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**Thursday, July 1, 1971**  
**Asadha 10, 1894 (Saka)**

## **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**Second Session  
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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*No. 29, Thursday, July 1, 1971/Asadha 10, 1893 (Saka)*

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## LOK SABHA

Thursday, July 1, 1971/Asadha 10,  
1893 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

**Death of Soviet Cosmonauts**

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI IINDIRA GANDHI):** The true spirit of science is the spirit of sacrifice and search for knowledge. The exploration of outer space has re-awakened in all of us a sense of wonder. Whether the cosmonauts belonged to the Soviet Union or to the United States of America, we have regarded them as representatives of all mankind. We have felt personally involved in their Journey, following their every move, sharing the anxiety of their families and of their country. We have felt exhilarated by their achievements.

The tragedy of the death of the Soviet cosmonauts, Lt. Col. Georgi Dobrovolsky, Flight Engineer Vladislav Volkov and Test Engineer Viktor Patsayev is all the greater because it happened at the very end of a successful exploration. As the House knows, they spent a record number of 23 days aboard the Salyut, the 25-tonne orbiting laboratory launched on April 19th. The experiment was a success. They gathered very valuable information, and

even though they themselves are not here to share in it, we know that it was a contribution to progress.

May I request you, Sir, on behalf of this House to express our deep sympathy to the Soviet Union and especially to the families of these gallant and courageous young men ?

**MR. SPEAKER:** I associate myself personally and on behalf of this House with the feelings of grief and sorrow expressed by the Prime Minister on the tragic incident, the death of the three cosmonauts of the spaceship Soyuz-11—Cosmonauts Georgi Dobrovolsky, Vladislav Volkov and Viktor Patsayev. They were on a mission of immense scientific knowledge, and their end came just at a time when they had almost accomplished their mission. This is a loss not only to the Soviet Union and people, but to the entire mankind. I am sure the House will join us in conveying our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families, the Government and the people of USSR.

We may stand for a while to express our sorrow.

*The Members then stood in silence for a while.*

**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

बिहार में कसलों को हुई अति की जांच करने वाले अध्ययन बल का प्रतिबोधन

\*841. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या हुविं मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार में असामिक बर्षा के कारण रबी की कसल

को हुई क्षति की जांच करने के लिये एक अध्ययन दल बहाँ भेजा था;	(ii) मुफ्त राहत	20.00
(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उक्त अध्ययन दल ने सरकार को अपना प्रतिवेदन पेश कर किया है;	(iii) स्वास्थ्य निरोधक उपाय (लोक स्वास्थ्य विभाग के अन्तर्गत)	6.00

(ग) उक्त प्रतिवेदन में की गई सिफारिशों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(घ) उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है। अथवा करने का विचार है?

हुई मंडालय में राज्य मंडी (धी अवस्थाहित भी० शिंदे) : (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पलट पर रख दिया गया है।

### विवरण

(क) जी हाँ। राज्य में कमी की अवस्थाओं में, जोकि अप्रैल-मई, 1971 में बेमोसमी वर्षा से हुई क्षति का एक कारण है। राहत के उपायों के लिये निधि की स्थिति तथा मांग का अध्ययन करने के लिये केन्द्रीय दल ने राज्य का दौरा किया है।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय दल ने 1971-72 के दौरान राहत के लिये अप्य की निम्नलिखित सीमा निर्धारित की है:-

1971-72	रुपये लाखों में
1. राहत की जरूरत	
(i) कठोर शारीरिक श्रम योजनाएं, परिवहन प्रभार तथा अन्य	132 '00
राहत की योजनाएं (राजस्व विभाग के अन्तर्गत)	

### 2. आग

पेय जल की अवधि 1 करोड़ रुपये

(घ) सरकार ने दल की सिफारिशें मज्जर कर ली हैं। राज्य सरकार तथा अन्य सम्बन्धितों को निर्गम्य बताया जा रहा है।

धी रामावतार शास्त्री: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो अध्ययन दल अभी बिहार में वर्षा से हुई फसल की बरबादी की जानकारी के लिये गया था तो वहाँ जाने के बाद अध्ययन दल ने अंतिम निरांय पर पहुँचने के पहले किन किन स्थानों का बिहार में दौरा किया और किन किन व्यक्तियों और संगठनों के साथ बातें की जिससे कि उन्हें सही तस्वीर बहाँ की मिल सके?

SHRI ANNASHAFB P. SHINDE : The team which visited Bihar naturally discussed with the State Government officials and visited some of the headquarters. I have not got at the moment a list of the places they visited, but the experts and some members of the team did visit some of the interior areas of Bihar, but in such matters the assessment is made in consultation with the State Government, based on the information with the State Government.

श्री रामावतार लालनी: जिस असेसमेंट पर यह अध्ययन दल पहुंचा इस के असेसमेंट में और बिहार सरकार के असेसमेंट में, जो वहां की स्थिति के बारे में है, दोनों में क्या कोई फर्क है? अगर है, तो मंत्री महोदय उस को बतलायें। दूसरी बात यह कि बिहार सरकार ने इस स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिये क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार से किसी प्रकार की मांग रखी थी? अगर है, तो उस का व्यूहा क्या है?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I do not want to criticise anybody, but sometime brave Statements are made, but when the Central team went there and they asked the State Government for figures about the estimates of damage, the precise information was not available.

श्री के० एन० तिवारी: मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि बिहार सरकार कोई प्रौपर असेसमेंट नहीं दे सकी। तो उस के बाद केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या सोच रही है और क्या रिलाफ अभी तक ऐप्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स लोगों को वहां दी गई है?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: A broad assessment that damage was to the tune of 25 per cent of the rabi crop was given but the precise estimates were not available. But the Central team went into the various problems in regard to which the relief is required, and the Central team has made recommendations for substantial assistance to the Bihar Government.

श्री शंकरदयाल सिंह: क्या सरकार यह नहीं सोचती है कि जो आरण या सहायता दी जा रही है उस में काफी विलम्ब हो रहा है क्योंकि दूसरी फसल की सेवारी में किसान लगे हैं और जो भी उन के पास साधन था वह रवी में लगा दिया, और वहां के

किसान काफी कठिनाई में हैं, इसं लिये देर क्यों हो रही है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB PSHINDE: The hon. House and Members should appreciate that there is no delay whatsoever on the part of the Government of India because relief in case of natural calamities is a State subject constitutionally. The State Governments have to take steps, and they need not wait for the Central Government, because the Central Government only comes in by way of assisting the State Governments, and, therefore, there is no delay whatsoever. The State Government can go ahead with the relief operations.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The amount of relief recommended must have some correlation with the number of persons affected. Will the Minister tell us the number of persons affected?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As I said, no precise information has been available. We can give figures only if the State Government has precise information. I was submitting that this information was not available.

I should like to make one submission to the hon. Members. The amounts which were provided last year were not spent. It is all right asking more relief. But let the Bihar Government spend the amount that has been provided; we shall be prepared to help them more.

#### Census of Casual Labour Employed by Ministries

\*843. SHRI M. M. HASHIM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any census has been conducted of the casual labour employed by all the Ministries of the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**श्री एम० एम० हाशिम:** मैं यह दर्याफत करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस सिलसिले में अपनी पालिसी में कोई तबदीली करने जा रही है और क्या कैजुअल लेबर को कुछ अर्थ काम करने के बाद रेगुलर कर दिया जायेगा ? बहुत से सरकारी महकमे ऐसे हैं जिन में यह लेबर कई सालों से कैजुअल लेबर की तरह पर काम कर रही है।

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR):** The hon. Member is aware that there are certain Central Ministries like the Railways, CPWD, Electricity Boards, Ports and Docks, etc. which employ casual labour. The Railways have issued orders that if casual labour have put in six months service they should have the benefits of regular labour. There are complaints, however, that those instructions have not been properly implemented.

**SHRI S. B. GIRI :** May I know whether the Government has got any proposal to bring forward legislation so that casual labour gets at least pay and wages on par with permanent workers who are doing the same nature of work ?

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR:** The labour department has drafted model standing orders for casual labour employed by the Central Government departments with which we are concerned; they are under consideration.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Shri Pandey.

**SHRI S. B. GIRI :** I asked a specific question.....(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have called Shri Pandey.

**SHRI N. N. PANDEY** May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister was drawn to the report of the Labour Commission regarding casual labour and if so what action has been taken by the Government ?

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR :** The Labour Commission's recommendations are before us and we are considering what we should do in the matter.

**SHRI N. SREFKANTAN NAIR :** Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that in the Railways and other public sector undertakings casual labour is discharged before three years so that they do not get the minimum wages that are prescribed by the Ministry and if so will there be a new appraisal and a new criteria laid down so that the total number of days put in may be taken for minimum wages ?

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR :** The hon Member was not perhaps here when I replied to the first question. I have stated that the Railways have a provision for casual labour to be treated as temporary employee after completion of six month's service. The question is one of implementation. It is a fact that the break in service is brought about in order to get away from the commitment to regularise them.

**SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL :** Does the hon. Minister consider farm labour at par with industrial labour, because both of them suffer similar hardships ?

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR :** This is outside the scope of this question, and I am going to refer to this matter in my reply on the Demands for Grants.

की दूसरी बात कामाय: कैजुअल लेबर पी डब्ल्यू डी, रेलवे, विजेली और बहुत से राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्रीय सरकार के उद्योगों में काम करती है। जैसा बतलाया गया उनकी सर्विस छः भवीने में स्थायी कर दी जायेगी। क्या कोई इस तरह का प्रस्ताव है कि जब से उन्होंने काम करना आरम्भ किया था, वाहे पांच साल हों या दस साल हों, तब से उन को स्थायी किया जाये? दूसरी बात यह है कि इन लेट्रों के अन्दर बहुत से लोग टेके लेते हैं और टेके में काफी मज़दूरों को लेकर आते हैं। उनको भी काम करते काफी बर्बं हो गये हैं। क्या उनकी टेकेदारी समाप्त करके उन के कैजुअल लेबर को भी स्थायी करने की कोई योजना सरकार के सामने है?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : As I said, so far as the question of casual labour is concerned, the railways are mentioned here. The Central Government has also drafted regulations, but they are yet under consideration. What the hon. Member wants to know is about the dock labour decasualisation. It is being implemented quickly. In other cases, the Contract Labour Act is there, where it has to be implemented properly so that some of the grievances mentioned by the hon. Member could be removed.

#### Survey of Sea Coast of Gujarat State for Marine products

\*844. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to survey the sea coast of Gujarat State for marine products as the sea bed of the West Coast is the richest in respect of the marine products in the region; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

#### STATEMENT

(a) & (b). Extensive and continuous surveys of the fishing grounds off the Gujarat coast have been conducted by the exploratory fishing vessels of the Deep Sea Fishing Organisation of the Government of India from 1948. These relate mainly to the fishing grounds upto a depth of 80 meters and cover the bottom dwelling species which are fished with trawl nets. It is proposed to extend the scope of the survey to deeper bottom grounds as well as to the midwater zone. A survey base is being established at Kadia with 2 new vessels and at Veraval with 3 new vessels. The survey operations will cover trawling for shrimp and other bottom fish, gillnetting for pelagic fish and purse-seining mainly for pomfrets.

SHRI JADEJA : In the statement that the hon. Minister has placed before the House, he has only mentioned a few species that are found on the ocean floor, but not the marine products such as seaweed and corals which are of equal importance. May I know whether any scheme is there to survey these products also?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE  
When a survey is carried out, naturally it is a survey regarding all types of fish. If I have mentioned only certain species or particular types in the statement, it does not mean that the survey's are confined only to them.

SHRI JADEJA : The hon. Minister has now said that a survey means a survey for all species. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is aware

of the fact that there are some fishing boats belonging to foreign countries plying just off the Saurashtra coast, and according to the FAO report, this coast is considered to be the richest area for marine products in the whole world ? May I, therefore, know whether the Government of India is thinking of exploiting that area also ?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** It is true that this area is one of the richest area from the point of view of fisheries. I am glad to mention that in Gujarat, fisheries are developing and coming up very well. We would like to help the Gujarat Government more and more so that the fishing activities can be expanded.

**Stock of Sugar and Financial Crisis  
in Sugar Mills**

\*845. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether huge stock of sugar have accumulated with the sugar mills;
- (b) if so, the latest position and the withdrawals till the commencement of the next crushing season; and
- (c) whether Government plan to offer some relief to the mills which are passing through a financial crisis?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) :** (a) and (b). No, Sir. The stock of sugar with sugar mills on the 15th June, 1971 was 27.9 lakh tonnes as against 30.6 lakh tonnes on the corresponding date last year. The withdrawals thereafter upto the 30th September, 1971 may be about 11 lakh tonnes. A further production of about 65,000 tonnes is also expected during this period.

(c) Restrictions on price and distribution of sugar have been removed with effect from the 25th May, 1971 and there should be no financial crisis now as the stock holding is lower than last year.

**SHRI S. R. DAMANI :** May I know from the hon. Minister whether the arrears to the farmers have been paid by the sugar millowners and, if not, how much remains to be paid ? Secondly, I would like to know whether after decontrol the prices of sugar have gone up in certain parts of the country.

**MR. SPEAKER :** In one single question, he is combining two questions. He is asking two questions

**SHRI SHER SINGH :** In reply to the earlier question, the arrears outstanding for the canegrowers in the whole country comes to about Rs. 50 crores. In Uttar Pradesh, it is about Rs. 19 crores. In the whole country it is Rs. 50 crores. As to the other question asked by my hon. friend, the prices have not gone up if we compare them to the prices prevalent in free sale, from the 25th May, the prices have come down. This month itself we have released another 4.67 lakh tonnes of sugar and the prices have come down during these 6 or 7 days. (Interruptions).

**श्री हुकमचंद कांडवाय :** सबा दो हपये किलो बाजार में चीनी बिक रही है। पच्चीस तीस पैसे किलो इसके भाव बढ़ गए हैं। अफसर जो बना कर दे देते हैं उसको आप पढ़ देते हैं।

**श्री हुकमचंद बर्मा :** सुपर बाजार में दो हपये तीस पैसे मिल रही हैं। उरकार पता कर सकती है।

**SHRI S. R. DAMANI :** When there is no accumulation of stock, I want to know whether the arrears have been paid, if so, to what extent and what remains to be paid. He has repeated the same figure given some time back. He has not given the correct figures. This year, production of sugarcane was substantially more and the mills did not have the capacity to crush it in time. Are they going to relax the licensing policy so that more sugar mills may come up in the cooperative, joint and private sector?

**SHRI SHER SINGH :** I will give the latest figures. Upto 31st May 1971, the balance of cane price due is Rs. 42,68,59,000. It has come down. About more licences for sugar factories, we have given 30 licences to the cooperative factories only recently and some factories are coming up. The total capacity will be 47 lakh tonnes.

**श्री गंदा सिंह :** क्या यह सही है कि 42 करोड़ रुपये जो गन्ने के दाम अब तक बाकी बताए गए हैं उस में से 19 करोड़ रुपया केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में बाकी है? क्या यह भी सही है कि यह 19 करोड़ रुपया कुछ ही फैक्ट्रीज़ के ऊपर बाकी है? जिन फैक्ट्रीज़ पर किसानों के दाम बाकी हैं उन फैक्ट्रीज़ पर अगर गवर्नरेंट ड्यूज़ हैं तो उनको मिरफ्तार किया जा रहा है, उनकी कुर्की हो रही है और नीलामी हो रही है। क्या यह सही नहीं है? यदि यह सही है तो क्या सरकार अपने ड्यूज़ को मुल्तवी नहीं कर सकती है और मिल मालिकों के खिलाफ ठोस कायंबाई नहीं कर सकती है ताकि किसानों के जो दाम बकाया हैं, उनकी अदायगी जल्दी हो सके?

**श्री शेर सिंह :** जो फिर हैं उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारी मैं करेक्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ। कुछ और भी पेंटेंट हो चुकी हैं। इस बजे

यह राशि 15 करोड़ 99 लाख 94 हजार यह बताया जा चुका है कि छह मिलों के खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जा रहा है। नीलामी भी करवा रहे हैं इस बास्ते कि वे हमें पैसे दे सके।

जहाँ तक सदस्य महोदय का प्रश्न है कि जहाँ किसानों के पैसे बकाया हैं और उसके बारे में वह छूट नहीं दे रही है और किसानों के ड्यूज़ उनको मिल नहीं रहे हैं, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को उनका जो सुझाव है उसको मेज़ दूँगा।

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** According to the figures given by the hon. Minister the total arrears of sugarcane price dues is about Rs. 42 crores and some lakhs. Have the government taken any measures to seize the stocks of sugar and sell in the market and pay the dues of the farmers? I would also like to know whether any sugar magnate has been arrested for non-payment of the dues.

**SHRI SHER SINGH :** We are taking coercive measures. One of the measures is auction. It has already been decided to auction six mills.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** I want to know whether they will seize the stocks and sell in the market.

**SHRI SHER SINGH :** Our difficulty is that most of these stocks have been pledged by the mill owners and taken money from the banks. So, we cannot just seize them and sell them.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Then what are the coercive measures that you have taken?

**SHRI SHER SINGH :** The State Governments have been requested to realise these dues as arrears of land revenue and they are doing their best. In some cases,

they are auctioning the mills. We have been urging on the State Governments to take harsh and coercive steps.

**SHRI R. S. PANDEY :** Taking into consideration the poor performance of the sugar industry in UP with regard to the recovery of arrears and payment, may I know whether the government will nationalise the entire industry ?

**SHRI SHER SINGH :** In reply to the calling attention motion the other day I have informed the house that we have received a memorandum from the U.P. Government. U P Government is taken some action and that will be known shortly.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Sir, let us have a short discussion on this.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I will propose it to the Business Advisory Committee. I will look into it.

**Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research at Washington**

\*847. **SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has been appointed as one of the Members of the new Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research set up in Washington;

(b) if so, the functions of this Group; and

(c) who are the other members of the Consultative Group ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :** (a) to (c). In April FAO had proposed to set up a Consultative Group in Washington on International Agriculture Research with the objective of attracting full financial support to strengthen such Research

in developing countries. India has been nominated as a Member of the Technical Advisory Committee which has been set up to support the Consultative Group. The Committee is located at FAO Headquarters in Rome and is composed of independent scientists from developed and developing countries in disciplines related to agriculture research development. As regards the Consultative Group some of the members are main aid donor countries of the FAO, Ford, Rockefeller and Canadian International Foundations and the Regional Development Banks.

**श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस संस्था के सदस्य के रूप में भारत की ओर से कौन से कार्यक्रम बनाये गये हैं और क्या इस संस्था की कोई बैठक हुई है या नहीं ?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** I could not follow the question.

**SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :** While being a member of this group, what programme has been prepared by India, and has any meeting of this group taken place; if so, what is the progress ?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** Actually, membership is not there. From a number of countries leading scientists are invited. It is a sort of a panel or study group. From India Dr. Swaminathan has been invited to join this panel. They look into the broad research activities going on in all countries and how to exchange experience with each other.

**Supply of Rice to North Bengal to Feed the Evacuees from Bengal Desh**

\*848. **SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO :**

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of West Bengal has urged the centre to rush at least

six special train load of rice to North Bengal to feed the evacuees from Bangla Desh.

(b) If so, the steps taken to speed up the supply of foodgrains to North Bengal; and

(c) The total amount of food-grains supplied for the evacuees so far ?

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

(a) Yes, sir.

(b) The West Bengal Government have only recently asked for the supply of 30,000 tonnes of rice per month to meet the normal and the additional requirements in North Bengal. Steps have been taken to speed up the movement of this quantity of rice from Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. Sufficient stock of wheat already exists in the depots in North Bengal and further stocks are also being moved.

(c) West Bengal being a deficit State, supplies are made by Government of India to West Bengal Government both against their normal requirements as also for the refugees from Bangla Desh. The total quantity of foodgrains supplied to Bangla Desh evacuees upto 19-6-71 was 29,768 tonnes of rice and 580 tonnes of wheat.

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO :**  
I would like to know from the Minister, in view of the unprecedented influx of evacuees from Bangla Desh, whether our country is self-sufficient in foodgrains not only to feed our people but also the evacuees coming from Bangla Desh; if not, what steps Government propose to take in this regard.

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :**  
I would repeat that the problem of feeding the refugees from Bangla Desh is the responsibility, as I said earlier, of the international community but despite that

our food position is so comfortable that we are taking adequate care to see that these refugees, these unfortunate people, who have come are properly fed.

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO :**  
I would like to know the names of States which are surplus in foodgrains and which are in a position to supply rice to West Bengal; in particular I want to know whether Andhra Pradesh is a surplus State, if so, whether it has been approached by this Government for the supply of rice.

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :**  
Do you want me to answer this question Sir ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Of course, it is a very indirect question. Why do you not get rice from Andhra Pradesh also ?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :**  
As I have already said in the main part of my reply, from the point of view of convenience we supply rice from Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Punjab to West Bengal. From Andhra, though it is a surplus State, it is convenient to supply rice to Kerala because that is nearer. So, it is planned on rational basis and, naturally, movements are planned from surplus States to deficit States on the basis of some broad considerations.

**SHRI PRIYARANJAN DAS MUNSI :**  
I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any specific proposal was made by West Bengal Government to the Central Government regarding the immediate supply of foodgrains because it is a fact that whenever foodgrains are supplied from the Government of India to those places, it takes time either due to delay or due to other things, and evacuees face a tremendous problem in the rationing shops. I would like to know categorically whether, apart from the normal require-

ments of West Bengal, because of the recent influx of evacuees into West Bengal, the requirement of foodgrains can be completely managed by the Government of India.

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** Sir, as far as allotment is concerned there is no difficulty. I would like to repeat we have very satisfactory stock in West Bengal—almost half a million ton of wheat and rice is stocked at present in West Bengal and we are meeting all the requirements as per the demand of West Bengal. There is certain difficulty with regard to movement of wagons which is beyond the control of my Ministry but we are taking adequate care and planning for more quantity than required.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** I would like to know whether the food that were supplied particularly for refugees is supplied directly to refugee camps or through the West Bengal Government? Also whether on account of loading and unloading of wagons there is certain difficulty?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** We naturally allot to the West Bengal Government and through West Bengal Government these food grains are distributed. As the hon. Member has rightly pointed out there are some difficulties in unloading because of labour problems.

#### Supply of Tents for Refugees from Bangla Desh

\*849. **SHRI S.M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to expedite supply of tents for the refugees from Bangla Desh; and

(b) whether bulk of orders have been placed with Ordnance Clothing Factories or private contractors?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):** (a) With a view to providing shelter to the refugees from East Bengal, arrangements have been made for supply of 6,000 tents from existing surplus stock and bulk orders in the form of operational indents for the supply of 82026 Tents/Shouldaries and 24,000 tarpaulins have been placed by the Government of India on the Director General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi. Appeal has also been made to the U.N. and Foreign Agencies to provide shelter materials for the refugees.

(b) Orders for supply of tents have been placed by Director General, Supply & Disposal on private indigenous manufacturers

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** There are four Ordnance Clothing Factories under the Director General of Ordnance Factories and the bulk of the order has been placed with the private contractors who will never manufacture good articles. That has been our experience during Chinese and Pakistani aggression. I would like to know the reason why Director General, Supplies and Disposal placed most of the bulk order with the private people? Whether any investigation will be made as to why this thing has been done?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR):** All orders are placed through the Central Purchase Organisation—D. G. S. & D.—and they must have found from their own experience that ordnance factories are not in a position to take such big orders because it seems the Ordnance factories could not meet their own demands.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Is it a fact that the Shahjahanpur Ordnance factory employing about 10,000; about 15,000 men are working in Kanpur Parachute Factory and an equal number at Avadi Ordnance Factory have got manufacturing capacity more than the private units. Also I would like to know whether it is in the knowledge of the hon. Minister that the employees of these factories have decided to manufacture the full requirements without any overtime payment if the order is placed with them and also that they will complete the order before schedule.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Regarding all matters concerning refugee problems and their requirements the Defence Secretary is closely associated with it. If the facts stated by the hon. Member are correct he should place all these facts before the Committee and certainly we will be happy to get supplies from the Ordnance factories.

