can be seen from the allocation now made in Manipur budget. You will find that the biggest amount has been allotted for police administration and jails. The whole administration seems to be nothing but an agency to oppress the people. No wonder if they have been keen to use the Preventive Detention Act borrowed from Orissa.

You will find in the police budget that last time we had voted Rs. 1,12,20,000 and now we are asked to vote again Rs 2,24,41,000. For jails, we had already voted last time, during the supplementary budget, a sum of Rs. 1,86,000, and now we are asked to vote about Rs 3,71,000.

Now, coming to the fourth five year Plan allocation, they have allocated for Manipur only Rs. 30.25 crores. This amount, if spent on the priority sectors of industry and agriculture, cannot fully nullify the backwardness of the backward areas, a backwardness resulting from long years of neglect by the Centre. This can be seen from the figures for the four Plans for Manipur. In the first Plan, the outlay was Rs. 1.55 crores ; expenditure, Rs. 1.03 crores. The second Plan outlay was Rs. 6.25 crores ; expenditure, Rs. 5.97 crores. The third Plan outlay was Rs. 12.88 crores ; expenditure, Rs. 12.81 crores. In the annual plan for 1969-70, the outlay was Rs. 4.72 crores ; expenditure, Rs. 4.72 crores. In the annual plan for 1970-71, the outlay was Rs. 5.19 crores ; no expenditure is there yet. The total is Rs. 30.25 crores.

These figures show the magnitude of the problems of that backward area. Even if

this money is spent honestly, you cannot meet the situation there and you cannot solve even a fraction of the multitude of problems of that particular area.

Coming to industrial development, I should say that the then Minister of Industrial Development, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, had said on 22nd April, 1969 in the Lok Sabha, in reply to the starred question No. 7249, that the Government of Manipur had suggested the establishment of the following industries in that territory during the fourth Plan. The industries suggested were : (1) cement factory, capacity 100 tonnes per day ; (2) pulp-cement Board, capacity 50 tonnes per day ; (3) integrated starch-cum-glucose-cum-cornflake unit ; (4) manufacture of watches, precision and scientific instruments ; (5) paper mill, capacity 10 tonnes per day and advance a sum for the establishment of a capacity of 100 tonnes per day, (6) rosin and turpentine unit ; (7) cotton ginning and extension service and advance action for spinning mill. The Union Minister, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, had also stated that "decisions on these proposals would naturally depend on the availability of resources and fund allocations. A clearer position in this regard would only emerge when the fourth Plan is finalised shortly."

Now, the fourth plan has been finalised. From these figures you will see that the people of Manipur have been betrayed by the Central Government and no industry worth the name is being set up in Manipur, and instead, the Central Government is trying to oppress the people who ask for bread with lathis, bullets, jails and the Preventive Detention Act.

As regards electricity, Manipur has excellent potential for generating hydro-electric power. Unfortunately, the abundant resources of the State remain unutilised. You will be surprised to know that one unit of electricity in Manipur costs Rs. 1.25. This is simply because of the inability of the Congress Government to utilise the vast untapped hydro-electric power. Only paltry sums have been spent on electricity in Manipur's plan.

Sum spent on electrification of Tamenglong Area in 1970-71 was Rs. 3.3 lakhs. Plan outlay for continuing schemes in 1970-71 :

- (1) Levmakrong (Stage II) Rs. 4 lakhs
- (2) Electrification of Joribam area Rs. 0.20 lakhs
- (3) Electrification of Mao-Tadub area Rs. 0.50 lakhs. Very meagre amounts have been spent on electrification. It is not a plan at all.

As regards communication, it is very miserable. This Government should lay more stress on development of roads. Manipur people have been demanding road construction and improvement of roads leading to the sub-divisional headquarters of the hill areas like Imphal-Tamenglong Road, Pallel to Chandel Road, Imphal-Ukhrul Road, Fiddim Road and Sansak-Chassad Road. Roads on the border areas also need improvement. The Finance Minister is talking about insecurity and other things. If you want to strengthen security, at least in the border areas, the position of roads must be improved.