श्री आर० बी० बड़े : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ माननीय मंत्री जी से कि आडिनेंस क्लोरिंग फैक्ट्री से जब सप्लाई नहीं आई तो माना कैम्प के लिए आपने आर्डर भेजा कि प्राइवेट हीलस से टारपोलिन खरीद लिया जाए, वहां भी नहीं मिला तो जंगलों से लकड़ी काट कर भोपड़ियां लड़ी की गईं, इस तरह से बहुत से शरणार्थी खुले मैदान में पड़े हैं, क्या यह सच है ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a question. It is a question of views.

श्री आर० बी० बड़े : लेकिन इसमें आडिनेंस फैक्ट्री का भी आया है।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The whole problem of shelter is well-planned and if the hon. Speaker would permit me, I will place a comprehensive statement of what we have done, how much supplies we have

and how far we have succeeded in providing shelter. But, if in some individual case, there was some difficulty, I am not aware of it.

#### Central Directives to States for implementation of their Land Reform Act.

\*850. SHRI N. S. BIST : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have issued directives to the State Governments for speedy implementation of their respective Land Reform Act; and

(b) the reaction of each State Government thereto and the time by which they propose to implement them fully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Land reform is a State subject and, therefore, the question of Central Government issuing directives to the State Governments on land reforms does not arise. However, broad guidelines on land reforms legislation and implementation have been outlined in the Fourth Five Year Plan and subsequently reiterated in the Chief Ministers' Conference held in 1969 and 1970. The Prime Minister and the Minister of Agriculture have on more than one occasion addressed the State Governments with regard to vigorous implementation of land reforms.

(b) At the Chief Ministers' Conference held in 1970 land reform measures to be adopted by different States were agreed upon. It was urged that the States should undertake measures for speedy and effective implementation of land reforms.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिहू : भूमि सुधार के सम्बन्ध में मुख्य समस्या सीलिंग की है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन

स्टेट्स के लिए क्या सीलिंग मुकर्रर की गई है और उसका इम्प्रीमेटेशन किस स्टेट में किस हद तक किया गया है ?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** About the ceiling levels in each State, on earlier occasions I have laid the statement on the Table of the Sabha. Recently, the Kerala Government has enacted a ceiling law and broadly, the ceiling is 5 to 7 hectares based on family. Then, in West Bengal, when it was under President's rule, we have also enacted a ceiling law in which the family has been made the unit and broadly, the limit is between 12 and 17 acres for a family. Recently, the Tamil Nadu Government has also amended its law and brought down the ceiling from 30 to 15 acres. Assam has also amended its law. But, by and large, the implementation in many of the States is not very effective.

**श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह विहः :** क्या सरकार को विदित है कि आज के दिन भी उत्तर प्रदेश में लोगों के पास हजारों एकड़ जमीन है ? वह सीलिंग से बचने के लिए नाजायज तरीकों से अपने रिश्तेदारों के नाम में जमीन लिख देते हैं और अपने कब्जे में जमीन रखे हुए हैं, इसके निराकरण के लिए सरकार ने क्या सोचा है ?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** It is very difficult for me to say about the exact acreage. But, it is a well-known fact that many people have tried to circumvent the ceiling law by transfers and by adopting various ways and means.

**श्री सरदू पांडेय :** यह जमीन की समस्या बहुत बिकट है और पूरे देश में इस प्रश्न को लेकर एक बड़ा भारी भावन्दोलन भी हुआ था । सरकार के इस डायरेक्टर के बाबूजूद भी राज्य सरकारें जमीन के मामले

को हस नहीं करना चाहती तो क्या केन्द्र की सरकार पुनः मुख्य मंत्रियों को बुलाकर भूमि सुधार के लिए और "मुख्य रूप से गरीबों को भूमि देने के बारे में डायरेक्टर देगी और क्या सीलिंग का कोई सुझाव उनको देगी ? क्योंकि यह समस्या बहुत कठिन है और इस समस्या को ले कर पूरे देश में बेचीनी है ।

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** The Government of India is very clear as far as the urgency of vigorous implementation of land reforms is concerned. Therefore, this matter was considered at the Chief Ministers' Conference and a Land Reforms Committee, a sort of sub-group of the Chief Ministers, has been appointed to go into the question of ceiling laws. Sir, land reforms have many aspects. Unfortunately, in some States, we still have no security of tenure. We very much would like to plead with the State Governments that they should take up this matter very seriously. We have been urging them repeatedly and the Prime Minister also has taken up this matter with the State Governments.

**SHRI AMRIT NAHATA :** Sir, land reforms being on the State List, the Central Government has always pleaded helplessness. Sir, in view of the fact that in the States, landed interests are very much entrenched in the State Governments, will the Central Government consider the feasibility of introducing an amendment to the Constitution whereby land reforms will be transferred from the State List to the Concurrent List which step, while not depriving the State legislatures enacting laws on the subject, will at the same time enable the Central Government to introduce uniform land reforms all over the country?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** As far as amendment of the Constitution is concerned, it is for the House to decide.

**SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY :**

When Telengana is included in Andhra Pradesh, why Telengana Tenancy Act has not been applied to Andhra area in toto ? To what extent the Andhra Pradesh Government has taken action with regard to the land reforms as expected ?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :**  
Recently Andhra Government has taken some steps, for instance, withdrawing exemptions under the ceiling law. They have also sent for our assent the amendment of the Tenancy Act. We have offered some comments because we thought that will give some opportunity to landlords to resume their lands. So we have requested the State Government to reconsider this legislation.

**SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY :**  
For Telengana and Andhra there are separate Acts now. Why should there be separate Acts ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Telengana people are good people, kindly sit down.

**श्री एन० एन० पांडेय :** इस बात को देखते हुए कि चीफ मिनिस्टर्स कान्फरेंस में इस बात को भी तय किया गया था कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के पैमाने पर एक सेंट्रल सीलिंग लेजिस्लेशन लाया जाए, इसके बारे में क्या माननीय मंत्री जी अपना कोई विचार रखते हैं ? इस बारे में क्या प्रोग्रेस अब तक हुई है ?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** It is not possible under the Constitution at the moment to have a Central Legislation as such. What we are trying to do is to see how broad uniformity can be brought about in the country. We take into account the special conditions in the various States.

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO :**

Will the Minister state whether the Haryana Government has sent an Ordinance on Land Reforms for the approval of the Central Government ? If so, when was it sent ? What is the cause of the delay. Why it has not been approved so far ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Ordinance for.....

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO :** ...  
land reforms from Haryana Government.

**MR. SPEAKER :** When you were Chief Minister ?

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO :**  
Now.—By the present Government.

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** We have received some proposal from the Haryana Government and that is under consideration.

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO :**  
How long will it take for them to approve ? How long has it been under consideration ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** 'Under consideration' knows no limit ?

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** He asked : 'How long has it been under consideration ?' That is a specific question.

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA :** May I know what incentives they intend to give to the States for speedy implementation of their respective Land Reforms Acts ?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** No incentives are necessary; it is the responsibility of the State Governments and they have to act vigorously as far as implementation is concerned.

**MR. SPEAKER :** As regards the previous question, I think Shri Piloo Mody is

right. For how long will it be under consideration?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE** : I would like to take the House into confidence in regard to this matter because there is nothing to hide. The proposal was received. In regard to some provisions, we do think that it should be on the broad line of our thinking, and therefore, we are trying to have discussions with the Haryana Government so that the land reform legislation.....

**SHRI PILOO MODY** : How long ago was it received?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE** : We had received only a month earlier.

**MR. SPEAKER** : Is Shri Piloo Mody satisfied now?

**SHRI PILOO MODY** : Yes, not only with him but with you also, Sir.

#### Steps to check Soil Erosion

\*851 **SHRI P. GANGADEB** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 48 lakh acres of cultivable and agricultural waste land and 10 lakh acres of forest land are facing the problem of Soil Erosion;

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

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

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

#### *Statement*

(a) Although no systematic surveys have been carried out in the country as a whole to determine the exact nature and extent of the soil and water conservation problems, it is estimated that a total of about 145 million hectares, including lands under forests, suffer from soil and water conservation problems.

(b) and (c). Efforts are being made, both by the Central Government as well as by the State Governments, to tackle these problems.

To encourage the State Governments to reclaim the wastelands, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for reclamation of culturable wastelands and resettlement of landless agricultural labourers was taken up during the Third Five Year Plan. Under this scheme, the State Governments were eligible for Central assistance at the rate of Rs. 750 per hectare for reclamation and development of the land and another Rs. 750 to each family for purchase of agricultural wherewithals for starting cultivation. This scheme was transferred to the State Sector with effect from 1-4-1969. During the period the scheme was in operation, a total Central assistance of Rs. 614.85 lakhs was given to the State Governments. The total area reported to be reclaimed under this scheme is about 2 lakh hectares.

Apart from the above Centrally Sponsored Programme, the State Governments also took up the programme for reclaiming culturable wastelands in their possession under their normal developmental plans. A total area of about 42 lakh hectares of culturable wastelands is reported to have been reclaimed by the State Governments up to 1968-69.

Accelerated erosion in hilly areas and devastation of forest wealth cause rapid

filling of stream channels and reservoirs with consequent damage to their storage capacity and reducing the life of dams constructed at enormous costs. The main emphasis of soil conservation programme in the Third Plan was on contour bunding and terracing in agricultural land of individual owners and afforestation and pasture development in other lands. In its narrow sense, soil conservation means control of erosion; but in a broader sense, it means applying all the necessary techniques to maintain capability of land for which they are best suited and to improve the productivity of agricultural lands. The approach of the programme during the Fourth Plan involves the treatment of all kinds of land in selected watersheds for more lasting benefits.

In order to prolong the life of reservoirs developed under the various river valley projects, during the first two Five Year Plan periods, a coordinated programme of soil conservation in the catchments of 13 major river valley projects was launched on intensive footing in the Third Five Year Plan. The programme aimed at treatment of critically eroding areas in the catchments on a priority basis, so that the sediment deposition would be cut down as soon as possible. Under this Scheme, a comprehensive plan for treatment of both agricultural and non-agricultural lands has been adopted. During the first two Five Year Plans and subsequent three annual plans up to the year 1968-69 nearly 7 lakh hectares of agricultural and forest lands have been treated at a cost of Rs. 23 crores in the 13 catchments. The programme for the Fourth Plan envisages treatment of 6 lakh hectares (2.6 lakh hectares of agricultural plus 3.4 lakh hectares of non-agricultural land) of land in 21 catchments (8 new catchments) with an outlay of Rs. 27 crores. During the first two years of Fourth Plan about 2 lakh hectares have been treated at a cost of Rs. 7.5 crores.

Under the programme of reclamation of ravine land, emphasis has been laid on the treatment and protection of agricultural productive table-lands and stabilisation of marginally ravine land and gully heads. During the Fourth Plan, about 0.08 lakh hectares of ravine land is aimed to be reclaimed at a cost of Rs. 2 crores.

Apart from the above, State Government have since the inception of the first plans up to 1968-69, treated an area of 89 lakh hectares of agricultural land with different soil conservation practices at an estimated cost of Rs. 163.37 crores. They now propose to treat about 62 lakh hectares of agricultural land at a cost of Rs. 124 crores during the Fourth Plan.

Under the Soil Survey Programme in the Central Sector, survey of 5.5 million hectares in the catchments of 13 river valley project areas and 3.2 million hectares in the rehabilitation and other special areas have been carried out.

**SHRI P. GANGADEB :** Out of the sum Rs. 614.85 lakhs given to all States in India what was the total amount given to the State of Orissa and therefore, what has been the total area reclaimed under this scheme by the Government of Orissa?

**SHRI SHER SINGH :** The total area reclaimed in Orissa is 674 hectares and the number of families resettled Rs. 380, and the expenditure incurred is Rs. 6.20 lakhs.

**SHRI P. GANGADEB :** May I know whether any all-India detailed survey will be undertaken in this regard to meet the specific spots of erosion in the broader sense of the term?

**SHRI SHER SINGH :** We are having a soil survey programme in the Central Sector. We have so far surveyed about 5.5 million hectares in the catchments of

13 river valley project, and 3.2 million hectares in the rehabilitation and other special areas.

**SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY :** May I know how those lands which have been reclaimed have been put to use and how much of this land has been distributed among the landless people?

**SHRI SHER SINGH :** The total area reclaimed and distributed is 1,89,832 hectares; this is the area reclaimed and given to landless labourers.

**श्री गोकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या भूमि संरक्षण कार्यक्रम में चम्बल के बीहड़ों को भी ले लिया गया है? यदि हां, तो कितने एकड़ भूमि का संरक्षण किया जाएगा?

**श्री जेर सिंह :** रेवाइन-लैंड चम्बल के अन्दर काफी है। हमने 8 हजार हैक्टेएक्टर भूमि के रिक्लेम करने के लिए 2 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने की योजना बनाई है।

**Fall in Production of Coconut**

**\*855. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAH :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the per hectare production of coconut in India is in steady decline since 1950-51;

(b) if so, the percentage of production in 1969-71 as compared to 1950-51; and

(c) how far such reduction is due to diseases of coconut trees?

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

*Statement*

(a) and (b). The per hectare production of coconut has registered fluctuations from year since 1950-51 showing rise in some years and fall in others. The following table gives the order of fluctuations in per hectare production as also total production of coconut over the period 1950-51 to 1969-70 :

Year	Yield per hectare (Number of nuts)	Production (Million nuts)
1950-51	5759	3582
1951-52	5724	3606
1952-53	6909	4498
1953-54	7012	4649
1954-55	6878	4409
1955-56	6532	4226
1956-57	6671	4383
1957-58	6689	4455
1958-59	6651	4589
1959-60	6621	4734
1960-61	6470	4639
1961-62	6194	4478
1962-63	6288	5017
1963-64	5920	4725
1964-65	5950	5043
1965-66	5698	5035
1966-67 (P)	5814	5192
1967-68 (P)	5760	5321
1968-69 (P)	5613	5546
1969-70 (F)	5655	5779
Production/per hectare production in 1969-70 as per cent of that in 1950-51		
95%		
161.3		

(P) Partially Revised estimates.

(F) Final estimates.

(c) The root wilt disease which is the most destructive disease of coconut trees is partly responsible for retarding the rate of growth of production.

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :** Government have admitted in the statement that the production has fallen in coconut due to the disease of the coconut trees. In view of this, may I know whether Government would set up a full-fledged laboratory in Kerala to do advanced research in this matter, because such research is taking place already in an advanced manner in many South-East Asian countries, particularly in the Philippines ?

May I know whether the government would take measures to know the experiences of those countries and set up a big laboratory under a central scheme in Kerala ?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** These are suggestions for action. Productivity has not increased, but the total production has increased very much. In Kerala there are already research stations attending to the problems mentioned by the hon. Member. We are also in touch with other countries in regard to this.

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :** It seems production has been affected very much, in Kerala because of the disease. I would like to know whether the Government would take measures to supply hybrid varieties of coconut saplings to the peasants in Kerala for good cultivation of cocoanuts?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** We have established a seed farm to supply seedlings to Kerala, Mysore and other areas.

**DR. HENRY AUSTIN :** In view of the question raised by my hon. friend, I

was wondering whether the hon. Minister would look into the research activities carried on at Kayamkulam. The very name Kerala stems from *Keram* meaning coconut tree. People fear that if the pest goes on unchecked at this rate, the entire coconut cultivation would be wiped out in Kerala. So, will the Minister make arrangements to accelerate the pace of research work carried on at Kayamkulam ? I visit that place very often.

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** Recently the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has succeeded in identifying the various which has affected the crop, and we are taking corrective measures.

**Special Shelter and Food for Refugee  
Expectant Mothers from  
Bangla Desh**

\*857. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special arrangements have been made for giving special shelter and special food for refugee expectant mothers and mothers after child birth from Bangla Desh ;

(b) whether milk supply is being made for new born children ;

(c) whether special appeal has been made to countries rich in milk production for supplying milk for the above categories of refugees from Bangla Desh particularly ; and

(d) if not, whether such steps will be taken without delay ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):**  
(a) Labour cases are generally admitted

to hospitals attached to camps or nearest hospitals available. Expectant and nursing mothers are being supplied with milk through the agency of voluntary organisations like Indian Red Cross Society.

(b) Milk and baby food are being given to babies.

(c) As supply of milk powder and baby food from the foreign agencies is forthcoming to meet the current demand, no special appeal to countries rich in milk production was considered necessary.

(d) Does not arise.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to newspaper reports appearing under yesterday's date line that more than two million refugees are still without any tent or tarpaulin, living in the open, whether it is a fact that among those refugees living in the open there are many expectant mothers and new born children, and whether it is a fact that there has been abnormal cases of death of expectant mothers and children ?

**SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA:** As he knows, the number of refugees coming to this country is increasing every day, and as on 28th June, the figure was 63,73,816. We are making every effort to provide them shelter. In reply to an earlier question we have given the details that we have placed orders with the DGS&D, and they are doing the needful. The cases are there, they have come to our notice, and we are making every effort to provide shelter to them. I think we are receiving the tents and tarpaulins from outside also, and we are also getting them from inside. Up to 28th June, DGS&D has supplied 27,000 tents and very shortly they will be supplying the rest. Therefore, the Member should not entertain this fear.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** The hon. Minister has not answered any of my questions. I asked whether 20 lakhs are still without tents. Secondly I asked whether there have been a normal cases of death of expectant mothers and new born children living in the open.

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) :** It is not correct to give an impression that about 20 lakhs are without shelter. As I have explained in answering the earlier question, there are difficulties. Improvised shelters are there. On the question of the death of expectant mothers etc., unfortunately he is relying on some reports which are not verified. Whatever information we supply to this House is first verified. I would request the hon. Member not to take a clue from unverified reports appearing in the papers.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** My eyes are the clues, I have been there. May I know whether it is a fact that the milk-producing countries like the Netherlands, Denmark, Australia and New Zealand have expressed their great sympathy for Bangla Desh refugees, and if so, whether the Government has made request to these countries to send relief in the form of powdered milk for the expectant mothers and children instead of any other form of relief ?

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR :** There is no question of appeal for a particular type of baby food, because they themselves have come forward with sufficient quantities of baby food and food for nursing mothers, and for the present there is no shortage.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** I asked about powdered milk. He is talking about baby food.

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR:** Powdered milk also.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Impact of rise in Railway Freight on Price of Finished Steel and Export Price of Iron and Manganese Ores.**

\*842. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any final assessment has been made by Government about the impact of the rise in Railway freight rate on the price of finished steel and the export price of iron and manganese ores; and

(b) if so, to what extent the rise of ore freights by the Railways is likely to affect the competitive position of Indian manganese and iron ores in the world market?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) No, Sir. The impact of the Railway freight on finished steel, iron ore and manganese ore have been tentatively estimated at about Rs. 8.00, Rs. 1.75 and Rs. 1.75 per tonne respectively.

(b) In view of the very competitive international market for iron ore and manganese ore, it is possible that this impact may not be covered by better Sales realisations.

**Progress regarding conversion of land into forest area**

\*846. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the area proposed to be added to the existing forest area, in the Forest Policy, 1952 to make one-third of the land area of India into forests, has not so far been converted into forests and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the States have so far fulfilled the national target; and

(c) whether the States have not kept pace with the targets set in increasing the forest area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The National Forest Policy Resolution of 1952 has laid down that 1/3rd of the land area of the country as a whole should be under forest. However, it has not laid down any specific target to be achieved in this connection by respective States. Forestry under the VII Scheduled of the Constitution is a State subject. In certain States like Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the percentage of forest area to the geographical area of the States/Union Territories concerned is, 37.6, 38.8, 38.7, 43.3 and 79.3 respectively. In other States/Union Territories where the forest area is less, they are endeavouring hard to bring more area under forests. The total forest area in the country has gradually increased from 73.44 million hectares to 75.27 million hectares in 1968-69, despite releasing 1.84 million hectares of forests for permanent alternative uses such as river valley projects, transmission lines, establishment of industries, extension of Agriculture and other purposes.

(c) Does not arise.

**Clashes between Workers of Durgapur Steel Plant and Central Industrial Security Force**

\*852. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently clashes took place between the workers of the Durgapur Steel Plant and the Central Industrial Security Force on the 1st June, 1971 :

(b) if so, the causes of the clash; and

(c) the number of persons injured and damage caused to production through stoppage of work ?

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

(b) On 1-6-71, a few 'A' shift workers of the Plant tried to leave through Gate No. 3 half an hour before the scheduled time, i. e., at about 1-30 p.m. The Central Industrial Security Force personnel on duty stopped them from leaving the plant. This led to an altercation in which other workers joined. Stones were thrown at the CISF personnel and clash took place. A similar incident also took place on the 2nd June, 71 at the Tamla Gate.

(c) The total number of persons who were injured in the incident on the 1st and 2nd June 71, was 67 of whom 35 were CISF personnel and 32 were workers. The loss of production as a result of these incidents, is estimated to be 9,527 tonnes in terms of saleable products and 76 numbers of wheel sets.

**Royalty on Iron Ore**

\*853. SHRI P.K. DEO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state : (a) whether any state Government have approached Government to raise the royalty on iron ore by one rupee more per ton; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government there-to ?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

**Family Planning Programme for animals**

\*854. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the programme of Family Planning for animals has been finalised by the Government :

(b) whether the Ministry of Agriculture had pre-consultations with the State Governments on the subject; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No specific programme for 'Family Planning for animals' has been formulated by Government. Castration of inferior male stock is one of the regular activities taken up in the States under various Intensive Cattle Development Programmes and Kev Village Schemes in order to limit the multiplication of uneconomic cattle.

(b) and (c). No specific consultations have taken place with the State Government on "Family Planning for Animals". The subjects of production of good quality breeding stock and limiting the multiplication of un-economic cattle have, however, been discussed with the State Governments. The State Governments have been quite responsive to these objectives.

### राजस्थान में भूमिगत जल के लिए सर्वेक्षण

\* 856. श्री बृजराज सिंह (कोटा) : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूमिगत जल के लिए आरम्भ किये गये सर्वेक्षण के परिणामस्वरूप राजस्थान में हाल ही में कुछ जलाशयों का पता चला है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस जिले में ; और

(ग) इन श्रोतों का उपयोग करने के लिए और क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य बंकी (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां । केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम (विशेष निधि) की सहायता से, पश्चिम राजस्थान में किये गये समन्वेषी कार्यक्रमों के दौरान, तीन सम्बाल्य भूमिगत जल भंडारों का पता लगाया है और उनका मूल्यांकन किया है ।

(ख) भूमिगत जल भंडार निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में स्थित हैं :—

(i) जैसलमेर जिले में भाठी-चधान-भैरवा क्षेत्र में 335.2 वर्ग किलोमीटर ।

(ii) जोधपुर जिले के बोरूनदा क्षेत्र में 161 वर्ग किलोमीटर ।

(iii) जोधपुर जिले के डोली-भंवार-पाल क्षेत्र में 75 वर्ग किलोमीटर ।

(ग) राजस्थान राज्य सरकार को केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड द्वारा किये गये सर्वेक्षणों के परिणामों से अवगत कर दिया गया है और इन वैज्ञानिक जांचों को ध्यान में रखते हुए अब भूमिगत जल माध्यनों का विकास करना राज्य सरकार का काम है ।

### Supply of Tractors to Farmers at Cheaper Rates

\* 858. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme to supply tractors to farmers at cheaper rates, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

### Distribution of Iron Bars

\* 859. SHRI MULKI RAJ SAINI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the iron bars used in the construction of houses are not available to the common man on reasonable rates ;

(b) whether favouritism is being done by Hindustan Steel Limited and Tata Iron and Steel Company in the distribution of Iron bars ; and

(c) the steps contemplated to be taken by the Government to ensure proper distribution of iron bars ?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) :** (a) Stockyards of the main producers distribute steel material for construction of houses at regulated prices. 30% of bars, rods etc. received in the Stockyards are earmarked for such purposes. From May 1, this year, a proportion of production of billet re-rollers will also come to these stockyards. 30% of this material also will be available for house-building, thus adding to availability.

(b) and (c). No specific case of favouritism has been brought to the notice of this Ministry. However, Regional Offices of the Iron and Steel Controller have now been set up and one of their functions will be to ensure that Stockyards follow the prescribed procedures and guidelines.

#### Shortage of Fertilisers

\*860. **SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of fertilisers in the country ; and

(b) the average consumption of fertiliser per acre in the country at present ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :** (a) There is no shortage of nitrogen, Phosphates and Potash in as much as the estimated availability, consisting of indigenous production and planned imports, is enough to cover the requirements estimated by the States for 1971-72:—

(in lakh tonnes)

	N	P	K
Requirement :	19.34	7.32	3.90
Availability :	23.25	8.13	4.22

However, in Kharif, 1971, there has been shortage of certain products preferred in some pockets i. e. Ammonium Sulphate, Calcium Ammonium Nitrate and Diammonium Phosphate. The available stocks of Urea, Superphosphate and other fertilisers are very suitable from the agronomic and economic points of view, for the Kharif crops. It is expected that adequate quantities of Ammonium Sulphate, Calcium Ammonium Nitrate and Diammonium Phosphate would be available for Rabi 1971-72 through imports.

(b) The average consumption of fertilisers per hectare in the country in 1970-71 was 12.9 kg. of nutrients per hectare.

#### Factories Exempted from Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946

\*861. **DR. MELKOTE :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some factories have been exempted from the operation of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946; and

(b) if so, the number of the factories so exempted and the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) :** (a) and (b). The Central Government have not exempted the factories as such from the operation of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946. However, Central Government have exempted some industrial establishments which include factories also from the scope of the Act. The list of such establishments is given in the statement attached. These establishments have been exempted on the ground that the Fundamental and Supplementary Rules are applicable to the workmen in those establishments or they have

appropriate service rules regarding the matters set out in the schedule to the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

#### STATEMENT

*List of establishments exempted from the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, mentioned in Question No. 861 for 1-7-71*

- (i) All Major Ports, including their own railways.
- (ii) Government of India Presses.
- (iii) Training establishments in connection with the resettlement training schemes in the Vocational Training Centres under the control of Directorate General of Employment and Training.
- (iv) Map Production and Printing Offices known as Hathibarkale Litho Office and Photolitho Office at Dehradun and Photolitho Office at Calcutta.
- (v) Delhi Road Transport Authority.
- (vi) Mechanical workshop at Hirakud.
- (vii) Industrial establishments of the Zonal Railways, including the Chittaranjan Locomotive works and Integral Coach Factory.
- (viii) The Indian Veterinary Research Institutes, Izatnagar/Mukteswar.

#### Deposits of Limestone in Madhya Pradesh

\*862. MAHARAJA MARTAND SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh is endowed with rich deposits of limestone of A grade and in quantities warranting the setting up of cement plants ;

(b) whether rich belts of limestone have been discovered by the Geological Survey of India at Bela (near Rewa town) and in the adjoining areas of Rewa District; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to exploit those deposits ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMAR MANGALAM) : (a) Yes, sir. As a result of investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India, sizeable deposits of cement grade limestone have been located in Rewa, Satna, Bilaspur, Bastar, Raipur, Durg etc. districts in Madhya Pradesh. The reserves have been estimated at about 125 crore tonnes. Madhya Pradesh is already a major cement producing State in the country.

(b) About 28.1 crore tonnes of fluxgrade limestone and 8.2 crore tonnes of cement grade limestone have been located by the Geological Survey of India in Bela and nearby Banikuian and Naubasta Blocks.

(c) Limestone mined in Madhya Pradesh is feeding the requirements of existing cement plants in the State and Bhilai and Rourkela Steel plants of Hindustan Steel Ltd.

An area of 490 sq. km. in parts of Rewa and Satna districts, which had earlier been reserved for steel plants, has since been de-reserved] and is available for exploitation by the cement industry.

#### Memorandum by the Federation of All India Food Grain Dealers Association to the Chief Ministers Conference in 1971

\*863. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the federation of All India Foodgrain Dealers, Association submitted a memorandum to the Chief Minister's Conference in April, 1971 in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the main demands in the memorandum and the reaction of the Chief Ministers on each of the demand?

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

(b) A statement indicating the demands made in the memorandum is laid on the table of the Sabha. The Chief Minister's Conference held at New Delhi on 17 April, 1971 was convened only to discuss the price policy for Rabi foodgrains for the 1971-72 season. The points raised in the memorandum were not included in the agenda for the conference. However, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra did raise the question of removal of restriction on the movement of wheat and wheat products to and from the statutorily rationed areas in Maharashtra.

#### STATEMENT

Demands in the memorandum made by the federation of All India Foodgrain Dealers, Association to the Chief Ministers of States on the occasion of their conference at New Delhi on 17th April, 1971.

(1) The restrictions on the movement of coarse grains should be withdrawn in those States where they still exist.

(2) The system of monopoly procurement of Jowar in Maharashtra should be discontinued.

(3) Statutory rationing should be abolished in Bombay, Calcutta and the Asansol-Durgapur industrial complex.

(4) The restrictions on the movement of rice should be withdrawn. If this

cannot be done then the country should be divided in to four broad Rice Zones.

#### Frequent Increase in The Price of Vanaspati Oil

\*864. **SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of vanaspati oil had been increased for a number of times during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such frequent increase in the prices and the effect of buffer stock of vegetable oils on the prices of vanaspati oil?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) :** (a) During the last three years the prices of vanaspati were on an average, increased 4 to 5 times per year in the different Zones. During the same period they were also lowered 3 to 4 times per year in the different zones.

(b) These price revisions were necessitated by the fluctuations in the cost of indigenous oils used in the manufacture of vanaspati and the permitted level of usage of cheaper imported oils. There is no proposal at present for creating a buffer stock of vegetable oils.

#### Procurement of Items from Indian Manufacturers

\*865. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :** Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have explored all the possibilities of procuring the largest number of items from the Indian Manufacturers; and

(b) if so, the reasons why it has become necessary to cross-mandate indents to the I. S. M. London/Washington for 27,638 items when these items could have been produced indigenously?

**THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) :** (a) The Government are constantly exploring the possibilities of procuring the largest number of items from the Indian manufacturers, and import is resorted to only where it is inescapable.

(b) Items to be imported have first to be cleared by the Directorate General of Technical Development from the indigenous angle. Out of the 27,638 items indents for which were cross-mandated to I. S. M. London/Washington, 26,080 items constituted spare parts for the machinery and equipment which were originally obtained from abroad, and 1,558 items included machinery and other stores which were not available indigenously.

**Closure of coke oven Batteries in Indian Iron and Steel Works, Burnpore**

\*866. **SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether two Coke Oven Batteries (Nos. 5 and 6) have been lying closed at the Indian Iron and Steel Works, Burnpore, since 1967;
- (b) the reasons for this prolonged closure;
- (c) whether Indian Iron and Steel Co. is purchasing its coke requirements from outside sources;
- (d) the reasons why the closed Batteries are not being recommissioned after necessary repairs; and
- (e) whether the management has decided to declare the workers of the closed Batteries as surplus?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) :** (a) to (e). M/s Indian Iron and Steel Works have reported that their two coke oven batteries Nos. 5 and 6 are 41 and 31 years old respectively and that these batteries have been put out of operation since November, 1967 as at that time, the stock of furnace coke was very high and the stocking space was saturated due to there being no outlet.

These batteries have not as yet been recommissioned due to their age. The entire coke requirements of the blast furnaces are being met from the other three coke oven batteries in operation. The workers of batteries Nos. 5 & 6 have been absorbed in other units. Indian Iron and Steel Works are not purchasing coke from outside sources.

**Physical and Financial Targets for Cooperative Joint Farming during Fourth Plan**

\*867. **SHRI B. S. MURTHY :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) the physical and financial targets for cooperative joint farming during the Fourth Plan period;
- (b) the achievements so far made; and
- (c) the extent to which the scheme has been helpful to promise full employment in areas covered by it ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) :** (a) No target has been set for organisation of cooperative joint farming societies in the country during the Fourth Plan Period. The emphasis in the Fourth Five Year Plan is on revitalisation of existing weak cooperative farming societies. New societies are to be organised only in compact areas if they have potential for growth.

(b) There were 5277 joint farming co-operative societies in the country on 30th June, 1969. The total area under cultivation by these societies was 1.79 lakh hectares and the total value of produce raised by these cooperatives during 1968-69 was Rs. 6.59 crores.

(c) The total membership of the joint farming societies as on 30th June, 1969 was 1.19 lakhs; of these, 0.88 lakh were working members including 0.54 lakh members who were employed full-time in the field operations.

**Non-Lifting of Wheat by Food Corporation of India from Mandis in Uttar Pradesh**

\*868. SHRI RAM SEWAK CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there were heavy arrivals of wheat stocks in the Mandis of Uttar Pradesh in the month of May, 1971 and that there was no off-take of the commodity by the Regional Manager, Food Corporation of India, Lucknow;

(b) if so, whether the farmers of Uttar Pradesh could not get the benefit of Price Support Scheme sponsored by Government of India; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :** (a) to (c). It is a fact that there were heavy and unprecedented arrivals of wheat in the mandis of Uttar Pradesh in May, 1971. The massive arrivals did initially upset the arrangements that were made for procurement and led to difficulties like congestion in the mandis, shortage of gunnies, etc. The problems were reviewed at the highest level and immediate steps were taken to remedy the situation.

2. The administrative machinery of the corporation in Uttar Pradesh was suitably strengthened by posting additional staff. Arrangements were made for rushing gunnies and availability of funds. To supplement rail movement from Western Uttar Pradesh, arrangements were also made for long distance movement by road from procurement areas to the depots to relieve congestion in the markets. Closer coordination was established with the agencies of the State Government. Popular committees were established under the chairmanship of Collector to coordinate the procurement operations. To relieve the distress of the farmer due to damage caused to wheat by untimely and unseasonal rains, specifications were promptly and appropriately relaxed. Purchases of rain affected wheat were also immediately commenced. Consequently the Corporation was able to purchase nearly 3,81,000 tonnes of wheat during May, 1971 against 1,14,000 tonnes for the corresponding period during last year. During the month of June, the procurement operations are still continuing and already about 8 lakh tonnes of foodgrains have been procured against the original target of 6,50,000 tonnes set by the Agricultural Prices Commission. The price support procurement operations by the F. C. I. assisted by the cooperatives has been, by and large, successful in protecting the interests of the farmers.

**Increase in price of Steel**

\*869. SHRI P. GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Steel Ltd., has requested Government to increase the prices of Steel;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) :** (a) No, Sir.

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

**Deposits of Asbestos in Tamil Nadu and Mysore**

\*870. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether rich deposits of ore like asbestos have been found in Thimbam forests lying between Tamil Nadu and Mysore States, according to a past survey made by some experts;

(b) whether this survey report has been studied; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) No, Sir. No deposits of asbestos in the Thimbam forests of Tamil Nadu have been reported.

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

**Transfer of Ownership of Houses and Shops to Delhi Municipal Corporation/D.D.A. by Rehabilitation Ministry**

3565. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to transfer the ownership of houses and shops which have been handed over by the Rehabilitation Ministry to Delhi Municipal Corporation or Delhi Development Authority; and

(b) if so, the mode of recovery of the cost of the said property ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) : (a) and (b). The only pro-

perty, the transfer of ownership of which to the Corporation is under the consideration of the Department of Rehabilitation, is the superstructure in the Lajpat Rai Market. The mode of recovery of the cost is also being considered alongwith the question of transfer of ownership.

**Evaluation of Rural Manpower Programme conducted by Programme Evaluation Organisation**

3566. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any evaluation of Rural Manpower Programmes was conducted by Programme Evaluation Organisation in 1967;

(b) if so, its main features; and

(c) whether the said evaluation helped the Government to reconsider the planning and if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

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

(c) The findings contained in the report of the Programme Evaluation Organisation have been taken into consideration in formulating the rural employment programmes during the Fourth plan such as Rural Works Programme and Crash Scheme for Rural Employment.

**Statement**

1. As against the Third Plan outlay of Rs. 150.00 crores, a sum of Rs. 19 crores only was made available to the Rural Manpower Programme. As a result, the State Governments could not plan and

service the projects systematically. The magnitude of the programme to be taken up over a period of time, should be clearly known to the State Government so that they are in a position to plan and implement the programme effectively.

2. Selection of certain areas did not seem to satisfy the selection criteria. In States like Madras, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan though productive schemes predominated, the selection of the schemes had been made sometimes without taking adequate note of the possibilities of their implementation. Progress of some of the minor irrigation schemes was hampered in some States either because enough thought had not been given to their immediate feasibility or because of the rigidity of administrative procedures. Lack of proper coordination and active participation among the concerned technical departments was another problem noticed in some areas.

3. Association of Panchayats in most of the areas was reported to be satisfactory as far as execution and supervision of the schemes were concerned. However, their association in planning and selection of schemes was reported only from Babugaon (Maharashtra), Kunihar (Himachal Pradesh), Dharamgarh (Orissa) and Gannavaram (Andhra Pradesh).

4. The role assigned for the Labour Cooperatives in the Programme has somehow not emerged satisfactorily. Either they had not been organised at all or where they had been organised no rural works programme was done through them. In view of their dubious efficacy, it will be advisable to go slow in organising new labour cooperatives. At any rate, there should be considerable flexibility with respect to the role of these institutions.

5. Data collected from selected labourers showed an average employment on the project for 33 days during July, 1961 to April, 1962 and 32 days during 1963. During 1962, this average was still lower, i.e., 17 days. If the tempo of work and creation of employment in the project area are to be systematically built up, administrative and executive methods and procedures will need considerable modification and streamlining. Decentralisation of authority, change in the methods, manuals and procedure are other pre-requisites for successful planning and implementation.

6. Selection of areas to be covered by the programme should be based on regular survey of unemployment and under-employment. This survey should furnish details regarding the periods of extreme unemployment and under-employment and the execution of the works programme should be timed accordingly. For areas so selected a master plan of works should be drawn up. This master plan should be all comprehensive and its scope should not be restricted by considerations of rural manpower projects alone and the funds flowing under it. The plan of works could be from the area development angle. Formulation of master plan would obviate the problem of piece-meal technical sanctions and secondly, it will dovetail the schemes taken up under Rural Manpower Programme with other programmes.

7. About 31 to 37 per cent of the selected labourers were cultivators and about 31 to 44 per cent agricultural labourers.

8. Majority of the selected labourers had come from villages located within two miles of the work-site. Majority of the labourers returned to their village after the day's work in the project. However, some labourers stayed either on the work site itself or a nearby village other than the village of their residence. It is found that the location of selected work-sites was quite suitable.

9. Employment was mainly provided to the selected labourers through outside project sources and this was true of the reference period as a whole as well as separately for busy and slack periods. The rural works programme has hardly lived upto the expectation of providing about 100 mandays of employment per labourer. The position in this respect does not seem to have improved over the years.

10. About 64 per cent of the selected labourers had come to work on the project because no other work was available. About 11 per cent had preferred the project work because of wage considerations while another 8 per cent felt that the payment of wages was comparatively regular on these projects as compared to the work outside location of projects was found to be the other important reason advanced by 8 per cent of the selected respondents.

#### Working of National Seeds Corporation

3568. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) the total quantity of seeds sold by the National Seeds Corporation of India during 1969 and 1970, year-wise, and State-wise and profit or loss made by it in the said years;
- (b) the total subsidy, grant or loan, granted by the Central Government to cover any loss incurred by the Corporation during the last three years, year-wise;
- (c) the number of seeds farms under direct management of the Corporation, State-wise;
- (d) the total production of seeds by these farms in 1969 and 1970, year-wise; and
- (e) the loss or profit made by these farms in 1969 and 1970, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The National Seeds Corporation sold 77,600 quintals of certified seeds worth Rs. 2,52,78,125 and 14,696 quintals of foundation seeds of the value of Rs. 43,59,667 in the year 1969-70. The working year of the Corporation is from 1st June to 31st May. For the period 1st June, 1970 to the 31st May, 1971, the accounts of the Corporation have not yet been audited. However, it is estimated that total quantity of certified seed sold during the year would be nearly 1 lakh quintals and the sale price realised would be about Rs. 350 lakhs. The Corporation has also sold approximately 16,418 quintals of foundation seeds worth Rs. 58 lakhs. The information of the quantity of seeds sold State-wise is not available as the seeds are sold from the Regional Offices and each region covers more than one State. There is also Central sale point at Delhi from where seeds are sold to farmers all over the country. The National Seeds Corporation suffered a loss of Rs. 25,05,447 in the year 1968-69 and made a profit of Rs. 26,370 in 1969-70.

(b) No subsidy, or grant or loan has been given by the Government of India to cover any loss incurred by the Corporation during the last three years. The Corporation suffered a loss only in the year 1968-69, during the last three years ending 1969-70.

(c) The National Seeds Corporation has three seed farms under direct management, as detailed below:--

1. Hempur	Uttar Pradesh
2. Nandikotkur	Andhra Pradesh
3. Yamunanagar	Haryana

(d) The Corporation produced the following quantities of seeds in the three farms as given under:--

		(in quintals)		Request from Assam Government for allotment of Rice
		1969-70	1970-71	
1. Hempur		6,129.73	7,926.79	3570. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :
2. Nandikotkur		1,198.27	694.90	
3. Yamunanagar		...	3,527.17	

The Yamunanagar farm came into existence only during kharif 1970.

(e) The farms incurred a loss of Rs. 3,73,724.30 in the year 1968-69 and made a profit of Rs. 5,36,818.02 in the year 1969-70. The accounts of the Corporation inculding the accounts of the farms for the year 1970-71 are at present being audited.

#### Seed Farms Established with Foreign Collaboration

3569. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTY : Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the number of seed farms established in India State-wise with foreign collaboration and grant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : The State Farms Corporation of India has established 6 Central State Farms with equipment supplied by the Soviet Union either as gift or on commercial terms. Two farms are located in Rajasthan and one each in Haryana, Mysore, Orissa and Kerala. There is proposal to set up a farm in Punjab also. These farms have been established to produce seeds. Information on other farms established in the States with foreign collaboration is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(a) whether Assam Government have requested the Central Government for allotment of rice to meet the present food situation in Assam; and

(b) the quantity (Tonnage) asked for by the State Government and the quantity (Tonnes) allotted ?

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

(b) Earlier, the Government of Assam made an assessment of their requirements of rice and on the basis of this assessment it was indicated that they would require about 75,000 tonnes of rice from the Central Pool for the entire year 1971. The actual quantities required will be indicated by that Government as and when needed. So far the State Government asked for an allotment of 27,000 tonnes of rice and the same has been allotted.

#### Loss or Profit by Food Corporation of India

3571. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loss or profit made by Food Corporation of India during the last one year, State-wise;

(b) the subsidy, grant or loan, made by the Central Government to cover the loss, if any, incurred during the above period State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The trad-

ing results of the Corporation are compiled on all-India basis in respect of all transactions and not on State-wise basis since by the very nature of operation of the Corporation, purchases and sales transactions are mostly inter-State. The final accounts of the Corporation for the year 1970-71 have not yet been finalised but according to the provisional accounts, the Corporation expects a gross profit of Rs. 1.47 crores.

(b) No grant or loan is given to the Corporation to cover losses. However, the net loss incurred by the Corporation in the procurement, storage and distribution of foodgrains on Central account is to be reimbursed by Government every year. For the year, 1970-71, the estimated loss on Central account is Rs. 8.52 crores against which Rs. 5 crores has been paid provisionally so far and this is subject to final adjustment on receipt of audited account for the year.

**Term of Appointment of Auctioneers  
in D. G. S. and D.**

3572. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the term of appointment of auctioneers by the D.G.S. & D. for the year 1969-71, expired in March, 1971;

(b) if so, whether new auctioneers were appointed after March, 1971;

(c) if not, the reasons for the continuance of the old auctioneers beyond the term of their appointment;

(d) whether according to the established practice the period of auctioneering contract is invariably two years; and

(e) if so, the reasons for reducing the said period for the years 1971-73 to 1½ years?

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

(b) No.

(c) The sales tax clause to be incorporated in the auctioneering agreement for the new term required revision because of different rulings on the collection of tax on sale of Government surplus stores through auctioneers. For the reason *inter alia* that the finalization of the clause was taking time, it was decided to extend the current auctioneering agreement upto 30th Sept., 1971.

(d) The auctioneering agreement is normally for a period of two years, but the Government have the right to increase or decrease that period.

(e) The currency of the auctioneering agreement generally expires with the financial year. In line with this practice, the agreement for 1971-73 will also conclude on 31st March, 1973, thus limiting the currency of the agreement to about 1½ years.

**Appointment of Auctioneers in D. G. S.  
and D.**

3573. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of auctioneers appointed by the D.G.S. & D. in the Central Region during the years 1965-67, 1967-69 and 1969-71;

(b) whether it has been announced that the number of auctioneers to be appointed during the years 1971-73 will be six in number as against the usual number of ten auctioneers; and

(c) if so, whether the quantum of the auction work in the Department has decreased proportionately and if not, the reasons for this decrease?

**THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) :** (a) The number of auctioneers appointed by the D.G.S. & D. in the Central Region has been as follows :—

1965-67	10
(The contract was for 1964-66 and was extended by one year)	
1967-69	10
1969-71	8

(b) Yes, subject to the provision that the number of auctioneers may be increased or decreased depending upon the volume of work.

(c) It is considered at present that the work can be satisfactorily carried on with six auctioneers.

**Pre-Requisites for Appointment of Auctioneers in D G.S. & D.**

**3574. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL :** Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the essential pre-requisites for the appointment of auctioneers in the D. G. S. & D.

(b) whether these rules have been strictly followed during the last three years; and

(c) if not, the reasons for relaxation of these rules and the particulars of cases where these rules relaxed ?

**THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) :** (a) For appointment as auctioneer in the DGS&D, the auctioneer should :

(i) provide adequate proof in support of previous experience as auctioneer;

(ii) be of sound financial position, to handle the Government money;

(iii) have a valid Income-tax Clearance Certificate;

(iv) have a Police Report for satisfactory conduct; and

(v) offer competitive rates of commission.

(b) Yes. Each appointment is made on the merits of the case.

(c) Does not arise.