Top priority should be given to agriculture. In the hill areas where agricultural production is low, terrace cultivation should be introduced in a bigger way. To conserve soil in the hill areas, adequate facilities must be given to farmers for preparation of terraces and countour bunds. A lot of propaganda was made of the special potato development programme for Manipur. But I do not know what has happened to it. I do not know whether the Finance Minister himself knows about it.

I understand a scheme was formulated for the development of progeny orchard cum-nurseries and cashew plantation. India is short of raw cashew to the extent of about 70 per cent. Many factories in Kerala are closed down for want of adequate raw nuts and because of the control of the industry and trade by monopoly elements and speculators. Therefore, it will be a good step forward if the Government started cashew production in Manipur and thus help, at least marginally, to reduce the

[Shri Dasaratha Deb con'd]

present hold of private interests to some extent.

Manipur is a fine place for starting poultry farms, piggery and animal husbandry industries. While finalising the plan, the Central Government have never taken into account the great potentialities of Manipur in this respect. In 1970-71 it was proposed to create two veterinary hospitals at the district headquarters of Manipur West and Manipur North districts, but nobody knows what has happened to that. I hope the Minister while replying, will inform the House about it.

If you look into the fourth Plan document, you will notice a very interesting fact. Under the head "Major and Medium Irrigation Programme, the following entries are made : Continuing schemes—Nil. New schemes—Nil. Investigation research and miscellaneous items—Rs.0 10 crores only. From this data I should come to this conclusion that the emphasis of the Manipur plan is not on development but on police administration and jail.

Then, coming to the tribal problem, I will deal with it very shortly. Even though the tribal problem is national problem, the Congress Government never gives serious thought to this. It is an admitted fact that the tribals in India, whether they are in Manipur, Tripura or any other place, they are very much neglected. They were neglected during the British period and they are being neglected during the Congress Raj also. Their aspirations for looking after themselves have always been met with repressive measures. The other day I was reading some memorandum submitted by a section of the tribals in Manipur. It was complained that Chongthu tribe of Manipur has not been recognised as a scheduled tribe. I do not know what is the difficulty on the part of the government in recognising this tribe as a scheduled tribe. Because they are not included in the list of Scheduled Tribes, so they are deprived of the facilities which other tribes are now enjoying as Scheduled Tribes.

Then the tribals of Manipur want to have regional autonomy within the state

of Manipur. They do not want to secede from Manipur. They want to have a proper share in looking after themselves within the State of Manipur. The geographical position of the tribal belts in that territory are also favourable for creating a scheduled area there. Further, the Administrative Reforms Committee headed by Shri K. Hanumanthaia made a recommendation that some sort of scheduled area should be constituted and some regional committee should be there for Manipur so that they can do their development work. I do not know why government have not accepted this recommendation and examined the possibility of creating such a regional committee in Manipur.

Secondly, autonomy for tribal people is very very essential if they are to be protected from an age-old exploitation perpetuated by the richer and influential section of the people belonging to the major and advanced communities. I know the difficulty of the government in providing the democratic right to the people. The vested interests will not readily give up their lust for exploitation. They want to keep the backward tribal people under their feet. Because, they want to build up their fortune at the cost of the tribals and this government represent those exploiters.

Whenever a demand is made by a major section of the people to have a State on the basis of language, then the government consider it as a democratic demand. But when the poor tribal people demand autonomy, then it is the fashion of the government, it is the fashion of the vested interests to malign them as separatists. When the rich people demand a separate State it is democratic, but when the poor people demand autonomy it is separatism. But the tribal people do not want to be separated from India. They want to be in India and they want a rightful place in India. Since it is a legitimate demand our government should give proper thought to this problem and find out whether it is possible and feasible in cases where there is a contiguous tribal belt with a sizable population to have the minimum autonomy to look after the development work excluding the law and order problem. With this, I again say that the

Government in this session itself should bring forward the Bill to give full statehood to Manipur and Tripura. They should also incorporate in that Bill itself as to what would be the administrative position of the Tribal area. I suggest that provision for a regional committee must be there.