**Industry-Wise Per Capita Income of Workers**

**3575. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and industry-wise *per capita* annual earnings of workers drawing less than Rs. 200 and less than Rs. 400 per month, year-wise from 1968 to 1970, and

(b) the share of basic wages and dearness allowances, and other emoluments in the total earnings, State-wise and industry-wise, during the same periods ?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) :** (a) and (b). The available information is given in the statements for the years 1968 and 1969. Similar statistics for the year 1970 are not yet available. The information relates to State-wise and industry-wise *per capita* earnings and the components of such earnings, of workers in manufacturing industries drawing less than Rs. 400/- per month which are currently covered by the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. Separate information relating to workers drawing less than Rs. 200 per month is not available. Laid on the table of the House [Placed in library. See No. LT-568/71]

**Collaboration of Aerial Wing of Geological Survey of India with a French Firm**

**3576. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Aerial wing of the Geological Survey of India has entered into collaboration with a French firm to carry out potential ore bearing areas of Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, East Gujarat and South Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of this project; and

(c) the time by which this project would be completed?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM):** (a) Yes, Sir. A contract for conducting an aerial survey of certain parts of the country for locating potential ore bearing areas has been signed by the Government of India with a French Government organisation, viz. BRGM (BUREAU DE RECHERCHES GEOLOGIQUES AND MINIERES), Paris. Under this Contract, the French organisation is expected to cover selected areas of 80,000 sq. km's. in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore.

(b) The cost of this project would be FF 11,583,000 (Rs. 1,56,37,050), of which the Government of India will pay FF 9,802,650 (Rs. 1,32,33,577.50) in French currency and the balance amount of FF 9780,350 (Rs. 24,03,472.50) in equivalent Indian Rupees.

(c) The project is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1973. The duration of the Contract is estimated at 38 months commencing from 24-9-1970.

**Sale of Tractors in Blackmarket**

**3577. SHRI GANGA REDDY :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the tractors are sold at a higher price in blackmarket and they are sent to other States from the State to which these are allocated; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to check such sales?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :** (a) It has come to the notice of Government that in certain cases tractors sold to farmers in some States are being resold by them in blackmarket to purchasers in other States.

(b) With a view to eliminating possible blackmarketing in tractors, Government is making available a substantially large number of imported tractors through State owned Agro-Industries Corporations. Import of tractors as gift from Indian relations living abroad has also been allowed with a view to easing the supply position. Ministry of Industrial Development are taking steps to step up and increase indigenous production of tractors. Besides, Government has under consideration the promulgation of a Control order on sale and distribution of tractors.

**Construction of Bihar Alloy Steel Limited**

**3578. SHRI HYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the construction schedule of the Bihar Alloy Steel Limited; and

(b) the progress made by it so far?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM):** (a) M/s Bihar Alloy Steels Limited, Ranchi expect to complete the erection of plant and machinery of their alloy steels project at Patratu, Bihar and to commission

it by the middle of 1973. Regular production is expected to start by third quarter of 1973.

(b) It is reported by the sponsors of the scheme that :—

- (i) consultancy arrangements and foreign collaboration were finalised in March, 1967;
- (ii) order for the necessary machinery are in the process of being placed on indigenous and foreign suppliers;
- (iii) necessary finance has been arranged;
- (iv) required capital is fully subscribed;
- (v) land, water and power have been arranged;
- (vi) subsoil and foundation investigations, etc. are over;
- (vii) construction of plant buildings has started.

**Assessment of Foodgrains requirements for Bangla Desh Refugees**

3579. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the requirements of foodgrains for feeding the refugees from Bangla Desh;

(b) the number of countries who have assured the Government for supply of foodgrains for the said refugees; and

(c) whether help from this source will fully meet the requirements and if not, how Government propose to meet the situation?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.**

(b) Offers of foodgrains for the East Bengal refugees have been received from the Government of USA, USSR, UK, Japan, Switzerland and six member States of European Economic Community.

(c) The assistance offered so far from these sources is hardly adequate to cover the requirements of foodgrains of the refugee population. These requirements, at present, are being met out of indigenous stocks.

**गोवध पर आंगिक प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिये विधान बनाना**

3580. श्री बी. आर. शुक्ल : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें गौ तथा उनके बछड़ों के बध पर आंगिक प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए भी अभी तक विधान नहीं बनाया गया है और इसके क्या कारण हैं।

**कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र, जिन्होंने अब तक गौ तथा इसकी संतति के बध पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए कानून नहीं बनाए हैं :—**

**कृषि संसदी**

**राज्य**

1. केरल (तीने टिप्पणी 1 भी देखिये)

2. हिमाचल प्रदेश (नीचे टिप्पणी  
2 भी देखिये)

3. नागालैंड

क्रम संख्या	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र
1.	लकादीव द्वीप समूह
2.	गोवा, दमन तथा दीव
3.	त्रिपुरा } (नीचे टिप्पणी 3
4.	मणिपुर } तथा 4 भी देखिये )
5.	पांडिचेरी

गौवध पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। केरल, नागालैंड, लकादीव तथा गोवा, दमन तथा दीव जैसे राज्यों में आंशिक प्रतिबन्ध न लगाने का कारण यह है कि इन राज्यों में लोगों की गौवध के प्रति कोई आपत्ति नहीं है और वे इसे सावंजनिक स्वास्थ्य के द्वित में समझते हैं।

### टिप्पणी

(1) यद्यपि केरल में कोई कानून नहीं बनाया गया है, तथापि केरल पंचायत (बूचड़खाने तथा मांस स्टाल) नियम, 1964 के अनुसार नियम 8 के अन्तर्गत गौ के बघ के लिये तब तक कोई प्रमाण-पत्र नहीं दिया जाता जब तक कि जांच प्राधिकारी कारण बताते हुए लिखित में यह विचार प्रकट न करे कि (क) पशु की आयु 10 वर्ष से अधिक है और कार्य करने तथा प्रजनन के अयोग्य है अथवा (ख) वाव या विकृति के कारण पशु कार्य अथवा प्रजनन के लिए स्थायी रूप से विकलांग है।

(2) हिमाचल प्रदेश में, पंजाब विधि अधिनियम, 1872 की धारा 43 लागू की गई है, जिसके अनुसार गौबंश का बघ नहीं किया जा सकता बशतें कि राज्य सरकार इसके लिये, सामान्य रूप से या किसी विशेष उपाहरण के तौर पर समय-समय पर कानून बनाए। हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने भारत सरकार को सूचित किया है कि लोगों के धार्मिक विश्वास ने गो की रक्षा की है। हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने कहा है कि कानूनी रक्षा प्रदान करने हेतु हिमाचल प्रदेश में लागू किये गए पंजाब विधि अधिनियम 1872 की धारा 43 के उपबन्ध पर्याप्त हैं।

(3) त्रिपुरा में, त्रिपुरा के महाराजा द्वारा त्रिपुरा युग के बर्ब 1296 में जारी किए गए कार्यकारी आदेश के अनुसार गौबध पर प्रतिबन्ध है।

(4) मणिपुर में गौबध पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का कोई कानून नहीं है। परन्तु 1936 में उस समय के मणिपुर दरबार द्वारा जारी किये गये, संकल्प के अनुसरण में मणिपुर घाटी में पशुबध नहीं होता।

### Expenditure on Evacuees from Bangla Desh

3582. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

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

(a) the total financial burden fallen upon the Government of India due to the influx of evacuees from Bangla Desh in the financial year 1971-72; and

(b) the sums of money spent during 1st April, 1971 to 30 June, 1971 for feeding and making all other arrangements for the evacuees from Bangla Desh and from which "account head"?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) :** (a) The estimated expenditure for six months on the basis of six million refugees is likely to be of the order of Rs. 300/- crores, during the financial year 1971-72.

(b) A sum of Rs. 2085 lakhs has been sanctioned as on account advance to the border States (including Bihar) during the months of April to June, 1971. The actual amount spent has not yet been calculated.

**Lift Irrigation Scheme for Hill Areas of Tripura**

**3583. SHRI BIREN DUTTA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme for lift-irrigation has been taken up by the Government of Tripura for hill areas there; and

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for the scheme for the year 1970-71?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) :** (a) and (b). Material is being collected from the Union Territory Administration and will be placed on the Table of the House.

मध्य प्रदेश में खानों के विकास पर व्यव्य

**3584. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम द्वारा चौथी योजनावधि में मध्य प्रदेश की खानों के विकास पर कितना व्यव करने का प्रस्ताव है?

**इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री भोहन कुमारमंगलम्) :** बैलाडिला में पैलेटीकरण संयंत्र के विकास को सम्मिलित करते हुए खानों के विकास पर लगभग 47 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय उपगत करना प्रस्तावित है।

**लघु सिवाई योजनाओं को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये केंद्रीय सहायता**

**3585. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लघु सिवाई योजनाओं को प्रोत्साहन देने तथा उन्हें अधिक प्रभावी तथा उपयोगी बनाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ख) उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1969-70 तथा 1970-71 में प्रत्येक राज्य को पृथक-पृथक कितनी वित्तीय सहायता अथवा अनुदान दिया गया; और

(ग) उक्त योजना को किम अभिकरण के माध्यम से क्रियान्वित करने का प्रस्ताव है?

**कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य अंको (श्री शेर सिंह) :** (क) लघु सिवाई कार्यक्रम को प्रोत्साहन देने और उन्हें अधिक प्रभावी तथा उपयोगी बनाने के लिए सरकार ने जो कदम उठाए हैं वे निम्न हैं:—

(i) राज्य योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत लघु सिवाई के लिए घन आवंटन को प्राथमिकता देना;

(ii) लघु सिचाई तथा कमान्ड क्षेत्र विकास के लिए संस्थात्मक एजेन्सियों से अधिकाधिक अतिरिक्त वित्तीय संसाधनों को गतिशील बनाना ;

(iii) लघु सतही जल सिचाई परियोजनाओं के आयोजन और कार्यान्वयन में अधिक कुशलता से कार्य करना ;

(iv) नलकूपों तथा बोर कूपों की तोब ड्रिलिंग, तथा खुदाई के कूओं की बोरिंग और जल उठाव के लिए आषुनिक पद्धतियों को शुरू करना ;

(v) विस्तृत कार्यक्रमों की देखभाल के लिए गाजियों में तथा केन्द्र में भूमिगत जल संस्थानों को सुदृढ़ करना ;

(vi) कृपों/नलकूपों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम को बढ़ाना ;

(vii) और अधिक निश्चित सिचाई प्रदान करने और बहुदेशीय फसल को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, सतही तथा भूमिगत जल के संयुक्त प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहित करना ;

(viii) उपलब्ध सिचाई जल को भली प्रकार तथा सामयिकरूप से उपयोग में लाने के लिए कमान्ड क्षेत्र के विकास कार्यक्रमों को शुरू करना ।

(ix) चालू पद्धति के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सहायता वार्षिक योजना के लिए एकमुद्रत रूपों और अनुदानों के रूप में राज्य सर-

कारों को समग्र रूप में निर्मुक्त की जाती है । यह सहायता किसी विशेष योजना या योजनाओं के समूह या विकास के शीर्षक से सम्बन्धित नहीं होती । इसे ध्यान में रखते हुए, लघु सिचाई योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता का पृथक ब्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(g) लघु सिचाई योजनायें सामान्यतः कृषि, सहकारिता, सिचाई तथा विद्युत, पंचायती राज आदि विभागों के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों द्वारा चलाई जाती हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त बड़ी संख्या में गैर-सरकारी टेकेदार, कई स्वैच्छिक एजेन्सियां तथा राज्य कृषि उद्योग नियमें भी कुछ राज्यों में किसानों को कूओं और नलकूपों के बोरिंग और ड्रिलिंग में मरम्मत सेवायें प्रदान करते हैं ।

#### Production Consumption and Export of Fruits and Vegetables Preservation Industries

3586. SHRI N. K. SINHA :

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the annual production of the fruit and vegetable preservation industries State-wise in India for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71; and

(b) the quantity of consumption at home and export during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) A statement showing State-wise production of fruit and vegetable products by units which are licensed under the fruit Products Order, during the Calendar year 1969 is attached. Figures for 1970 are not yet available.

(b) During 1969, 12,830 tonnes of fruit and vegetable products were exported. Information on the quantity consumed in the home market is not available.

<i>Statement</i>	Tonnes	
(1) Andhra Pradesh	1,363	MINES be pleased to state :
(2) Assam	481	(a) the subjects discussed at the two-day Seminar on Aluminium held in New Delhi on the 26th May, 1971;
(3) Bihar	21	(b) the number of experts who participated in the Seminar; and
(4) Gujarat	489	(c) whether the recommendations or views expressed in the Seminar have been examined by Government ?
(5) Haryana	1,041	<b>THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM):</b> (a) and (b). At the two-day Seminar on Aluminium organised by Messrs. Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd., on 26th and 27th May, 1971, a number of papers on the problems of the industry and the uses of aluminium in defence, railways, packaging, architecture, electrical engineering, etc. were read and discussed. While a number of representatives from the aluminium producers and the users attended the Seminar, the exact number of experts who participated is not available
(6) Jammu & Kashmir	592	(c) The recommendations of the Seminar have not been brought to the notice of the Government by the Sponsor
(7) Kerala	2,554	
(8) Madhya Pradesh	76	
(9) Maharashtra	11,501	<b>Central Grant to Cooperative Societies of Mysore</b>
(10) Mysore	4,609	
(11) Nagaland	4	<b>3588. SHRI DHARMARAO AFZAL-PURKAR :</b> Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :
(12) Orissa	56	
(13) Punjab	2,752	
(14) Rajasthan	102	
(15) Tamil Nadu	1,446	
(16) Uttar Pradesh	9,236	
(17) West Bengal	3,941	
(18) Delhi	4,650	
(19) Goa	230	
(20) Himachal Pradesh	74	
(21) Manipur	17	
(22) Tripura	174	
Total	45,400	

#### **Seminar on Aluminium**

**3587. SHRI P. GANGADEB :**

**SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRA-SAD SINGH :**

Will the Minister of STEEL AND

(a) the amount of money granted to cooperative societies during 1969-70 in the State of Mysore;

(b) the number of such societies in Mysore and how many out of them are running satisfactorily; and

(c) the number of cases pending for settlement and the number of cases settled and how much time it will take to settle them ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) :** (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected and on collection and compilation will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Finance from International Development Association for Minor-Irrigation farm Mechanisation and Land Levelling**

**3589. SHRI M. M. HASHIM :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Development Association (IDA) have agreed to finance investment in minor irrigation, farm mechanisation and land levelling projects in various regions of the country;

(b) if so, the rate of interest to be charged by the International Development Association and the period of repayment of loans;

(c) whether the International Development Association loans cover the entire cost of these projects, if not, what are the other sources;

(d) the criterion for selecting the above regions or projects; and

(e) whether such benefits will be made available also in other parts of the country ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :** (a) Yes Sir. IDA have agreed to finance investment in minor irrigation, farm mechanisation, land levelling and drainage projects in the States of Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Harayana and Tamil Nadu. In Punjab, a credit project for mechanisation has also been approved by the World Bank. Projects for Maharashtra and Mysore are ready for negotiations.

(b) IDA charges no interest. There is only a service charge of 3/4%. The repayment period is 50 years including a grace period of 10 years.

(c) "No Sir. In addition to the beneficiaries who make down payments in varying proportions depending on the purpose, the other sources are : Institutional agencies like Co-operative Mortgage Banks, Commercial Banks, Agricultural Refinance Corporation and the State and the Central Governments.

(d) and (e). No criteria are laid down in advance but experience of the appraisals on projects by the IDA teams has shown that questions like cost benefit ratio economic advantages, feasibility, agencies for credit and recoveries of loans, capacity of the implementing machinery etc., weigh with the IDA. Proposals received from the State Governments are examined by the Government of India in consultation with the concerned authorities after which initial proposals are made to the IDA.

**Projects under Minor Irrigation Scheme in Manipur**

**3590. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of projects under the Minor Irrigation Scheme taken up in Manipur during the last three years;

(b) the number of acres likely to be benefited by these projects; and

(c) the amount spent or being spent project-wise ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) :** (a) 23 minor irrigation schemes have also been taken up in Manipur during the years 1969-70 and

1970-71 or are proposed to be taken up during 1971-72.

(b) 9.5 thousand hectares are likely to be benefited by these projects during this period.

(c) A statement showing the amount spent project-wise during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 and the amount proposed to be spent during 1971-72 is given in the attached statement.

#### STATEMENT

##### Minor Irrigation Schemes in Manipur

(Ra. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of Schemes	1969-70 Actual Expendi- ture (3)	1970-71 Anticipated Expenditure (4)	1971-72 Proposed Outlay (5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Lousipat Drainage Scheme Part-I, II and III.	0.23	0.20	0.10
2.	Sana Ichil Thingle Part I & II.	0.02	0.60	0.40
3.	Itok M. I. Scheme.	0.18	0.30	0.10
4.	Sajaikhong M.I. Scheme.	—	0.10	—
5.	M.I. Scheme on Kotwa Thingel	0.05	0.15	—
6.	M.I. Scheme on Fandu River near Waithou Village.	0.02	—	—
7.	Tera Lok M.I. Scheme	0.02	—	—
8.	Modification of existing channel at Khamelok.	0.32	—	—
9.	Survey and Investigation for M.I. Scheme in Manipur	—	1.00	1.00
10.	Remodelling of Lalikhong.	0.20	—	—
11.	Tendongpan M.I. Scheme.	0.04	—	—
12.	Construction of lift irrigation scheme at Lamphelpat.	0.15	0.30	—
13.	Construction of Ring bund around the field of Paobitak Co-operative Farming Society at Paobitak.	0.60	0.05	—
14.	Construction of Lift Irrigation Scheme at Mantripukhri.	0.13	0.30	—
15.	Diversion weir at Challow.	—	0.50	0.14
16.	M. I. Scheme in Valley area.	—	2.40	2.34

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
17.	Remodelling of Singda River from Kadanghan to Yaothong (Lamshang).	—	0.10	0.50
18.	Distribution of Pump Sets.	—	0.50	1.00
19.	M. I. Scheme at Yawa Lamjao	—	—	0.50
20.	M. I. Scheme at Bishenpur.	—	—	0.50
21.	Remodelling of Bashikhong at Khoidum Lamjap.	—	—	0.30
22.	Re-modelling of Irrigation channel from Mechanimanao Ching via Konthoujam Bomdiar upto Tiddim Road.	—	—	0.22
23.	Diversion of Loklao River	—	—	0.50
Total		1.96	6.50	7.60

**Indians working as Labourers in Foreign Countries**

**3591. DR. MELKOTE :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians working as labourers in foreign countries, country-wise;

(b) whether these Indians are treated at par with the local workers; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) :** (a) Information about Indian Workers employed in foreign countries is not available. However, the latest available estimates of the people of Indian Origin in some of the overseas countries are given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). Available information from some of the countries like West Indies, Malaysia and U. K. reveals that no discrimination in matters relating to wages etc. of the workers is made in these countries on the basis of racial origin.

*Statement*

Country	Year to which information relates	Population of Indian Origin
(1)	(2)	(3)
United Kingdom	1967	2,60,000
<i>Asia</i>		
Burma	1966	2,00,000
Ceylon	1969	11,02,000*
Federation of Malaysia	1969	9,00,000 App. @

(1)	(2)	(3)
Singapore	1968	1,61,400
Bahrain	1969	6,000
Thailand	1967	18,000
Indonesia	1969	25,000**
<i>East &amp; Central Africa</i>		
Kenya	1969	1,82,000@@
Uganda	1966	88,500@
Somalia	1967	1,000 to 1,200
Southern Rhodesia	1966	8,100
Surinam	1967	24,226***
Zambia	1969	11,000 App.
Malawi	1962	10,000
Ghana	1967	1,750
Sierra Leone	1967	425
Liberia	1967	325
Barbados	1960	464
<i>West Indies</i>		
Jamaica	1960	29,150 (East Indians)
Trinidad and Tobago	1960	3,01,946@
Guyana	1963	2,96,770
Saint Vincent	1968	2,780
<i>Others</i>		
New Zealand	1969	6,000
Mauritius and Dependencies	1969	5,31,780
Madagascar	1965 (1st January)	15,000@
Laos	1968	1,000 App.

\*This includes an estimated number of about 63,000 Indian travel document holders.

@Including Pakistanies.

\*\*Estimated Mid year figures (taken from United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, July, 1970).

\*\*\*Indian Labourers only.

@@Relates to the persons of Asian Origin.

**Shouldering of Responsibility of Refugees from Bangla Desh by the Central Government**

**3592. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister of West Bengal had asked the Centre to shoulder the entire responsibility for refugees coming from Bangla Desh; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR):**

(a) and (b). Due to sudden and heavy influx of refugees from East Bengal and the congestion in the border areas, the Government of West Bengal had requested the Government of India to take charge of the refugees from East Bengal. It was therefore, decided that with a view to relieving the pressure of refugees in West Bengal, the Government of India will establish Central Camps both in the interior of West Bengal and also in other States to which the refugees from the border areas may be dispersed. Following this decision, the programme of establishing Central camps, is well under way and over 63,000 refugees have been dispersed from West Bengal upto 25-6-1971 to the Central Camp at Mana, Raipur.

**गव्हा अनुसंधान केन्द्र और नई किस्मों का विकास। जाना**

**3593. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे:** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय कितने गन्ना अनुसंधान केन्द्र काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) उक्त केन्द्रों ने गन्ने की कितनी नई किस्में निकाली हैं;

(ग) क्या बोई जा रही गन्ने की कुछ किस्में जल्दी बीमारी पकड़ती हैं और क्या इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**कृषि भवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अष्टणा साहिब पी० शिंदे):** (क) इस समय देश में 64 गन्ना अनुसंधान केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ख) गन्ना संवर्धन संस्थान, कोयम्बतूर ने, जो कि देश के विभिन्न कृषि-जलवायु के क्षेत्रों के लिये उपयुक्त नई किस्मों के विकास का कार्य करता है, हाल के बर्षों में 19 नई किस्मों का विकास किया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, विहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में राज्य अनुसंधान केन्द्रों द्वारा भी कुछ किस्में निर्मुक्त की गई हैं।

(ग) "रैड रोट" "रैट्डन स्थन्टिंग" तथा घासी प्ररोह रोगों जैसे कुछ रोगों की सम्भाव्यता के कारण, किसानों द्वारा पुरानी लोक-प्रिय किस्में छोड़ी जा रही हैं। सरकार को इस समस्या का ज्ञान है।

(घ) गन्ना अनुसंधान केन्द्र, संकर संवर्धन के माध्यम से गन्ने के विवेष रोगों के प्रतिरोध में लगे हुए हैं। रोग को सहने या प्रतिरोध की विभिन्न मात्रा के कारण, सी० ओ० 419 जैसी कुछ किस्मों में काफी

प्रतिरोध क्षमता पाई गई है। नई किस्मों में सी० औ० 997 तथा सी० औ० 1287, स्मट की प्रतिरोधी हैं, जबकि सी० औ० 1007 तथा सी० औ० 1148, "रेड रोट" की प्रतिरोधी हैं। अनुसंधान प्रयत्नों से अब पता चला है कि रोपण से पहले गन्ने की क्लमों को गर्म हवा या गर्म पानी से उपचार करके गन्ने की किस्मों को खराब होने से रोका जा सकता है। बीजों के इस पूर्व उपचार का अब राज्य विस्तार एजेन्सियों तथा चीनी के कारखानों द्वारा प्रचार किया जा रहा है।

**Cost of Production of Sugarcane and Sugar**

**3594. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSE :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) The State-wise, average cost of production of sugarcane;

(b) the average price at which the Sugar Mills purchase sugar-canies from the producers; and

(c) the state-wise average cost of production of a kilogram of sugar ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) :** (a) Studies on cost of production of sugarcane in the major sugarcane growing States of the country were carried out by the erstwhile Indian Central Sugarcane Committee during the period 1955 to 1963. The following table gives the periods of studies and the estimates of cost of production per quintal of sugarcane.

State	Period	Estimated cost of production per quintal (Rupees)
Andhra Pradesh	1955-58	2.50
Bihar	1955-58	2.44
Maharashtra	1956-59	3.18
Mysore	1960-63	2.87
Punjab & Haryana	1955-58	2.43
Uttar Pradesh	1955-58	2.67

(b) During the year 1970-71 (1st September 1970 to 30th September 1971) the Sugar Mills have generally purchased sugarcane at the minimum price statutorily fixed by Government. The notified minimum price payable by sugar mills for sugarcane purchased during this year varies between Rs. 7.37 and Rs. 9.22 per quintal, depending upon the recovery of sugar from sugarcane of the mills concerned.

(c) The cost of production of sugar varies from year to year and region to region depending upon the cost of cane, the recovery of sugar from

sugarcane, duration of the crushing season and the conversion cost. A statement is attached indicating the conversion cost for factories in various regions worked out by Tariff Commission (1969) for the years 1969-70 to 1971-72 based on the working results of 1966-67 season adjusted to recovery and duration for the five years 1963-64 to 1967-68. The cost of manufacture of sugar is calculated by adding to conversion charges the cost of cane. A return of Rs. 10.50 per quintal on capital employed in the production of sugar is also allowed as recommended by the Tariff Commission.

Statement	(In paise per kilogram)
Punjab	33.80
Haryana	26.46
Rajasthan	50.79
West U. P.	33.34
Central U. P.	27.60
East U. P.	31.64
North Bihar	32.73
South Bihar	53.90
Gujarat	19.43
Madhya Pradesh	72.95
Maharashtra	23.67
Mysore	25.97
Andhra Pradesh	25.85
Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry	26.44
Orissa	
Assam	39.06
Kerala	
West Bengal	

**Recreation Facilities for Workers of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi**

3596. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the workers of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi are getting any recreation facilities;

(b) if so, what are the facilities provided; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government to provide recreation facilities to the workers ?

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

(b) The following recreation facilities have been provided :

(i) *Sports and Games* : A Sports Stadium has been constructed in the HEC Township for conducting sports and games. Athletic meet for workers is arranged every year. Inter-shop and inter-plant tournaments in games such as football, hockey, cricket, etc. are held from time to time. Exhibition games of football and cricket by out-station teams are also arranged. Playgrounds have also been provided in different sectors of township.

(ii) *Clubs and cultural activities* : Workers are encouraged to form clubs and cultural societies. Free accommodation has been provided to twelve clubs and (including one officers' club). Financial assistance is given to these clubs in the shape of annual grants. The clubs provide facilities for indoor and outdoor games, Library and Reading Rooms and periodical dramatic, musical and cultural functions. Two permanent community and recreation centres are under construction.

(iii) *Cinema shows* : The company's Welfare Wing arranges open air cinema shows in different sectors of the township for workers and their families. In addition cinema shows are also organised by recreation clubs.

(iv) *Mushairas and Kavi Sammelans* : Mushairas and Kavi Sammelans are arranged in the township by voluntary organisations for which the company's management gives financial and material assistance.

(c) Does not arise.

जिरीदिह खान में कौयसे का जमा होता

3597. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गिरीदिह में 23वीं खान में कोयले का भारी स्टाक जमा हा गया है।

(ख) यदि हाँ तो यह स्टाक वहाँ कब से पड़ा है।

(ग) उसके फलस्वरूप राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम का कितना धन रुका पड़ा है।

(घ) वहाँ स्टाक में पड़े कोयले का ग्रेड क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम वहाँ पड़े कोयले का निपटान करने के लिये डिपू खोलना चाहता है; और यदि हाँ तो कब?

**इस्यात और खान मंत्री (श्री मोहन कुमारमंगलम्) :** (क) से (घ). अगस्त 1969 से गिरीदिह कोयला खान के प्रवृत्त 23-वीं पर. निम्न श्रेणी कोयले (श्रेणी III बी से निम्न) के स्टाक के लगभग 52,000 टन पड़े हैं। इस स्टाक की वीमन लगभग 10.00 लाख रुपए है।

(ङ) राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम कोयला का फुटकार विक्रय नहीं करता है और 23-वीं प्रवृत्त निम्न श्रेणी के कोयला स्टाक को निपटाने के लिए डिपो का खोलना लाभकर नहीं होगा। आशा की जाती है कि वरौनी तापीय बिजली धर द्वारा बिजली पैदा करने के लिए इस कोयले का उपयोग किया जायेगा जहाँ शीघ्र ही 50 मेगावाट के दो सेटों को जो इस समय तेल से चलाए जाते हैं, कोयले से चलाने का प्रस्ताव है।

**Pending cases under employees provident fund Act in Bihar Courts.**

**3598. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :**  
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of criminal cases under the Employees Provident Fund Act are pending before different Courts in Bihar;

(b) if so, their exact numbers and for how long they have been lying pending and the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for their early disposals?

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

(a) to (c) As on 31-5-1971, 2193 cases, a statement of which is attached, were pending in the different Courts of Bihar. The reasons for delay are being ascertained from the State Government of Bihar. The matter has been taken up with the Government of Bihar for taking appropriate action to enable expeditious disposal of Provident fund cases.

#### STATEMENT

S. No.	Year in which the cases were filed.	No. of cases pending for disposal as on 31-5-1971
1.	1965	2
2.	1966	47
3.	1967	600
4.	1968	832
5.	1969	676
6.	1970	36
		Total 2,193

Note :—No criminal case was filed during the period from 1-1-1971 to 31-5-1971.

**Quarters for Barsua Iron Mines, Orissa**

**3599. SHRI KRISHNA HALDER :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether quarter facilities are provided to all the workers of Barsua Iron Mines of Hindustan Steel Limited;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of workers who have not been provided with quarters; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to provide quarter facilities to all the workers?

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

(b) There are not sufficient number of quarters.

(c) About two hundred workers.

(d) HSL are constructing one hundred quarters this year and expect to construct another 100 next year.

**Scheme for Drought Affected Areas of Tripura under Rural Works Programme**

**3600. SHRI BIREN DUTTA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been taken up by Government of Tripura under Rural Works Programme for chronically drought affected areas there;

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme;

(c) the areas to be benefited during 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(d) the amount to be spent?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) :** (a) As Tripura administration has not furnished any data for identification of hard core of the drought affected areas, no area of the Territory has been selected for coverage under the Rural Works Programme.

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

**Punishment orders on Employees of Government Press, Tripura**

**3601. SHRI BIREN DUTTA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of employees of Government Press, Tripura are under various types of punishment orders;

(b) whether some of them have been discharged;

(c) whether any attempts have been made to settle the dispute; and

(d) if so, the nature of conciliation proceedings in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) :** (a) to (d). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

**Sale of rain affected wheat seeds of Pant Nagar Agricultural University and Tarai Development Corporation**

**3602. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that the Pant Nagar University Wheat seed is rain affected but still it has been approved by the National Seeds Corporation and is being sold by the Tarai

Development Corporation because the Pant Nagar University and the National Seeds Corporation are shareholders in the Tarai Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, the steps his Ministry propose to take in this matter.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANN ASAHEB P. SHINDE) :** (a) The National Seeds Corporation has been notified as the Seed Certification Agency under the Seeds Act by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. As such the Corporation has been certifying wheat seeds produced by the tarai Development Corporation during Rabi 1970-71 also. The National Seed Corporation certifies only such seeds as conform to the minimum seed certification standards, prescribed by the Central Seeds Committee, in respect of germination, moisture, freedom from seed-borne diseases, and genetic and physical purity.

(b) Does not arise.

**Difficulties In Implementation of Crash Plan for Removing Rural Unemployment**

**3603. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government's Rs. 500 million programme against rural unemployment had run in to difficulties and had only a poor start;

(b) if so, the reasons for this; and

(c) the steps the centre now proposes to take the successful implementation of this Scheme ?

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

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

**Fishing & Operations by Foreign Vessels off West Coast of Gujarat**

**3604. SHRI JADEJA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large-scale fishing operations off the Indian West Coast of Gujarat State by the foreign vessels;

(b) whether it is because of the non-existence of any Central Fishing Project or the State Fishing Project in that area;

(c) whether being a non-meat eating State Gujarat has never taken any initiative for the development of fishing on its coast; and

(d) whether Central Government propose to start a project on the Indian West Coast of Gujarat, if so, the main feature of the project and estimated cost thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) :** (a) The existing limit of the exclusive fishing zone, which is coterminous with the territorial sea, is 12 miles from the coast line. Foreign vessels do not fish within this zone. Government is aware that foreign vessels conduct fishing operations on the high seas in the Indian Ocean. No report indicating special activity by foreign fishing vessels off the West Coast of Gujarat has been received.

(b) and (c). Gujarat has a well developed fishing industry. In the Fourth Five year plan of Gujarat, provision of Rs. 350 lakhs has been made for further development of fisheries. More than 20% of the mechanised fishing boats introduced in the country are operating from the Gujarat Coast. These boats operate in the coastal belt, but largest vessels with a wider range of operation are being gradually introduced.

(d) There is no proposal under consideration for establishment of a fishing project by the Central Government in Gujarat or any other State. The programme of mechanisation of small fishing vessels is in the State sector. So far as deep sea fishing is concerned, the Central Government is providing the infrastructure. A jetty has already been constructed at Kandla under the State Plan in 1965 and it is capable of handling deep sea fishing vessels. The Government of India has provided harbour facilities for fishing vessels at Veraval at a cost of Rs. 26 lacs. About 260 mechanised boats are utilising these facilities. In addition, in May, 1971 approval was issued by the Government of India to the deepening of the entrance channal at Veraval at a cost of Rs. 16.49 lacs to enable larger fishing vessels to utilise the harbour. The Central Government has also sanctioned funds for fishing harbour facilities for mechanised boats at nine other ports in Gujarat at a cost of about 30 lacs.

The Central Government has been carrying out intensive surveys of fish resources of the Gujarat coast for several years. The survey programme is being strengthened by the addition of bases at Veraval and Kandla from which five new vessels will carry out exploration for demersal as well as pelagic fisheries.

#### Meeting of Indian Board of Wild Life

3605. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sittings of the Indian Board of Wild Life that took place during the last two years;

(b) the recommendation made by the Board; and

(c) the suggestions accepted and implemented by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Two meetings of the Indian Board for Wild Life took place during the last two years for the VII and VIII Session on (i) 8th and 9th July, 1969 and (ii) 24th October, 1970 respectively.

(b) Recommendations are available in the Minutes of the 7th & 8th Sessions of the Indian Board for Wild Life held on 8th & 9th July, 1969 and 24th October, 1970 respectively which are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) The recommendations have been accepted by the Government of India.

Forest and Wildlife being State subjects under the constitution, the recommendations have been forwarded to the State Governments.

Summary of the follow-up action by the State Governments on the recommendations of the VII Session may be seen in the Notes on Agenda items for the 8th Sessions of the Indian Board for Wild Life held on 24th October, 1970 at New Delhi which is available in the Parliament Library.

Recommendations of the 8th Session have been forwarded to the States for implementation.

Constitution of Flora Wing recommended as per Item 3 of the Agenda is underway in the Ministry with the Director, Botanical Survey of India as Convenor. Most of the important recommendations of the Expert Committee discussed at Item No. 6 of the Agenda have been accepted by the Executive Committee and forwarded to the States for implementation.

**विभाजन के बाद पाकिस्तान से शरणार्थियों का भारी संख्या के आना**

**3606. श्री भारत सिंह बौहान :**

क्या अम मंत्री और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पाकिस्तान के बनने के बाद भारत में कितनी बार शरणार्थियों ने प्रवेश किया और उनके प्रवेश को रोकने के लिये भारत ने समय समय पर क्या प्रभावकारी कार्यवाही की और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

**अम मंत्री और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० शाहिलकर) :** विभाजन के परिणामस्वरूप पाकिस्तान से भारत आये लोगों के अलावा, 1950-52, 1955-56, 1964-65 और 1970-71 के बीचों के अन्तर्गत भारी संख्या में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से विस्थापित व्यक्ति भारत में आये ।

पाकिस्तान सरकार को नेहरू लियाकत पैकट, 1950 और ताशकन्द घोषणा 1966 के अन्तर्गत सत्यनिष्ठा पूर्ण दायित्व के बारे में बार-बार याद दिलाई गई है। उनसे अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे अपने अल्प संख्यकों के जीवन की सुरक्षा, सम्पत्ति और सम्मान बचाने के सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक कदम उठायें और ऐसी स्थितियां उत्पन्न करें, जिनसे कि विस्थापितों का आना बन्द हो जाए ।

**Distribution of Evacuee Lands to Harijans in Punjab**

**3607. SHRI B. S. BHAURA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have given evacuate lands to the Government of

Punjab under a package deal for distribution among the Harijans of that area;

(b) if so, the area so far distributed (acre-wise);

(c) the terms and conditions of the said package deal;

(d) whether Punjab Government have failed to fulfil the terms and conditions of the said deal; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto ?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) :** (a) and (b) No Sir. Surplus evacuate agricultural land in Punjab was transferred to the State Government of undivided Punjab in June, 1961. No conditions were imposed regarding the disposal of the land by the State Government. However, in the year 1964-65, the State Government of undivided Punjab decided that all land, excepting the land falling under certain excepted categories should be disposed to members of Scheduled Castes in restricted auctions. A statement showing the district-wise position of evacuate lands sold to members of Scheduled Castes in restricted auctions is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See. No. LT-569/171]

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

**Yield of Forest Timber**

**3608. SHRI B. S. BHAURA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the per hectare yield of forest timber in India, as compared to Japan, Pakistan, Malaysia and Burma; and

(b) the steps being taken to improve the yield ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH):** (a) Based on the information available in regard to forested land and production of timber therefrom, per hectare yield of forest timber in India as compared to Japan, Pakistan, Malaya and Burma works out as below :--

Country		Yield per Ha. (Cubic Meters)
India	..	0.25
Japan	...	2.33
Pakistan	.	0.89
Malaya		0.40
Burma	...	0.07

This, however, may not give correct comparative picture of the situation as obtaining in India, Japan, Pakistan, Malaya and Burma, because all the forest are as not equiproductive or uniformly stocked, being located in widely varying climatic and soil conditions. The yield from forests also depends on various factors like (i) the species and the type of forest crop-natural or artificial, (ii) density of forest crop, (iii) type of management for which the forest crops are principally managed. (iv) market requirements and end-use pattern, (v) biotic factors such as grazing, forest fires, etc., (vi) accessibility of the area for working, (vii) individual rights and privileges of the populace staying within and on fringe of the forests.

(b) The following steps are being taken to improve the yield :--

(1) Raising concentrated plantations of fast-growing and other economic species of industrial importance. From the beginning of the First Five Year Plan to 1968-69, 1.52 million hectares for plantations of above species have been raised. Another 0.88 million hectares of these plantations are proposed to be raised during the current Fourth Five Year Plan period.

(2) Rehabilitation of the degraded forests.

(3) Adoption of better and more intensive management techniques and tending operations.

(4) Complete extraction of all materials felled by us of modern logging techniques and equipment.

(5) Full and rational utilisation of all the species available, whether primary or secondary, by improving upon the wood conversion techniques, wood seasoning and preservation treatment.

(6) Improvement of communications and other infra-structure.

#### **Research Conducted by Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, U. P.**

**3609. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun is working research schemes specifically for increasing productivity of forests and for rational utilisation of non-conventional timber by suitable treatments; and

(b) how far the researches have saved the use of conventional Timber like Teak, Sal, Wild Tack etc. in the building construction of Government since 1965-66?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) :** (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Since 1965-66 twenty-eight Research Schemes are under implementation at F. R. I. and Colleges, Dehra Dunc, which include schemes aiming at increase of productivity of forests and rational utilisation of non-conventional timbers through suitable treatments etc.

Secondary species are gradually finding use in the trade and have also been included in most of the specifications, of the Military Engineering Services, Central Public Works Department and Indian Standards Institution. The provisions for use of these species have already been incorporated in National Building code.

Since 1965-1966 near about 2000 blue print designs were supplied to various constructional agencies and Government Departments. All such designs have been prepared after carrying out researches on non-conventional timbers. A number of structures have been reported to be erected by various constructional agencies including Govt. Departments and private enterprises in different parts of the country resulting in minimum of 50% of saving in conventional timbers by using treated, non-conventional timbers than teak, sal etc.

**Preservation of Species of Bengal Tiger, Indian Rhinoceros, Cheetah from extinction**

**3610. SHRI B. S. BHAURA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the species of Bengal Tiger

and Indian Rhinoceros are fast approaching extinction;

(b) whether Cheetah has already become an extinct species; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to preserve the species threatened with extinction?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) :** (a) Yes Sir. There has been a decrease in the number of tigers in the past 4-5 decades. But timely action by the Government in giving protection to these animals has averted the danger of their possible extinction.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The animals which are threatened with extinction have already been declared as protected animals. Shooting of those animals is banned. The export of these animals and their products have also been banned.

#### **Incentive Awards to Yuvak Mandals**

**3611. SHRI BHUVARAHAN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and amount of incentive awards given to Yuvak Mandals in each State, State-wise during the last three years;

(b) the method of selecting such incentive awards for Yuvak Mandals; and

(c) the number of such Yuvak Mandals functioning in the country, State-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) :** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Plaeed in Library see No LT 570 1971]

**Visit of Central Team to U. P. and other States to Assess Damage to Food Crops due to Recent Rains**

3612. **SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :**  
**SHRI P. GANGADEB :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government has decided to send a Central team in Uttar Pradesh to assess the damage caused to the food grains due to recent rains; and

(b) if so, whether the same team will be asked to go to other States where the rains have also damaged food crops ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :** (a) Yes. It has been decided to depute a Central Team of Officers to U. P. to assess the situation created by the rains in April-May 1971 and the requirement of funds for relief measures. The team is expected to visit the State shortly.

(b) The Central Teams are deputed to only those States which have reported damage due to natural calamities and have asked for Central assistance. The teams assess the situation and the requirement of funds for relief purposes. There have been no request for financial assistance in this connection from any other State except Bihar. A Central Team has already visited Bihar in the end of May, 1971.

**Distribution of Steel to P. W. D., Manipur**

3613. **SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the in-convenience suffered by the Manipur Public Works Department due to failure to receive steel and heavy engineering materials in time;

(b) whether there are outstanding orders awaiting disposal from the Manipur Public Works Department; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to remove the difficulties on a permanent basis and the time by which the distribution will be made?

**TUE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM) :** (a), to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the house.

**Labour Contract Cooperative Societies**

3614. **SHRI N. TOMPI SINGH :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Labour Contract Co-operative Societies registered under the Co-operative Department;

(b) the number of them functioning and the number of those defunct;

(c) the works undertaken by such societies under the Manipur Public Works Department;

(d) whether the attention of the Manipur Government has been drawn to the

need for increase in the Government patronage for the labour contract societies in Manipur; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in this behalf?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA)** : (a) 121 in the Union Territory of Manipur.

(b) All are functioning.

(c) Works worth Rs. 38,07,000 were undertaken during the three years ending 1969-70.

(d) The various recommendations made by the National Advisory Board for Labour Contract and Construction Cooperatives with regard to patronage of these societies at their different meetings were forwarded to all the State Governments and Union Territories including the Manipur Government for implementation. Government of Manipur have generally accepted these recommendations.

(e) Lt. Governor, Manipur, can award building and road works to registered Labour Cooperative Societies without call of tenders upto an estimated cost of Rs. one lakh. In addition, works can be awarded to the registered Labour Cooperative Societies at current market rates, provided the same are within the district schedule of rates without call of tenders by the Executive Engineer upto Rs. 10,000, by the Superintending Engineer upto Rs. 15,000/- and by the Chief Engineer upto Rs. 20,000. Works upto a limit of Rs. 35,000/- can also be assigned by P. W. D. to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Labour contract Cooperative Societies, if their tenders are within 7 % of the lowest tender.

#### **Changes in Administration of The Cooperative Sector in Manipur**

**3615. SHRI N. TONBI SINGH** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what structural changes have been introduced in the administration of Cooperative Sector in Manipur after the Division of Manipur into five Districts; and

(b) whether creation of new posts of A. R. C. S.'s and Inspectors of Cooperative Societies has been proposed on account of the increase in the number of districts?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA)** : (a) and (b). Information called for from the Government of Manipur is awaited and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course,

#### **Development and preservation of fruits in Manipur**

**3616. SHRI N. TONBI SINGH** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the preservation and tinning of fruits under the agricultural Department of Manipur so far;

(b) the amount invested in the form of permanent equipments;

(c) the number of hands employed for this purpose;

(d) whether the products are sold outside Manipur also; and

(e) if so, the quantity thereof annually?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) The fruit preservation factory in Manipur was set up in 1958 with the initial target of producing 1826 kgs. of different kinds of fruit products. The production has gradually increased to 17,000 kgs. during 1970-71 and the target for 1971-72 is about 30,700 kgs. Further expansion programme is underway which will increase the capacity to 100 tonnes per year.

(b) Rs. 1,37,740/-.

(c) 10

(d) Not yet.

(e) Does not arise.

**Application of E.P.F. ACT, 1952 to Mines**

**3617. SHRI R. P. YADAV:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the mines to which Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952 has been applied so far and the mines to which it has not been extended so far; and

(b) the time by which the Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952 is going to be applied to those mines, to which it has not been applied so far?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR):** (a) and (b). The Employee's Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 has been extended to certain mines, a Statement of which is enclosed. It is proposed to extend the Act to the remaining mines (except coal mines which have a separate Provident Fund Scheme) as expeditiously as possible.

**STATEMENT**

1. Iron-ore Mines.
2. Manganese Mines.
3. Limestone Mines.
4. Gold Mines.
5. Mica Mines.
6. Bauxite Mines.
7. China Clay Mines.
8. Magnesite Mines.
9. Barytes Mines.
10. Dolomite Mines.
11. Fire clay Mines.
12. Gypsum Mines.
13. Kyanite Mines.
14. Sillimite Mines.
15. Steatite Mines.
16. Diamond Mines.

**Introduction of E. P. F. Scheme in Mica Mines in Bihar and Rajasthan**

**3618. SHRI R. P. YADAV:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large number of Mica mines in Bihar and Rajasthan have not been surveyed with the result that Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 has not been applied to such mines; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to have the intensive surveys completed within a short period so as to apply Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 with retrospective effect?

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

(a) and (b). The Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 already applies to mica mines employing 20 or more persons. Every possible effort has been made to cover mica mines in Bihar and Rajasthan under the Act. However, some of the establishments which are situated in remote areas or deep in the interior of the regions not served by regular transport facilities could not be surveyed due to inaccessibility. In order to overcome these difficulties, a vehicle has been provided to the Regional Office, Bihar and the question of providing the same to Rajasthan is being examined.

**Memorandum by Construction Workers**

3619. **SHRI S.M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether no labour law is applicable in the case of construction workers ;
- (b) whether workers' representatives had submitted a memorandum to him in the month of may, 1971 ; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken by Government to get them covered under various labour laws ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) A number of labour laws are already applicable to the workers in the construction industry.

The CPWD/MES Contractors' Labour Regulations, though not statutory, are also applicable to the construction workers in CPWD and MES Departments.

Besides, there is a proposal to have a legislation to provide for the safety of the workers employed in the construction industry.

**Subsidy paid to Sugar Mills**

3620. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE**  
**SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total amount of subsidy paid to Indian Sugar Mills Association or Sugar Mill owners during the last three years?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) :** No subsidy was paid to Indian Sugar Mills Association or Sugar Mill owners during the last three years.

**Implementation of Abolition of Contract Act in Iron Ore Mines of Baragenda and Gua, Bihar**

3621. **SHRI B. K. MODAK :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Abolition of Contract Act passed recently has been implemented in iron ore mines Baragenda and Gua, Mines (Bihar) ;

(b) if so, the number of contracts abolished; and

(c) whether minimum wages and other facilities are given to the contract workers?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) :** (a) and (b). The Central Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 came into force with effect from 10-2-71. To implement the various provisions of the Act, the Contract Labour Central Advisory Board, the Registering, the Licencing, Appellate Authorities and Inspectors are being appointed.