SHRI PAOKAI HAOKIP (Outer Manipur) : Mr. Chairman, I am glad that I am given time to say something on the Manipur Budget. Just now ended the discussion on the national Budget and it is being followed by the Manipur Budget. An hon friend from that side has spoken on the problems of Manipur and how the problems of Manipur have been growing, referring to the grievance of the Tribal people and the problems of Manipur as a whole. Some of the points and problems which he talked of are true. The Central Government has not been very much forward in paying good attention that the Government should these days.

I must also point out here that problems are there but it is most unfortunate that the demand for conferment of full-fledged statehood on Manipur has not so far materialised. As the House knows, this demand has been there for the last two decades. The people there have been feeling that whatever demand they have been putting forward all these years for the consideration of the Government, the nation and the people, has not been met adequately or in time.

It is very unfortunate or very sad to say that this Budget discussion has got to be made in this House once again because of the fact that there has been no Assembly and popular government. It is good in one sense that such problems have come to be brought forward to this House so that this august House may have the chance to have a view of the problems of Manipur and try to see the problems in such a way that the problems are solved. It is very unfortunate, as I said, that instead of bringing forward a Bill and legislate on it, and allow to have a ministry there so that the people themselves there be allowed to have the fullest opportunity to conduct their business in their own way, that way not to

trouble the House or the Government and also that way to save the precious time of the House to discuss other national problems, this Budget is being discussed here. Anyway, I am thankful to the hon. Minister for bringing this Budget before the House and allowing the opportunity to the House to discuss it.

Coming to the problems of hill area, when I talk of the hills in particular, it is not that I am not talking of the problems as a whole. But since I come from the hill area, it is natural that I must have a clear idea about the problems of the tribal people. As the House knows, Manipur is in an area of about 9000 sq. miles out of which only 700 sq. miles is plain area. The rest of it is the hilly area. What are its problems can be imagined very easily.

This area though thinly populated is a vast area and so many things can be done here. Most of the necessities of life have so far not been offered to the tribal people there in respect of schools, drinking water, postal facilities, roads and communications. The most important ones are, roads, communications and education also. In regard to education, it has not been so far adequately looked into. The facilities that have been provided so far are very negligible. I may tell you that the people are very enthusiastic to open schools and institutions voluntarily. This enthusiasm of opening schools and institutions in order to develop the foundation of our national democracy or democratic set up has been very much suppressed. The suppression may be due to lack of finance. If it is so, why is the Government not looking into it and provide an adequate amount of money so that the people can go ahead with their enthusiasm? This has not been done so far. Any number of schools there is not adequate today. This is one problem there. I do not want to elaborate further on that.

As regards drinking water, as the House know, this is a hilly area, a mountainous area and in a hilly area, we know, the drinking water is a problem. So, water has to be provided there through some method. The only method to get water there is through water pipes, that is, the pipe system. This pipe system has not been adequately

[Shri Paokao Haokip]

provided for, not to speak of inadequacy, but it has not been introduced so far in that hilly area. So, the people face a lot of difficulties there.

As far as roads and communications are concerned, the total length of communications and roads in Manipur is very very negligible. We all know the importance of roads and communications in the border areas. Manipur, as we know, is a border area. From the point of view of defence of the country, it is very important that these roads and communications are strengthened and improved. I am speaking of Manipur only. I am confining to my State only. If our roads are not developed and properly strengthened in the border area, how can we ensure the safety of the country? So, from this point of view, we have to develop and strengthen these roads and communications in this border area. Government should see that progress in this vital area in regard to this particular problem is made.

Then, I wish to say this. This is about the progress of Manipur for the last 23 years. Manipur was only one district previously. Recently, it has been divided into five districts. The proposal now made of forming them into a number of districts is not sound. I will tell now how it is not sound. The basis on which it is formed is not desirable. We are told that this is being done for the convenience of administration. But, convenience of administration has not been realised at all by this step. Some of the tribal areas have been still included in the central valley which are so far away. Therefore, they are facing various difficulties and there are problems in the field of administration. This is how these districts have been formed in Manipur.