(c) Employment in iron ore mines is not covered by the Minimum Wages Act.

#### Shortage of Cotton in the Country

**3622. SHRI N. S. BISHT :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of cotton in the country due to which many textile mills are facing closure ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remedy the situation and increase the production of cotton ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :** (a) Shortage of cotton during 1970-71 had threatened uninterrupted working of cotton textile mills in the country.

(b) To meet the situation, the Government have resorted to imports of cotton from abroad. So far approximately 10.5 lakh bales have been imported. Besides this, the Government took steps for arresting rise in prices of cotton, and for ensuring, as far as possible, equitable distribution of the avail-

able supplies. Efforts are also being intensified to raise the production of cotton in the country. In addition to Centrally Sponsored Schemes in operation for a few years, a new scheme for Intensive Cotton Distt. Programme formulated on the lines of the IADP with an outlay of 14.74 crores has been approved by the Government of India. Being a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, concerned State Governments will now sanction the projects so far as they are concerned. Advance action has been taken for early implementation of the scheme. A statement indicating the salient features of this programme is enclosed. Considerable stress has also been laid on research on cotton under the coordinated improvement scheme. A hybrid variety of cotton (Hybrid-4) which has a considerable potential of increased production is being extended to suitable areas. The implementation of Intensive Cotton District Programme and spread of Hybrid-4 is likely to augment the indigenous supply of cotton by 7-8 lakh bales during 1973-74.

#### STATEMENT

A new scheme for intensive cotton district programme, formulated on the lines of the Intensive Agricultural District Projects with an outlay of Rs. 14.74 crores, has been approved by the Government of India. This would extend to irrigated and rainfed areas. In the irrigated belt, six districts in five States having compact and sizeable areas under cotton, have been selected. These districts account for 52% of the total irrigated cotton area. Every effort will be made to popularise the package of practices. For this purpose, adequate field staff would be employed and provided with transport for keeping close contact with the farmers. To induce the growers to adopt the recommended schedule of plant protection, subsidy on chemicals and equipments has been provided. For streng-

thening plant protection work, provision has also been made for purchase of equipment by the State Departments of Agriculture to be hired to the farmers.

In case of rainfed cotton, which is subject to uncertainty due to the fluctuations in rainfall, the programme is proposed to be taken up on a pilot basis over an area of 20,000 hectares in each of the seven districts selected for the purpose. The programme in such areas would consist of :

- (i) Intensive pilot demonstration.
- (ii) Expanded programme on somewhat larger areas where a few selected techniques would be taken up.

Whereas the entire cost of the intensive pilot demonstrations would be met by the Government of India, suitable incentives have been provided under the expanded programme by way of 50% subsidy in the first two years and 25% in the last year on pesticides and urea for foliar application.

**Farm Information Publicity Unit**

3623. SHRI N. S. BISHT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) the main features of the Farm Information Publicity Unit alongwith the number of posts and pay scales;
- (b) the present strength of the unit; and
- (c) the methods of manning the posts.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library See No. LT-571/71]

(c) The posts are either filled by direct recruitment by promotion. The direct

recruitment in respect of Class I & II posts is being made through the Union Public Service Commission and Class III posts through the Employment Exchange.

**Suggestion by Study Group of F. A. O. on Rice Economy and Trade**

3624. SHRI P. GANGADEB :  
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Food and Agriculture Organisation Study Group which met at Rome on the 24th to 28th May, 1971 had made suggestions for the solution of problems confronting the World's rice economy and trade ;
- (b) if so, the suggestions made; and
- (c) how far the suggestions have been accepted by Government of India?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :** (a) to (c). The FAO Study Group on Rice met at Rome from 24th to 28th May, 1971. The Report of the Study Group has not yet been received from FAO. It has been reported by our representative, who attended its Session, that the Study Group discussed the Report of the Adhoc Working Party on International Action on Rice, which had been set up by it at its previous Session to examine the problems confronting the world rice economy and the possible solutions thereof. The Working Party had suggested that the broad objective should be to achieve a balanced situation in production, consumption and trade in rice. Its recommendations, *inter alia* envisaged flexibility in rice production policies so as to assure adequate supplies

without leading to the accumulation of burdensome surpluses curtailment of production by developed exporting countries in periods of over supply on world markets; limiting the aim of export aids to making rice exports competitive with comparable grades being sold in international markets without under-cutting prevailing world prices; minimisation of recourse to export subsidies payments or restitutions on rice; consideration by Governments of the possibility of entering into longer term contracts for exports and imports of rice over a period of years; propagating greater use of rice in multilateral food aid schemes; adherence to the FAO Principles of Surplus Disposal for concessional or food aid transactions, etc. The Study Group endorsed the recommendations of the Working Party and agreed to request the Director General of FAO to transmit formally these recommendations to all member-governments with a substantial interest in international trade in rice; with the request that they be taken into account in formulating rice policies. The Study Group also *inter alia*, reiterated that (a) the objective of self-sufficiency in rice in developing countries is often part of the wider strategy of economic development and required special consideration in evolving remedial action, and that (b) adjustments in national rice policies by the governments concerned would be necessarily voluntary in nature.

The suggestions made by the Study Group would be given due consideration when these are received from the Director General of FAO.

#### **Acreage of Mexican Wheat**

3625. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the State-wise acreage in India on which Mexican wheat has been grown this year and the extent to which the production has increased or is likely to increase?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :** Information has been called for from the States/Union Territories and would be placed on the table of the Sabha when received.

#### **Area Under Jute Production**

3625. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the crop area of jute has increased during the last three years; and
- (b) if so, to what extent and what steps have been taken to grow more jute outside Bengal also?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) :** The area under jute during the three years has been as under:--

Year	Area (000 hectares)
1968-69	526.7
1969-70	767.6
1970-71	750.1

(b) In order to step up the production of jute in the country, the Government of India have taken up a number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the important jute growing States of Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Tripura in addition to West Bengal. Efforts are being made to popularise mesta in Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The schemes include Special Package Programme aerial spraying of urea, subsidised distribution of certified improved jute seed and provision of relating tank facilities.

**Mechanisation of Mines by Small Iron Ore Mine Owners**

**3627. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNWALA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether small iron ore mill owners are finding it difficult to mechanise their mines owing to paucity of funds;

(b) whether the production in such mines will come to a halt before long;

(c) if so, whether Government or the Minerals and Metal Trading Corporation, who are the sole buyers of the products, have formulated any scheme for financing the mine owners to mechanise their mines; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) :** (a) and (d). The requirements of funds for mine owners including the small iron ore owners for purposes like mechanisation are under consideration of the Government. A proposal to constitute a Mining Finance Corporation has been examined. It has, however, been felt that even within the existing scope and functions of the Industrial Development Bank of India Limited, these objectives could be achieved.

A Committee inclusive of the representatives of the Department of Mines has been constituted to examine the matter in detail so as to identify any further enlargement or modifications of the scope of the I.D.B.I. that may be necessary to serve this purpose.

The Minerals and Metal Trading Corporation has also a scheme for extending financial assistance to iron ore mine owners for purchase of mining machinery/equipment for development of their mines. Under this scheme, loans/advances are given out of Corporation's funds to the

extent of 85% of the value of the machinery and recovery is affected from ore supplies.

**खाद्यान्मों को ज्ञाती और गोदामों की सम्भार क्षमता**

**3628. श्री दुर्गम चतुर्वेद कल्याणाय :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय कितना खाद्यान्म (टनों में) गोदामों में रखा जा सकता है ;

(ख) प्रति वर्ष लगभग कितना खाद्यान्म (टनों में) कीड़ों द्वारा खाया जाता है और कितना सापरवाही के कारण खराब हो जाता है ;

(ग) प्राकृतिक आपदाओं तथा अन्य कारणों से प्रति वर्ष कितने मूल्य के खाद्यान्मों की क्षमता होती है ;

(घ) क्या इस समय गोदामों की बत्तमान क्षमता बढ़ाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(इ) याद हाँ, तो उस योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और एक ही समय में कितने खाद्यान्म का भण्डार जमा किया जा सकेगा ?

**कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य बंडी (श्री अश्वराम साहित्य पी० शिवे) :** (क) विभिन्न एजेंसियों के पास कुल भण्डारण क्षमता का और संलग्न विवरण में दिया जाता है। भोटे तौर पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि खाद्यान्मों का वैश्वानिक ढंग से भण्डारण करने के लिये भारतीय खाद्य नियम और केन्द्रीय भाण्डारण नियम के अपने गोदाम

अपेक्षित भाण्डागार विषयक सुविधाओं के उच्चतम मानकों को पूरा करने हैं।

(क) और (ग). खाद्यान्नों की क्षति का कोई ऐसा वैज्ञानिक अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है जिसमें खाद्यान्नों की कोटाशूष्रों से क्षति सहित विभिन्न कारणों से क्षति का पर्याप्त व्यापक ढंग से अंदाज़ा लगाया गया हो।

(घ) और (ड). जी हा। योजना आयोग की एक विशेषज्ञ समिति खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन। खप्त, बफर और परिचालन स्टाक के अनुमानों को ध्यान में रखते हुए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तिम वर्ष 1973-74 के लिए खाद्यान्नों का भण्डारण करने के लिए अतिरिक्त गोदामों की जरूरत का इस समय अध्ययन कर रही है। फिलहाल, भारतीय खाद्य निगम और केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम का चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की शेष अवधि के दौरान खाद्यान्नों के लिए क्रमशः 22 लाख मी० टन और 3.8 लाख मी० टन क्षमता के गोदामों को बनवाने का विचार है। इसके अलावा, राज्य भाण्डागार निगमों का चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अपने सामान्य भाण्डागार कार्यक्रमों के अधीन 6.5 लाख मी० टन क्षमता के गोदाम बनवाने का लक्ष्य है। इनमें से कुछ गोदाम खाद्यान्नों का भण्डारण करने के लिये सुलभ किए जाएंगे।

#### Setting up of Sponge Iron Plant in Orissa

3629. SHRI P. K. DEO :  
SHRI RAMKANWAR :

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

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Government of Orissa to establish one 0.25 m. ton sponge iron plant in the State of Orissa in collaboration with certain indigenous steel manufacturers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMAR MANGALAM) : (a) and (b). No proposal has been received from the Government of Orissa for the establishment of a sponge iron plant in Orissa with a capacity of 250,000 tonnes per annum. The Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa have, however, been granted a Letter of Intent by Government on 8-9-70 for the manufacture of 100,000 tonnes of sponge iron per annum and 80,000 tonnes of billets per annum in the Kalinga Iron Works, Orissa one of their existing industrial undertakings. An application for an enhancement of the capacity to 300,000 tonnes of sponge iron per annum and 240,000 tonnes of billet per annum has been recently received. It is being processed in the Ministry.

#### Expansion of Sponge Iron Plant, Orissa

3630. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be please to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Industrial Development Corporation sought a licence for expansion of sponge iron plant in Orissa ; and

(b) if so, the reason for not granting this licence to a public sector enterprise?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN RUMARA MANGALAM) : (a) and (b). The Indust-

rial Development Corporation of Orissa have been granted a Letter of Intent on 8.9.70 for the manufacture of 100,000 tonnes of sponge iron and 80,000 tonnes of billets per annum. They have now applied for the grant of an industrial licence for an enhancement of the capacity to 300,000 tonnes of sponge iron and 240,000 tonnes of billets per annum. The application has been received in the Department of Steel on 29.5.71, and is being processed.

#### Rice Production

**3631. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of rice produced in the country at present ;

(b) whether there has been any increase in rice production in the last three years ; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHUB P. SHINDE) :** (a) The total quantity of rice produced in the country during 1969-70 was of the order of 40.42 million tonnes. Similar information for 1970-71 is not yet available.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The increase in production is due mainly to the introduction of the High-Yielding Varieties of rice which involves adoption of new technology.

#### Handing Over of Kalkaji Colony, New Delhi to Municipal Corporation

**3632. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the allottees of the East Pakistan Displaced Persons Colony at Kalkaji are required to pay house tax to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi from the day of registration of plots in their names;

(b) if so, the reason why the Department of Rehabilitation is not handing over the Colony to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi; and

(c) whether all civic facilities including street lighting are being provided by the Department of Rehabilitation ?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) :** (a) and (b). The East Pakistan Displaced Persons Colony at Kalkaji has not yet been handed over to the Corporation as some more plots still remain to be developed. They could not be developed so far on account of encroachment and litigation. The Colony will be handed over to the Municipal Corporation as soon as the development of the Colony is completed. Property tax is levied by the Corporation on vacant land and building in accordance with the provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.

(c) Water and electric supply for domestic purposes are adequately available in the Colony. Sewerage system is also functioning properly. As regards street lighting the Corporation undertakes to provide it only after 50% of the houses have been constructed in a particular area. According to the Agreements entered into by the allottees, 50% of the houses should have been completed by the end of May, 1971 but the progress in this regard has been very slow.

#### Sugar Factories in Cooperative Sector and money spent on them

**3633. SHRI D. K. PANDA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Sugar Factories in the co-operative sector, State-wise; and

(b) the amount of money, if any spent on them, factory-wise, in each State by the Central Government?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):** (a) Licenses/letters of intent have so far been issued to 117 cooperatives for establishment of sugar factories; of these, 74 cooperative sugar factories are in production. State-wise information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-527/71]

(b) Up to 31st March, 1970, loans to the extent of Rs. 12.76 crores have been given to the State Governments for contribution to the share capital of 79 cooperative sugar factories by the Central Government through the National Cooperative Development Corporation. Society-wise information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library see No. LT-572/71]

#### Area under Sugarcane Cultivation

**3634. SHRI D. K. PANDA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total extent of lands brought under sugarcane cultivation, State-wise, and the production there of in tons State-wise for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71;

(b) whether there is substantial reduction of area under sugarcane in 1970-71; and  
(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) to (c). Statement No. 1

showing estimates of area and production of sugarcane for different States for the year 1969-70 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 573/71]. Similar date for 1970-71 have not yet become available. However, according to the All-India Second Estimate of Sugarcane for 1970-71, the area under the crop at the preliminary State, shows a marginal increase of 0.6% in the country during 1970-70 over the corresponding estimate for 1969-71. Statement No. II shows the extent of percentage variations according to the Second Estimate in area under sugarcane in different States during 1970-71 over the corresponding Estimate for 1969-70 laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT 573/71]

मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि काम संचार केन्द्र की स्थापना

**3635. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसानों के साथ प्रभावी सम्पर्क बनाये रखने के लिये विद्यार्थियों को प्रशिक्षण देने हेतु फोड फाउन्डेशन और अमरीकी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी के सहयोग से चौथो पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य-प्रदेश में एक कृषि काम संचार केन्द्र स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

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

कृषि भंगालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्बणा साहिब पी० शिन्दे) (क) और (ख). चौथो पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि के दौरान, मध्यप्रदेश में एक संचार केन्द्र स्थापित करने के बारे में इस समय भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। परन्तु

संयुक्त राज्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण द्वारा प्रदत्त सहायता से<sup>४</sup>, जबाहर लाल नेहरू कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, जबलपुर में “डेवलपिंग एन आपरेशनल कौम्युनिकेशन लिस्टम्” शीर्षक एक परियोजना चल रही है। यह परियोजना नवम्बर, 1968 से चल रही है और 30 जून, 1971 को समाप्त होनी है। इसकी कुल लागत 4,97,200 रुपये है और उसमें से 2,93,400 रुपये संयुक्त राज्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण से सहायता के रूप में प्राप्त हुए हैं। इससे कर्मचारियों और विद्यार्थियों को सचार और दृश्य साधनों की आधुनिक पद्धतियों में प्रशिक्षण देने में सहायता मिलेगी। इस योजना के मुख्य उद्देश्य ये हैं:—

(1) कर्मचारियों, विद्यार्थियों, कृषकों, सामुहिक दलों, सरकारी अभिकरणों तथा जनता के लिये अच्छी शिक्षण सामग्री की रूप-रेखा तैयार करना, उन्हे बनाना तथा उनका सुदृश्य करना।

(2) शिक्षण जानकारी के अच्छे संचारण के लिये फ्लेनल-ग्राफ्स, फिल्म-चार्ट, पीस्टर, ललाईडस, फिल्म स्ट्रिट्स और फोल्डर जैसे दृश्य साधन तैयार करना।

(3) विश्वविद्यालय के परिसर कर्मचारियों चल तथा लेव्र एककों के लिए उपलब्ध शिक्षण सम्बन्धी सामग्री नियमित सप्लाई करनाये रखना।

(4) विश्वविद्यालय के समस्त अनुग्रामियों को निरन्तर रूप से आधुनिकतम जानकारी प्रदान करना।

(5) सूचना के क्षेत्र में विश्वविद्यालय की समस्त गतिविधियों के प्रयत्नों का एकीकरण करना।

(6) विश्वविद्यालय के संकाय और विद्यार्थियों को [दृश्य-व्यव्योमिकी] के प्रयोग की तकनीकें सिखाना।

मध्य प्रदेश में कम्प्रेसरों की कमी

3636. श्री गंगा भरण शीक्षित: क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में नल-कूप लगाने के लिए आवश्यक कम्प्रेसरों की कमी है;

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो क्या नल-कूपों के ठीक प्रकार से संचालन के लिए अपेक्षित इस प्रकार के महत्वपूर्ण औजार की कमी का कृषि उत्पादन पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ सकता है; और

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

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) जी, हाँ। मध्य प्रदेश के नलकूप निवेशालय में नलकूपों के विकास के लिए कम्प्रेसरों की कुछ कमी है।

(ल) और (ग). नलकूप निवेशालय, मध्य प्रदेश अतिरिक्त कम्प्रेसरों की खरीद के सम्बन्ध में पहले ही विचार कर रहा है।

मध्य प्रदेश में डेयरी संबंध लगाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता

3637: श्री गंगा भरण शीक्षित: क्या कृषि मन्त्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राज्य में एक छेयरी संयंत्र स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है।

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो क्या राज्य सरकार ने इस प्रयोजन के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार में सहायता मांगी है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का रायपुर तथा उज्जैन में 6,000 लिटर प्रति दिन क्षमता की दो नगर दुर्घट आपूर्ति योजनायें तथा रत्ताम, खड़वा, बुरहानपुर, सागर, कटनी, रेखा और बिलामपुर में 2,000 लिटर प्रति दिन क्षमता की 7 लघु नगर दुर्घट आपूर्ति योजनायें स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) क्योंकि ये योजनाये प्लान में मन्मिलित हैं, अतः इन्हे केन्द्रीय आर्थिक महायता दी जा सकती है। फिर भी, सहायता की राशि प्रत्येक बर्ष व्यय की जाने वाली राशि पर निर्मंत करेगी और इसे राज्यों को ब्लाक श्रृंगों तथा प्रनुदानों के रूप में दिया जायेगा।

**Absorption of labourers working under the Contractors of F.C.I., Darbhanga, Bihar**

3638 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several persons have been doing the work of handling and transporting of foodgrains under the contractors appointed by the Food Corporation of India from 1957 to 1971 at Jai Nagar in District Darbhanga, Bihar;

(b) whether it is now proposed to undertake the work departmentally by keeping labourers on monthly payment basis; and

(c) whether the labourers already working for the Food Corporation of India under the contractors appointed by it will be absorbed as labourers under the new set up?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE)** : (a) Yes, Sir; but the Food Corporation of India took over Jai Nagar depot from 26-12-1967.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Amendment of prevention of cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.**

3639. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH KOTAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision about amending the prevention of cruelty to Animals Act, 1960; and

(b) if so, when an amending Bill is likely to be brought before Parliament?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH)** : (a) Government have decided that it is not necessary to undertake legislation to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, for the present.

(b) Does not arise.

**National Social Security Scheme**

3640. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH KOTAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to formulate a comprehensive National Social Security Scheme; and

(b) if so, its main features ?

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

(b) Does not arise

**Condition of Bangla Desh Refugees and their Dispersal**

3641. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Bangla Deshi refugees are still living in open fields without shade, shelter and food,

(b) the total figure of deaths of the refugees due to cholera and gastro-enteritis epidemics,

(c) the number of refugees removed from eastern India to other states; and

(d) whether these shifted refugees belong to all communities ?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) :** (a) Although arrangements have been made to provide food for all refugees who have been admitted to camps it has not been possible to provide shelter in all cases because of the sudden and heavy influx.

(b) Upto June 22nd, 1971, 3,648 refugees died of cholera in Hospitals, Health Centers and Camps.

(c) About 63,000 persons have been shifted to Mana in Madhya Pradesh till the 25th June, 1971.

(d) Yes, Sir.

**कोटा, राजस्थान में केन्द्रीय सहायता से कृषि फार्म**

3642. श्री अर्देकार लाल बेरवा : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता से कोटा, राजस्थान में कितने कृषि फार्मों में कृषि वायर चल रहा है;

(ख) ये कृषि फार्म किनने एकड़ भूमि में हैं; और

(ग) इन कृषि फार्मों का अब तक कैमा कार्यनिष्पादन रहा है ?

**कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अप्पा-साहिब पी० शिन्दे) :** (क) कुछ नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

**किसानों को सुधरी किस्म के बीजों की सप्लाई**

3643. श्री अर्देकार लाल बेरवा : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने किसानों को सुधरी किस्म के बीजों की सप्लाई करने की कोई बोजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

**कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अप्पा-साहिब पी० शिन्दे) :** (क) और (ख) समस्त

कृषकों को उन्नत किस्मों के बीज उपलब्ध करने को सुनिश्चित करने का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों का है। राज्य सरकारों के विभागीय अभिकरण, सहकारी समितियां और गैर-सरकारी व्यवसाय, कृषकों में बीज वितरण के मुद्य अभिकरण हैं। राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम तथा तराई विकास निगम, राज्यों की किसी भी कमी को पूरा करने के लिये प्रमाणित बीजों का उत्पादन भी करते हैं। ये निगम राज्य सरकारों और कृषकों को अपने डिपुटी और समस्त देश में इस कार्य के लिये नियुक्त 400 से भी अधिक विक्रेताओं के माध्यम से बीज वितरित करते हैं।

#### राज्यों में बीज के भण्डार खोलना

3644. श्री घोकार लाल बेरवा : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने किन-किन राज्यों में बीज के भण्डार खोले हैं; और

(ल) उक्त बीज के भण्डार किन आधारों पर खोले गये हैं?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अशोकाश्रित पी० शिन्दे) : (क) भारत सरकार ने किसी राज्य में कोई बीज का भण्डार नहीं खोला है। किर भी, राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने, जो भारत सरकार की एक संस्था है; निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर स्थित प्रक्रिया प्लान्टों के साथ भण्डारों की स्थापना की है:-

क्रम संख्या	स्थान	राज्य
1	2	3
1.	हिसार	हरियाणा
2.	मुमुक्षुनगर	हरियाणा

1	2	3
3.	विजयवाडा	आनंद प्रदेश
4.	दौराला	उत्तर प्रदेश
5.	भोपाल	मध्य प्रदेश
6.	जलगांव	महाराष्ट्र
7.	केन्द्रीय भण्डार तथा पूर्ति डिपो	दिल्ली
8.	हेमपुर	उत्तर प्रदेश
9.	डोलो	बिहार

बीथी योजना के दौरान, महाराष्ट्र, तमिलनाडू, पश्चिम बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान की राज्य सरकारों ने अपने राज्यों में बीज भण्डारों का निर्माण करने की योजना बनाई है।

(ल) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने बीज उत्पादन के क्षेत्र को और वहां उपलब्ध प्रक्रिया सुविधाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए बीज भण्डार स्थापित किये हैं।

#### Cost of Airlifting of Bangla Desh Refugees

3645. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state how much airlifting of Bangla Desh refugees in foreign planes is costing Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The amount of the expenditure on airlift operations and the Government of India's liability on this account will be known only after these operations are completed.

## Increase in per acre Yield of Rice

3646. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any increase in the per acre yield of rice in the last three years; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The table below gives estimates of yield per hectare of rice in India during the last three years 1967-68 to 1969-70 :

Yield	Yield per hectare in Kgs.	Percentage increase over 1967-68
1967-68	1032*	
1968-69	1076**	4 3
1969-70	1073**	4 0

Similar information for 1970-71 has not yet become available.

## Manufacture of Agricultural Machinery and Equipment

3647. SHRI VIRENDER SINGH RAO. :

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the types of Agricultural machinery and equipment being produced indigenously in the country at present,

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government of

manufacture harvesting machines in the country; and

(c) if so, whether such plant will be set up in Public or Private Sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) At present Tractors, Power Tillers, Pumping sets, towed Combine Harvesters and other power driven and Bullock drawn Agricultural Implements are being manufactured in the country

(b) Yes Sir. One firm in the private sector has already gone into production. A letter of intent has been issued to another firm

(c) Out of the proposals under consideration, one is from a State undertaking and the rest are from the private sector

## Area Under Tobacco Cultivation

3648. SHRI BIRINDER SINGH RAO Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the area under tobacco cultivation in the country in each State, year-wise during the last three years, and

(b) the estimated yield in each State during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A Statement showing estimates of area, production and yield per hectare of tobacco for the different States during the three years 1967-68 to 1969-70 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library, See. No. 1.T-574/71]. Similar estimates for 1970-71 have not yet become available.

\* Based on partially revised estimates.

\*\*Based on final estimates.

**Average daily employment in Textile Industry**

**3649. DR. MELKOTE :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the total average daily employment in the Textile Industry in the country during 1970 and 1971 separately?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) :** The total estimated average daily employment in Textile Industry was 1,210,000 (Provisional) in 1969. The figures for the years 1970 and 1971 are not yet available.

**Violation of Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946**

**3650. DR MELKOTE :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases in which the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 was violated by the employers during the last three years, and

(b) the action taken against the employers in such cases ?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) :** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House after it is received.

**Certification of Draft Standing Orders in Public Undertakings**

**3651. DR. MELKOTE :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Draft Standing Orders have been certified in case of all the Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if not, the number of Public Undertakings which still await certification; and  
(c) the reasons therefor :

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) 24, upto end of December 1970 in the Central sphere.

(c) Draft Standing Orders have been submitted in certain cases but they could not be finalised due to the requests made by the parties for adjournments of hearings fixed by the Certifying Officers.

**A. V. B Employees' Union Office**

**3652. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the A. V. B. Employees' Union Office, Durgapur has been forcibly locked up by the C.R.P. and police and its members are not allowed to visit their union office,

(b) if so, whether it is with a view to crush the democratic rights of the workers and trade union movement; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for the proper functioning of the Union Office and protect the trade union rights of the workers ?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) :** (a) to (c). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

**Corruption Charges against F.C.I. Authorities in West Bengal**

**3653. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints on behalf of the public regarding corruption by the Food Corporation of India authorities at Bolpur and Suri in Birbhum district, West Bengal; and

(b) If so, the steps taken in the matter ?

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

(b) The allegations are under investigation.

**Mining Allowance to Workers of Barsua Iron Mines, Orissa.**

**3654. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether mining allowance is not being paid to the workers of Barsua Iron Mines, Orissa;

(b) If so, the reason thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to pay mining allowance to the Barsua Iron Mines' workers ?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) :** (a) to (c). In terms of an agreement entered into between the Management and the Unions functioning in the mines recommendations of Steel Wage Board for steel industries were extended to workers of

Barsua Iron Mines with effect from 1-1-1967. The mining allowance has been discontinued with effect from 1-1-1967 in terms of the said Agreement.

There is no proposal to grant mining allowance to the workers.

**Exemption from Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme to Workers in N. C. D. C.**

**3655. SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that large number of workmen working in National Coal Development Corporation have been exempted from the provisions of Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme, and

(b) if so, how these workmen will be benefited with the Family Pension Scheme, 1971 and the efforts Government are making to bring them under the purview of this Scheme ?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) :** The administration of the Coal Mines Provident Fund is the concern of the Board of Trustees, Coal Mines Provident Fund set up under the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Family Pension and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Coal Mines Provident Fund authorities have reported as follows:—

(a) The following categories of the employees of National Coal Development Corporation are now excluded from the scope of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme.

(i) Who are under conditions of service similar to those obtaining in railway establishments;

(ii) Who are under conditions of service which entitle them to pension under Civil Rules.

(iii) Who are under conditions of service drawn up by the National Coal Development Corporation.

(b) The question of bringing the aforesaid categories of workers within the purview of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme with a view to enabling them to get the benefits of the Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme, 1971 is under examination.

**Cotton Agmarked for Quality Supply to Mill Consumers**

3656. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the cotton varieties and the number of cotton bales Agmarked with Red Label and Black Label separately in each State for the last three years; and

(b) the steps Central and State Governments have taken and propose to take further to get more and more cotton Agmarked to guarantee quality produce to mill consumers ?

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

**Central Assistance for Rural Unemployment Scheme in Chandigarh**

3657. SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chandigarh Administration has collected any figures to indicate the extent of rural unemployment ;

(b) the measures proposed to be taken to meet the problem of rural unemployment; and

(c) the funds sanctioned for this object ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Chandigarh Administration has reported that 200 rural families are unemployed or under-employed and has proposed to create employment for 200 persons at the rate of one person per family through some afforestation and soil conservation projects. The total cost of the proposed projects is Rs. 7.50 lakhs for the three years 1971-74. A sum of Rs. 2.60 lakhs has already been sanctioned by the Central Government for the year 1971-72.

**Unemployment amongst Chandigarh Oustees**

3658. SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the number of persons who had been rendered unemployed or under-employed out of the total numbers of oustees from the lands acquired for building up the city of Chandigarh?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA DILKAR) : No specific cases have come to the notice of the Chandigarh Administration in which persons were rendered unemployed or under-employed owing to their land being acquired. The oustees had been duly compensated for the acquisition of their land.

**Lignite Deposits in Kutch**

3659. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether deposits of lignite have been found recently in the Kutch area;

(b) if so, the quantity of deposits that may be available in that area ; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to exploit this source of lignite ?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM) :** (a) and (b). As a result of investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India, a total of about 19.5 crore tonnes of lignite has been estimated in six localities of Kutch district. Out of this, about 13.5 crore tonnes is in shape of seams of individual thickness of more than one metre.

(c) The Gujarat Minerals Development Corporation a State enterprise, have carried out pilot quarrying in the main deposit at Panandhro and collected 100 tonnes of bulk sample in collaboration with the Central Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora. The Central Fuel Research Institute have carried out briquetting tests for Kutch lignite and have taken up the work of preparing a techno-economic feasibility report for the exploitation of this lignite.

**Project for Improvement of Tubar Crop in Salem, Tamil Nadu**

**3660. SHRI BHUVARAHAN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any proposal to start an all India Coordinated project for improvement of Tubar crops especially of tapioca in Salem District in Tamil Nadu ; and

(b) if so, how much amount has been set apart for the purpose ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :** (a) An All-

India Coordinated Project for Research on Tubar Crops has been sanctioned by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.20 lakhs during the 4th plan period. It has 4 Centres and sub-Centres besides the Project Coordinator's Centre at the Central Tubar Crops Research Institute, Trivendrum. One of these Sub-Centres is located at Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu State. The other Centres/ Sub-Centres are located one each in the States of Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Assam.

There is no proposal to start any other Centre in Tamil Nadu State.

(b) Does not arise

**Effect of Super Bazars in Stabilising of Prices**

**3661 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the working of Super Bazars in Delhi and in other big towns,

(b) whether the experiment of Super Bazar has contributed to the stability of the prices ; and

(c) whether Government are contemplating to liquidate this experiment or extend it to other towns and cities in the country ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) :** (a) The performance of Cooperative Department Stores (Super Bazars) differs from one institution to another. While some institutions have done well, others have not been working efficiently and have incurred losses. Measures for streamlining and improving their business and operational efficiency

have been suggested to State Governments. In regard to the Delhi Super Bazar, it has incurred losses and steps are being taken to improve its working so as to enable it to function as a viable unit.

(b) The Cooperative Department Stores (Super Bazar) exercise a healthy influence on the market, and help in the adoption of fair trading practices.

(c) Government do not contemplate Cooperative Super Bazaars. Efforts will, however, be continued to improve their working. The Fourth Plan envisages establishment of cooperative department stores and large-sized retail units at selected centres, where there is good demand and potential for such stores. The programme of development of consumer cooperative is now in the State Sector and it is for the State Government to decide upon the nature and extent of expansion programme.

नष्ट होने से बचाने के लिये तथा उचित उपयोग के लिये संबिंदियों तथा फलों का पकाया जाना तथा बोतलों में बन्द किया जाना

3662. भी कमल विधि मधुकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन फल तथा संबिंदियों को जिनको पकाया जा सकता है तथा बोतलों में बन्द किया जा सकता है और उनका बाद में उपयोग किया जा सकता है जो नष्ट हो जाते हैं तथा देश में जिनका उचित उपयोग इनसे सम्बन्धित उद्योगों का विकास करने में सरकार की उपेक्षा के कारण नहीं हो पाता; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में उत्पादित फलों तथा संबिंदियों का पूर्ण उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी अम्बासा हिंदू पी० शिंदे) : (क) फलों और संबिंदियों को अति की भावा का निर्धारण करने के लिए कोई अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है लेकिन यह अनुमान लगाया जाता है कि देश में फलों और संबिंदियों को काटने से लेकर उपयोगता तक पहुँचाने में इनके उत्पादन का औसत 20 से 25 प्रतिशत बर्बाद हो जाता है ।

(ख) इस जाति को कम करने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय किए गए हैं । कटाई की उपयुक्त अवस्था का निर्धारण करने और मार्ग तथा भण्डारण में अति को बहुत ही कम करने के लिए अनुसन्धान किया जा रहा है । शीघ्र नष्ट होने वाले पदार्थों का उपयुक्त भण्डारण करने के लिए सहकारी और निजी क्षेत्र में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में शीत गोदाम स्थापित किए गए हैं । विधायित फलों और संबिंदियों का निर्यात बढ़ाने के प्रयत्न करने के अलावा सरकार सामुदायिक डिव्हाबन्दी केन्द्रों की स्थापना कर और चलती-फिरती गाड़ियों के भावधम से घरेलू खपत के लिए इनके उपयोग को भी प्रोत्साहित कर रही है ।

संबिंदियों तथा फलों को तंयार करने और डिव्हाओं तथा बोतलों में बन्द करने हेतु बिहार में उद्योगों की स्थापना

3663. भी कमल विधि मधुकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार के चम्पारन, मुजफ्फरपुर तथा दरभंगा जिलों से प्रतिवर्ष देश में स्पष्ट हेतु तथा विदेशों को निर्यात हेतु भेजे जाने वाले आमों, लीचियों तथा अन्य फलों की मात्रा का कोई अनुमान लगाया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उपरोक्त प्रत्येक जिले में एक एक उद्योग स्थापित करने का है जहां फलों तथा सब्जियों को तैयार करने और डिब्बों तथा बोतलों में बन्द कर करने का कार्य किया जा सके; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कायदाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (भी अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे०)। (क) यह सूचना तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). दरभंगा और मुजफ्फरपुर जिलों में चार सहकारी फल तथा सब्जी विधायन यूनिट स्थापित किए गए हैं। इनके अनिरिक्त इन दोनों जिलों में निजी क्षेत्र में 5 छोटे यूनिट भी हैं।

**Disputes Referred by Railway Employees Associations to Regional Labour Commissioners**

3664. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of disputes referred by the Railway Employees' Associations other than the recognised Federation, received and dealt with by all the Regional Labour Commissioners during 1970 and 1971;

(b) whether the All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association referred certain disputes during the month of May, 1971; and

(c) if so, the main points of the disputes and the action taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) :** (a) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House after it is received.

(b) and (c). The Association referred one dispute to the Regional Labour Commissioner, Bombay regarding the transfer of Shri Dina Nath Khanduja, Parcel Clerk, Ahmedabad to Broach. The Association has been asked to produce relevant documents. The matter is thus pending decision.

**Employees Provident Fund Claims**

3655. SHRI R. P. YADAV . Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether large number of claim applications are pending in various offices of the Regional Commissioners under the Employees Provident Funds Organisation and if so, the position thereof as on the 31st March, 1971, region-wise;

(b) whether subscribers are being harassed by the Accounts Branch of various regional offices and whether Government have ever got the matter enquired into so far about the genuine claims being not passed by the Accounts Branch on sonic flimsy grounds; and

(c) the total number of transfer of accounts cases as on the 31st March, 1971, region-wise and the reasons for the delay in the transfer of accounts from one region to the other and the steps being contemplated to expedite the same ?

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

the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under :

(a) The information as on 31-3-71 is not readily available. A Statement showing the region-wise number of claim applications pending as on 31-12-70 in respect of the members of the Statutory Fund is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See. No. LT-575/71*].

(b) No. The claims received, complete in all respects are generally passed for payment within 10 to 15 days of their receipt in the Regional Offices. As passing of claims involves payment of huge amounts, proper scrutiny and due care are required to be exercised to avoid over/wrong payment.

(c) The information as on 31-3-71 is not readily available. A statement showing the region-wise number of cases pertaining to transfer of accounts pending as on 31-12-70 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See. No. LT-575/71*]. The main reasons for delay in the transfer of accounts from one region to other are :

- (i) non or incomplete receipt of the prescribed form;
- (ii) long correspondence undertaken with the various parties concerned eliciting additional information mostly to trace the credit entry; and
- (iii) delay in effecting transfer of amounts on the basis of the transfer advices issued by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners by the various branches of the State Bank of India.

Recently orders have been issued for transferring provident fund accumulations from one Regional office to another by a crossed cheque/demand draft drawn in favour of the receiving region. This measure has started yielding fruitful results.

#### Distribution of Ammonia Sulphate to Tea Plantations

3666. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of Ammonia Sulphate distributed for the tea plantations during the period April-June, 1971; and

(b) the agencies through which it was distributed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) During April-June, 1971, a quantity of 19236 tonnes of Ammonia Sulphate has been distributed to Tea Plantations.

(b) The Central Fertiliser Pool has distributed imported Ammonium Sulphate through Food Corporation of India and Central/State Warehousing Corporations. Fertiliser Corporation of India and Hindustan Steel Corporation have distributed Ammonium Sulphate produced by them through their distributors, and Fertiliser Chemicals Travancore Limited have supplied the material direct.

#### Interest Free Loan to Mannam Sugar Mill Limited, Kerala

3667. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have under consideration any proposal to give an interest free loan to Mannam Sugar Mill Cooperative Limited, Pondalam in Kerala State to enable the concern to clear its dues to the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Life Insurance Corporation; and

(b) whether any request has been made by the State Government in this regard and if so, the action taken in this regard so far and the time by which it would be done?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) :** (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala had requested the Central Government for an interest-free loan of Rs. 150 lakhs to enable the Mannam Sugar Mills Cooperative Ltd., Pandalam in Kerala State to clear its dues to the Industrial Finance Corporation and the Life Insurance Corporation. The Government of India have constituted a Committee which includes a representative of the State Government, to consider the economic viability of this cooperative and the possibility of its rehabilitation. The Committee is expected to submit its report by the end of August, 1971. The need for further assistance to rehabilitate this cooperative will be considered on receipt of the Committee's report.

#### **Geological Surveys in Kerala**

**3668. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANGKAPPAN :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the availability of the large deposits of various minerals at Karunagapalli, Churava, Quilon and Badagara in the State of Kerala, Government propose to conduct extensive geological surveys of these areas so that these mineral deposits may be prospected; and

(b) if so, the time by which it would be done?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) :** (a) The Geological Survey of India has already conducted investigations for clays, graphite, mica and bauxite

in the districts of Quilon, Alleppy and Kozhikode. The investigation for mercury in the Badagara area in Kozhikode district has been taken up last year and is continuing during the current season. Systematic geological mapping and surveys to locate mineral deposits in areas covering Karunagapalli and Churava in Quilon district and Badagara in Kozhikode district are also in progress.

(b) It is difficult to specify at this stage the time by which this survey, including prospecting for any mineral deposits that have been located in the State, will be completed.

#### **Research Centres in Kerala for Beach Sands and China Clay**

**3669. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANGKAPPAN :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal for conducting geological surveys at Badagara in the State of Kerala about the occurrence of mercury in the area and to establish Research Centres in the State for beach sands and China clay;

(b) whether any request has been made by the State Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard so far and the total amount of expenditure likely to be incurred on the same

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) :** (a) The Geological Survey of India has already taken up the investigation for mercury near Badagara, Kerala State during the last year and the work is being continued on priority basis during the current field season. A number of samples taken from the area have been analysed in the laboratories of Geological Survey of India and two samples have been

sent to Australian Mineral Development Laboratory, Adelaide for tests. Results of these tests are awaited.

The Geological Survey of India has at present no proposal to establish any research centres in Kerala for Beach Sands and China Clay.

(b) and (c). A request has been received from the Government of Kerala for accelerating exploration work for mercury in the State. The scope for intensification of operation is under continuous review by the Geological Survey of India and further acceleration will depend upon results obtained from the tests being carried out in the area. An expenditure of about Rs. 2 lakhs is likely to be incurred in the current investigations.

#### **Job Security in Foreign Oil Companies.**

3670 SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to protect job security of employees in the foreign private Oil Companies after acceptance of the recommendations of the Gokhale Commission;

(b) the employment level of workmen and management staff in Burmah Shell, Esso and Caltex Marketing Companies and their refining companies during the last three years;

(c) whether desirability of giving priority in allotment of agencies for new retail outlets and other petroleum products distribution to the ex-employees who were deprived of their jobs involuntarily earlier to normal retirement from the foreign oil companies has been considered; and

(d) whether he is considering evolving schemes for full utilisation of the technical knowledge, managerial skill and industrial experience of a large number of employees whose services were terminated by the for-

ign oil companies due to shrinkage in business and being rendered surplus because of computerisation of administrative, managerial, operational and technical functions?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR):** (a) Certain proposals for amending the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for ensuring a measure of greater job-security to workers in the Oil Companies, as in other similarly placed industries, have been circulated to the various interests concerned for comments. Some comments have been received; others are awaited.

(b) The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library, See. No. I.T--576/71]

(c) and (d). It is the policy of the Indian Oil Corporation to give fullest opportunity, for recruitment, to the former employees of foreign oil companies as and when IOC need staff. To facilitate absorption of such employees, the IOC have also considered relaxation of minimum educational qualifications in favour of these employees.

#### **Reduction of Working Hours in Factories and Mines to solve Unemployment**

3671. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total working hours daily in the factories and mines in India; and

(b) whether there is any proposal before Government for reduction of the working hours as one of the solution for reducing unemployment?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) :** (a) Under the Factories Act, 1948 and the Mines Act, 1952 the daily hours of work in the case of adult workers are not to exceed nine hours (eight

hours in the case of those employed below-ground in mines).

(b) No such proposal is under consideration, at present.

**Stoppage of Mineral Concessions in Goa**

**3672. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has issued an order to stop certain mineral concessions that were given in Goa;

(b) if so, for which minerals and the date on which these orders were issued; and

(c) the names of the parties in Goa to whom such concessions were granted and the dates on which each of these concessions was granted for the three months preceding the date of the aforesaid order?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) :** (a) and (b). Yes Sir. In order to facilitate the exploration work proposed to be done by the Geological Survey of India, the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu was asked on 9-7-1969 not to grant mineral concessions for bauxite in the territory to private parties, till completion of the investigation.

(c) The information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the House, on receipt.

**Copper deposit in Tamil Nadu**

**3673. SHRI BHUVARAHAN:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken on the report submitted by the Geological Survey of

India about the rich deposit of copper at Mamondur in South Arcot of Tamil Nadu State;

(b) whether there is any proposal to exploit the copper deposit there and if so, when the work will be started; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) :** (a) As a result of investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India, reserves of 9 lakh tonnes of ore analysing 0.63% Cu, 2% Pb and 2.73% Zn were indicated. As the available reserves are not large enough to be exploited individually, the State Government of Tamil Nadu, under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme, has taken up further prospecting in the area for proving additional reserves. The United Nations Development Programme is contemplating geophysical exploration by the induced polarisation method for locating parallel hidden deposits, if any, in the area. The final report on these investigations by the United Nations Development programme is awaited.

(b) The question of exploitation can be considered only after the results of the investigations contemplated for proving additional reserves are obtained.

(c) Does not arise.

**Occupation of a Part of Dum Dum Aerodrome by Refugees from Bangla Desh**

**3674. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :**

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :**

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

(a) whether a large number of Bangla Desh refugees have occupied a part of Dum Dum aerodrome;

(b) whether this will endanger any possible distress-landing for any air craft; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide alternative centre for the Bangla Desh refugees?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) These refugees being shifted to alternative sites. Actually some thirty thousand of them have already been moved to the Mana Group of Camps (Madhya Pradesh)

**Return of Defective Rs-09 Tractors in Andhra Pradesh**

**3675. SHRI GANGA REDDY :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the Number of defective RS-09 tractors taken back in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether full cost of the tractor is refunded; and

(c) whether the refund of cost is in cash or not?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :** (a) The Andhra Pradesh State Agro-Industries Corporation has reported that 21 modified and 20 unmodified RS-09 tractors have been surrendered so far.

(b) Cost of the Tractor has not been refunded so far.

(c) Does not arise.

**Working of Steel Plants under Hindustan Steel, Limited**

**3675. SHRI ACHAI SINGH :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the date from which Hindustan Steel Limited is in operation?

(b) the name and number of plant, with the names of their Chairman, under the Hindustan Steel Limited; and

(c) the total amount invested in each plant so far?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) :** (a) Hindustan Steel Limited was incorporated on the 19th January, 1954.

(b) and (c). The names of the plants under Hindustan Steel Limited, the names of their General Managers and the Capital Expenditure incurred thereon upto 31-3-1971 are given below:

Plant	General Manager	*Capital expenditure up to 31-3-1971 (Rs./crores)
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1. Bhilai Steel Plant Shri G. Jagatpathi	401.76
2. Rourkela Steel Plant Shri R. P. Singha	405.72
3. Fertilizer Plant Rourkela	21.42
4. Durgapur Steel Plant Maj. Gen. B. P. Wadhera	274.25
5. Aloy Steels Plant Durgapur Dr. A. K. Bose	63.34

\*The capital expenditure for the year 1970-71 included in these figures is provisional as accounts for the year 1970-71 have not yet been finalised.