In order to remove the difficulties due to the existence of the 5 districts as at present, at least 2 more districts should be added, namely, Sadar Hills, from which I am coming, and Tengnoupal. This is very necessary in terms of population, in terms of area and development of roads. If these two could be considered for inclusion I think we will solve many difficulties. I do not think that there should be any difficulty in

doing this, if Government sincerely want to remove the difficulties of the people of Manipur as a whole.

Another change which has been brought about in Manipur is this. Formerly, it was administered by a Chief Commissioner, but now it is under the charge of a Lt. Governor. In spite of all these changes, we feel that our aspirations have not been fulfilled. For, after all, all these are nothing but administrative changes. These administrative measures will never satisfy the aspirations and wants of the people of Manipur, until and unless the demand of the people there, which is a just demand, for the grant of Statehood to Manipur is met.

My hon. friend Shri Dasaratha Deb referred to the Chongthu tribe and pointed out that this tribe had not been included in the list of recognised Scheduled Tribes. It is not that I am trying to refute his point of anything of that kind. But there are 29 major tribes in Manipur. Again, I feel like saying that the policy of recognising these different tribes, and especially so many tribes, has not been a very desirable one. For, instead of uniting all the tribes, we are simply dividing them by this policy, and unnecessary problems arise thereby, and again these have to be brought to the notice of Government and Government are not able to cope with those problems. So far as the Chongthu tribe is concerned, it is a fact that it has not been recognised. But my point is this. What is the purpose of recognising these small tribes? I would suggest that the old tribes should be recognised under one nomenclature. That is what I have been demanding both in this House as well as outside. They should all be recognised under the name Huki tribe, which is the old name and the old nomenclature under which the old tribal people have been living.

In conclusion, I would submit that Government should bring forward a Bill on Manipur and thereby try to remove the existing regional imbalances, political imbalances, social imbalances and economic imbalances, so that our committed pledge to bring about socialism in our country is achieved at an early date.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : After the announcement in this House that Government accept statehood for Manipur and Tripura in principle.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : He should confine himself to Manipur only.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I was referring to the announcement. About Manipur, we expected that some decision might be taken by Government. I remember a delegation of the CPI headed by the leaders of Manipur came to Delhi and submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister. Some of us also met her. She also assured us that she never wanted to deny statehood to the people of Manipur. But it is a sad commentary on parliamentary democracy that today, instead of granting statehood to the people of Manipur, there is no democratic election to the Assembly there. Whenever there was a struggle by the poor people of Manipur for their democratic rights, they were ruthlessly and mercilessly beaten and put behind the bars. I know the people of Manipur want statehood. They will fight for it and until it is granted they will not stop their struggle. It may be a calm before the storm, but I am sure every man in Manipur is preparing himself for giving another fight and compel the Central Government, which wants to treat and has treated Manipur so shabbily till today, to granting them their right. They want to teach the Central Government a lesson and compel them to concede their demand.

Another Union Territory, Himachal Pradesh, was granted statehood and others have been granted the same. But what has Manipur done ?

In this House, all sections have unanimously supported the demand. But what is the condition today ? My hon. friend, Shri Dasaratha Deb, has narrated the story of the sad plight of Manipur people under Central rule. What is the condition of the roads ? Are there any hydel schemes ? What about power ? What about small industries ? Nothing has been done. When a delegation of MPs went there, they were inspired by what they saw. The hospitality shown to them by the people there, the lakes there, their handicrafts, their culture and last but not least the absolute integrity of the ordinary people all won their admiration. But when it came to brasstacks, it was denied to them. They are suffering a lot. Manipur has a glorious tradition, a glorious past, a glorious culture. Manipuri dance has a wonderful charm of its own which is inimitable and widely appreciated even in other countries.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He can continue tomorrow.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, June 11, 1971/Jyaistha 21, 1893 (Saka).