**Area Development Programme for  
Expansion of Agriculture**

**3677. SHRI BHUVARAHAN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) the main features of the Area Development Programme for expansion of agriculture, State-wise;
- (b) how much amount has been set apart for this purpose for Tamil Nadu State; and
- (c) the places being selected in each State ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :** (a) and (c). Two kinds of area Development Programmes have been undertaken so far and their salient features are explained below :--

1. An integrated development programme in some of the newly developed irrigated project areas with a Plan provision of Rs. 15 crores (Rs. 1.5 crores for each of the selected command areas) has been undertaken during the Fourth Five Year Plan with a view to utilise the irrigation potential to the optimum. Under this programme, regulated markets would be located at suitable centres and all weather roads built to link them up with the surrounding areas. The Expenditure on these items would be met from the Central Sector and the schemes would be executed

through the States concerned. Before any command area becomes eligible for inclusion in the above mentioned programme, the State Government concerned has to agree to arrange for all other necessary services and inputs, e.g.:

- (a) Improved administrative arrangements,
- (b) Soil Survey,
- (c) Land levelling and land shaping.
- (d) Determination of proper irrigation practices and drainage requirements.
- (e) Cropping patterns.
- (f) Consolidation of holdings.
- (g) Provision of inputs i.e., credit, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and agricultural machinery.
- (h) Building up of an adequate research base.
- (i) Extension and farmers' education and training.
- (j) Planning of towns and new urban centres around Mandi towns.
- (k) Processing industries.
- (l) Supplemental irrigation through exploitation of ground-water.
- 2. For the present the following areas have been included in this programme : -

<i>State</i>	<i>Command area</i>
1	2
1. Bihar	Kosi Command
2. Andhra Pradesh	Nagarjunasagar and Pochampad Commands.
3. Mysore	Tungabhadra Command.

1	2
4. Rajasthan	Rajasthan Canal Command.
5. Gujarat	Mahi-Kadana Command.
6. Madhya Pradesh	Tawa command.
7. Tamil Nadu	Cauvery Command.
8. West Bengal	Kangsabati Command.
9. Maharashtra	Jayakwadi Stage I.
II. Agricultural Development Programmes with technical and material assistance from the Government of Federal Republic of Germany are in operation in Mandi and Kangra Districts of Himachal Pradesh, Nilgiris District of Tamil Nadu and Almora District of Uttar Pradesh. These are area development programmes with emphasis on mixed farming including <i>inter alia</i> food and fodder cultivation, soil conservation, development of horticulture, farm mechanisation, development of animal husbandry, dairying, etc. and also development of infra-structure such as creation of irrigation facilities, construction of godowns, development of marketing and strengthening of training facilities for agricultural personnel and farmers.	construction/improvement and market yards have recently been sanctioned for this area.

The Indo-German Nilgiris Development Project is also located in Tamil Nadu and is receiving technical and material assistance from the Government of Federal Republic of Germany, through the Government of India. The amount of funds depend upon the nature and volume of Technical aid items mutually agreed upon from time to time.

**Condition of Bangla Desh Refugees  
in Meghalaya**

**3678. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY:**  
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether large number of Bangla Desh evacuees have taken shelter in the State of Meghalaya who are not adequately looked after, in spite of specific directions of the Government of India.

(b) if so, the number of those evacuees and the arrangements made for their rations and other necessities;

(c) whether Meghalaya Government are not allowing the evacuees to leave camps for their relations residing in other States, who are eager to take them with all responsibilities; and

An area development programme with assistance from the Government of Japan has also been undertaken in the Kolaba District of Maharashtra for promotion of Agricultural production through intensive farm planning, facilities for inputs, field guidance and custom service for the farmers in the area and by development of production potential by including such activities as land shaping, crop development, irrigation development, farm mechanisation and processing of paddy.

(b) As will be observed from above, Cauvery Command area in Tamil Nadu is at present included in the integrated area development programme and is eligible for a central assistance of Rs. 1.5 crores during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Schemes costing Rs. 1.50 crores relating to road

(d) whether Government have received any such complaints and if so, their reaction thereto ?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) :** (a) No, Sir. The State Government are looking after the refugees properly according to the directions issued by the Central Government.

(b) As on 22.6.71 2,54,927 persons in Meghalaya and out of these 2,39,800 persons were in camps. Arrangements have been made for supply of rations and other necessities to inmates of the Camps.

(c) and (d). Yes. Some complaints have been received in this regard. According to the provisions contained in Section 3 of the Foreigners Act, 1946 all refugees from East Bengal are required to be registered on their entry into India and they are issued temporary residence permits for a period of three months in the first instance. Normally they are not allowed to leave the place where they are registered. In exceptional circumstances however, the State Governments are authorised to relax this condition and allow them to move out.

12.00 Hrs.

**RE : FLOODS IN KERALA AND OTHER MATTERS**

**DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam) :** May I respectfully sumit that I just now got a communication from the Government of Kerala regarding the devastation and havoc caused by heavy floods in the recent past. I understand similar devastations are taking place in U. P. and Bihar also. So, I request you to arrange a discussion on this issue.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I could do nothing on my own, except to allow a calling attention motion. If you want a discussion on it, that will go to the Business Advisory Committee. I will call the Business Advi-

sory Committee on Monday next. The discussion on sugar and the discussion on floods, these are two important subjects pending. We will try to find time sometime. We may have to sit even after 6 p.m.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :** We read the newspapers and the Minister also reads them. When there are certain important matters, the Minister should realise its gravity and make a statement *suo-moto*. Why should he wait for a calling attention? We know your limitations. You cannot agree to more than one calling attention on a day. I request you to ask the Minister.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have already asked the Minister.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Please direct the Minister to make a statement on Yahya Khan's statement. The Americans have started sending further shipments of arms to Pakistan. They have said they will not stop. I would request the Minister to make a statement on that also.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) :** I want to make a respectful submission.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You are worried about the appointment of Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray. You sent me a letter. I cannot give any ruling on how certain portfolios should be distributed. I sent that letter to the Prime Minister. They have appointed a Minister; they have not done anything bad.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) :** If it is *ultra vires* the Constitution?

**MR. SPEAKER :** You know the constitutional side as well as I do. Can I give any ruling on that?

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** I have not asked for your ruling. I want to raise the matter on the floor of the House as the

watchman of the Constitution. It is constitutionally and legally improper—this appointment; and this cannot be done. It appears he has already started functioning. He can do so only on the advice of the Home Ministry. How can a person illegally appointed, *ultra vires* the Constitution start functioning? I wanted to raise the point.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry; it is the prerogative of the Prime Minister to allocate business among the Ministers.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : It can be done through Presidential notification, not a Prime Ministerial order.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already sent this to the Prime Minister for her views.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (सुरेना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज की कार्यसूची जो है वह हिन्दी में नहीं मिली है। कुछ दिनों से ऐसा देखा गया जा रहा है कि हिन्दी के प्रति बड़ी उपेक्षा बरती जा रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इसका पता कर लूंगा। आम तौर से ऐसा नहीं होता है।

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka) : You have said that you have remitted this to the Prime Minister to indicate her views on the subject. When will that be? This matter should be clarified earlier, whatever views the Government may have.....(interruptions)

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : You have sent the letter to the Prime Minister who is the offending party. The House must discuss it.

MR. SPEAKER : I can not do anything in this matter.

12.08 Hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF TUNGABHADRA STEEL PRODUCTS LTD.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (1) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited, for the year 1969-70.
- (2) Annual Report of the Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-548/71]

##### REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL SEEDS CORPORATION AND DELHI ROLLER MILLS WHEAT PRODUCTS PRICE CONTROL (2ND AMD.) ORDER.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : 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 National Seeds Corporation Limited New Delhi, for the year 1969-70.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-549/71]

[*Shri Annasabhe P. Shinde*]

(2) A copy of the Delhi Roller Mills Wheat Products (Ex-mill and Retail) Price Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 943-A in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 1971, under subsection (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-567/71*]

—  
12.09 Hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1971-72—**  
Contd.

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION—Contd.**

**MR. SPEAKER:** For the demands for grants of this Ministry, we have about an hour at our disposal. How much time would the hon. Minister take ?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR):** About an hour, because so many points have been raised.

**MR. SPEAKER :** He may better start now.

**SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR:** I am grateful to the hon. Member for their participation in the debate and for the informed criticism that they have made. Many of the criticisms are in fact as much mine as the theirs. Before however I proceed to own up or answer individual points which I shall do a little later, may I say a few words by way of setting the current labour situation in perspective. I think it is necessary to bear in mind that we are almost in a state of emergency. That there has been no formal proclamation to this effect makes little difference to the stark realities of the situation. We are facing an invasion on our economy. The influx of millions from across the borders is much more than a human problem or even a political one.

In their desperate bid to establish control over the people of Bangla Desh, the military rulers of Pakistan are seeking also to disorganise our economy. In a situation like this, our response must be one of determination and disciplined action. One recalls with pride the people's reaction to similar situations in 1962 and 1965. When hostilities were started by our neighbours, the whole country reacted with firmness and determination and oneness of purpose. There was an almost miraculous transformation of the industrial scene. Conflict gave place to unity of endeavour. The present emergency demands no less. If we are to see our economy safely through the crisis created by events in the neighbouring State, the minimum we can do is to keep it free from strife at least for the duration of the crisis. This places a special obligation on all of us, Government, employers and workers. Self seeking is out and all must act in a spirit of self-discipline. There must be no hold-up in production. This is the way to counter the designs of the desperate man of Islamabad, and this is the way to honour our pledge of solidarity with the people of Bangla Desh.

Coming to the annual report, as I said earlier, quite a number of suggestions and criticisms were offered. I will just touch some of the points in general and later on, as some hon. Members naturally expect, I will try to touch individual points or matters brought before this house during the course of the debate.

The annual report placed before the house presents a grim picture of mounting loss through industrial disputes. The latest figures relate to 1970. But in 1971 we are in a different world. Can we afford such a loss in the present critical situation? This is not to say that the workers' right should be curtailed or whittled down in anyway, but the leadership of the working

class has to realise that whatever the workers' grievances and there are genuine grievances—the times are such that any action that holds up production is action against the national interest. The employers also must act with understanding and insight. Resort to closures has been for too frequent, throwing thousands into unemployment. The other day I gave figures. It comes to about two lakh people thrown out of jobs because of closures. I am giving rough figures.

There may be cases beyond the control of managements which at times compel the concerns to close, but often enough, closure also is employed as a weapon in industrial conflict. This must stop. There again are occasions when closures result from malpractices of managements. Such managements must be brought to book. Whenever closure becomes inevitable, it should be preceded by appropriate notice. We shall certainly take steps to ensure that a bad employment situation is not made worse by the actions of self-seeking managements.

This point was raised by several hon. Members, particularly Dr. Ranen Sen, Shri S.M. Banerjee, Mr. Pandey and others. I would like to assure them that this question will be taken up in the next tripartite meeting, and appropriate measures with the full co-operation of all the parties concerned will be taken to see that closures that take place at the present juncture without proper notice and rendering lakhs of people jobless are stopped.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA** (Serampore) : Then you are not going to bring in any legislation in this respect ?

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR** : The position is, whatever steps we take, they are finalised in a tripartite meeting with the consensus, therefore, in the next tripartite, this issue will be taken up and appropriate measures will be taken.

**SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur)** : The Indian Cotton Mills Federation have already threatened to close down the mills.

**SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR** : I have seen that threat. A part from textile industry, I have some instances before me where unless State Governments guarantee some financial accommodation, factories are threatened to be closed. Some have already been closed. Therefore, we will have to go in depth into this aspect to avoid closures.

On the general question of industrial relations and settlement of industrial disputes, a public debate has been going on for quite some time. The house is aware that specific recommendations in this regard were made by the National Commission on labour. These were processed through the National Tripartite, but important sections of the labour movement expressed their reservation. We had naturally to explore all possibilities of securing the widest possible measure of acceptability for these proposals. I am happy to say that the latest dialogue I had in May last with the trade union leaders and leaders of industry has been fruitful. We are nearer to a resolution of some of the contentious issues in this field. There is a discernible change in the attitude of trade union leaders. The employers are also willing to reciprocate. What is most heartening is that a move for trade union unity is underway. I am hopeful that when we meet in the national tripartite next time, sometime in August, it will be possible to come to concrete conclusions on issues like recognition of unions, and machinery for dispute settlement, which have proved intractable so far. Some trade union leaders also have mentioned to me that the present structure of the tripartite must be reconsidered. That issue also will be taken up when we meet next in tripartite.

At present, employers' representatives on the tripartite come from private industry. A suggestion has been made by the public sector managements that managements of

[Shri R.K. Khadilkar]

public sector undertakings should also be invited for these deliberations. This also will be given due consideration.

The workers' grievance regarding the constant erosion of their real earnings due to rising prices is a genuine one. But a lasting solution does not lie wholly in the upward adjustment of wages. We have reached a stage where a continuous rise in real wages can be sustained only through corresponding rise in productivity. In the matter of adjustment of wages to price rise, the workers employed in the organised sector have not lost as much as those in the less organised sectors. It would not be correct to hold that the vital sections of workers who are mostly employed in the modern sector of the industry have been losing all along and losing more than other sections of the community because of rising prices. The statistics that we have seem to indicate that the real wages of the workers in factories have remained more or less steady during the last few years. If neutralisation has not been complete, it has been very nearly so. For mine workers the neutralisation seems to have been more than complete. There are differences of degree in different industries but the basic fact is that the industrial workers employed in the modern sector of economy are not the worst victims of the price rise. Other classes have suffered more. Shri Chandrika Prasad referred to this yesterday. The unorganised sector, particularly the agricultural labourers and others have suffered more. That also should be borne in mind. When one takes into account the fact that only a small minority of workers are employed in organised industries, the vast majority being employed in agriculture and allied occupations, one realises that a great mass of workers, who do not have the benefit of wage adjustments to price rise,

is suffering much more and the income gap between the workers in the modern sector and the unorganised sector has widened. All this is not to argue that the industrial workers do not have a case. That is not my point. I am just explaining how this gap has widened. Questions like income policy and wage policy should be considered afresh and in detail by the Planning Commission, as that is the most appropriate forum for that. My plea is only for seeing things in perspective and with forbearance, particularly in the abnormal situation in which the country is placed today.

There has been some discussion on the question of bonus also. That issue was raised by several members during the debate-both the quantum of bonus and coverage of the bonus laws.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : Change the Bonus Act.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I have already decided to cover even those industries in the public sector which were hitherto outside the purview of the law.

SHRI S M BANERJEE: Will it cover railways, defence and P&T ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I cannot say that off hand. I will bring fresh legislation when the House will get an opportunity to review the entire situation.

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal) : Will the railway workers get the benefit of the Bonus Act because of the change which you contemplate ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: At present only the competitive sector is covered by the Bonus Act. The proposal is that the non-competitive sector must also be brought under the purview of the Act.

The point of view of both the workers and the management is before us. As I said earlier, we are going to review the whole position in consultation with the parties concerned.

Hon. Members are rightly agitated over the question of the provident fund arrears. Employers not only default in paying their own contribution to the worker's provident fund but they also sometimes fail to credit to the fund the workers' contribution which they have deducted from the wages of the workers. It is true that this contribution is ultimately made good to the workers through a special reserve fund which the provident fund authorities have set up. Nevertheless, these are very reprehensible practices of employers and we are determined to put an end to them. We have already prepared legislative proposals which provide for deterrent penal action against employers who fail continuously to credit the provident fund contribution in good time. We hope to bring proposals before the House as soon as possible.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:**  
The same is the case with ESI contribution.

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR :** I am coming to that. Now I shall touch on some of the points raised yesterday.

Our experiment with the scheme of the worker's participation in management has not hitherto been much of a success. We now propose to have the workers' representative in the board of management of the undertaking in the public sector. The workers' representative as director will be nominated from among the actual workers of the undertaking. So far the nominees of the particular trade union were there. Now the proposal is that the workers themselves will be nominated to the Board of Directors. In the case of the nationalised banks the law already

provides for the appointment of such employee directors. Similar steps would be taken in respect of other public undertakings and once the question of recognition of trade unions is settled on the basis of agreement we have every hope that this experiment will yield results. Here I may point out that when we want to appoint a worker, a shop man, on the Board of Directors, it is the responsibility of the trade unions to see that the proper person is nominated, because this nomination is not just a glorified presence given to the worker on the Board. He must be effectively functioning and his function is that of a watchdog. He must keep in the view the entire policy regarding banking, steel or any other public sector undertaking and as a watchdog he should see that when certain proposals are brought before the Directors the objective is not lost sight of. I would like to appeal to all the trade union leaders here to cooperate in this measure as it would benefit the workers and will give new shape to the entire production machinery.

**श्री हुकम चंद कछवाया :** (मुरेना) जिस क्षेत्र में चार पाँच यूनियनें काम करती हैं, वहां आप क्या करेंगे ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मिनिस्टर साहब बहुत ओब्लाइंजिंग हैं। सब चांजों का जवाब देते हैं लेकिन आप डिवेट को चलने दीजिए।

**SHRI S.M. BANERJEE:** Where there are the three or four unions what will happen there? If one member is to be taken on the Board how it will be decided?

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR:** Mr. Banerjee I would like to point out you are trying to shirk the responsibility which now you have to shoulder, because there is quarrel about the methods of representation, whether by ballot or by verification. Then what should be the role of minority section?

All these questions will have to be seriously considered by the trade union leadership in this country if they want to see that the representation on the Board is more effective and purposeful.

Further, it should be borne in mind that adopting the procedure of election by ballot will not solve the problem. I would invite their cooperation. For example, Minister of Steel has announced that he would like to appoint two directors on the Steel Board. There is negotiating machinery where all unions are represented. Therefore I would like to appeal to the trade union leaders that they should give serious thought and find out a by method which their representation in the interests of working classes made effective. He is not there to ventilate trade union grievances. His role is very effective representation in the general interest.

There has been a demand for extending the protection available under the Industrial Disputes Act to other groups, like those working in hospitals, in teaching institutions, etc. The recommendation of the National Commission on Labour in this regard has already been processed through the tripartite. Further action will follow. I have received a number of representations from hospital workers unions and teacher's unions and solicitors' employees unions. Some Members have referred to the problem of agricultural labour. I shall not take shelter behind the plea that the improvement of their lot is the responsibility of the State Governments.

The fact is that the very magnitude of the problem has baffled even modest efforts at solution. It is only when agriculture is reorganised, agricultural production and productivity start steadily rising and rural industries get modernised that a real solution of the problem of agricultural labour will be possible. I think, the Green Revolution is one of the potent factors that will eventually transform the

labour scene in the countryside. It is possible that agriculture will partake more and more of the character of plantations. Meanwhile, I would invite the leaders of trade unions to lend a helping hand to agricultural workers in establishing their own authentic organisation.

Concern has been expressed over the hardship suffered by the contract labour. The newly enacted law on contract labour has already been brought into force. When the preliminaries are completed and the enforcing machinery is placed in position both at the Centre and in the States, contract labour will receive the protection which it has hitherto lacked.

I fully share the concern expressed by hon. Members over the unsolved problem of unemployment and underemployment. It is common knowledge that whatever progress we were able to make during the first three Plans has been negated by the rapid growth of population. If we look at the figures, we find that during the course of the first three Plans, total employment opportunities were provided to 3,15,00,000. Because of drought in the year 1966, 1967 and 1968 and some recession later on, this problem has become a little more acute:

One of the main issues before the country during the last general election was expansion of employment opportunities. The House is aware of the programmes that have been put into operation. Basically, however, the question of employment creation is the same as the question of activating the economy and it is in this sphere that efforts are thwarted by the untoward development across the border.

This is a sort of a general survey covering basic and important points that were placed before this House during the debate. I would now like to touch upon some of the points made by hon. Members. I am very glad that Professor V. K. R. V. Rao

has started taking interest in problems of Labour. It is very good.

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar) :** That means, he was not interested earlier.

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR :** He has mentioned two or three things. First I will dispose of some good suggestions which require a little more thought. He made a suggestion, a very good suggestion, of establishment of a workers' university. I would like him to prepare a scheme and submit it for our consideration because with his very long experience in the academic world he will be able to guide us. He also suggested that the university should be called the NM Joshi University. He was, as we know, one of the pioneers in the labour movement; if I may say so, he was the father of the Indian labour movement in a way and he deserves such an institution in his name to be started. I hope, this suggestion will not remain here and Dr. Rao will come forward with a concrete proposal. We will give consideration to it.

**DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO (Bellary) :** Set up a group. That is what I had said.

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR :** The second suggestion he had made was for a socio-economic survey of the displaced persons who have come to India during the Bangla Desh movement. Here I must caution him. Such a survey would be useful provided we are considering them as refugees in this country permanently. We are not. When we are determined to send them back and not to give an impression even to them that they are likely to settle in this country—we will send them back as early as possible—I don't think this suggestion will have any effect so far as the current problem is concerned. On the contrary, it may give a wrong impression

because there are certain things which we, by our observations, do seek for ourselves. But the socioeconomic survey is a composition showing age groups and all other factors will come and I don't think I will be able to do anything in the matter. So, I don't welcome this suggestion.

He mentioned certain problems regarding training facilities and the functioning of the Employment Exchanges and certain malpractices. I may point out to Prof. Rao that so far as the management of Employment Exchanges is concerned, it is with the States. I know there are certain malpractices to which he referred. But, on one point, I would like to tell him that we are doing a better job and are given better skills to those who are employed and to those who are seeking employment. There is an institution—I would not take much time of the House to give this information.

**The Central Training Institutes for Instructors (CTIs) :** Amongst the substantial achievements of the Labour Ministry, perhaps one of the most significant, even if it may appear to be comparatively unobtrusive, is the establishment of an extensive vocational training programme throughout the country to train workers at different levels of skill, according to the requirements of the industry.

The primary requirement for the successful implementation of this programme was the training of craft instructors. Seven Central Training Institutes for Instructors (CTIs) have been established for this purpose with about 1200 training places. They are located at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, Ludhiana, Kanpur and new Delhi, the last one being for women instructors only. Apart from training fresh instructors for the ITIs as well as private ones the CTIs also conduct refresher training courses to bring the existing instructors up-to-date with new processes and training techniques. They also re-train instruc-

[Shri R. K. Khadilkar]  
 etors from one skill to another. Special courses to suit the requirements of industry are conducted as well, although I am sorry to say that industry has not taken much advantage of the training facilities in the CTIs. The CTIs also give practical training to graduates and diploma-holders in engineering for one year, under the practical training scheme of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services. This has been well appreciated.

The expertise gained by us in the training of instructors has been recognised abroad also and so far, we have trained over 800 persons both as craftsmen and craft instructors from 21 countries. Outsiders are also taking advantage of these training courses. So, the hon. Member's suggestion has been put into practice and it is bearing fruits.

Now, there is another point. Dr. Ranen Sen mentioned about closures. I don't think I will again have to go into it.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :**  
 You have not dealt with it satisfactorily.

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR :** Hon. Shri Chandrika Prasad dealt with agricultural labourers and rural unemployment problem. I have also dealt with that.

Hon. Shri R.N. Sharma said that the Central Implementation and Evaluation Committee is not meeting frequently.....

**SHRI S.M. BANERJEE :** What about the implementation of Wage Boards' awards for electricity workers ?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :**  
 (Rajapur) : Sir, in regard to the Alcock Ashdown, if the Government makes some one from their cadre available to take up the responsibility of Administrator, then the liquidation of the concern can be prevented. The matter is already before the High Court.

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR :** I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Member as to what has happened in Alcock Ashdown as well as Mc Kinnon Mackinzie. Some of the representatives of the workers met me and because of the speculative element which got hold of these concerns, they have taken out the profits and showed these concerns as losing ones. I am told that the Maharashtra Government is taking some steps. I will keep a track of it.

**SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar) :** The State Bank of India had advanced Rs. 100 lakhs to the Alcock Ashdown and the Maharashtra Bank has given Rs. 50 lakhs. The State Bank of India can have an Administrator appointed and he should take over this concern. This is an engineering concern. It is working at Bhavnagar also. The workers are thrown out of employment. I have come to know that orders are issued for investigation, but, meanwhile, an administrator should be appointed. I have mentioned this in my speech also.

**SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR :** It is not so easy to take over the concern, in the existing situation. But, as I said, the State Government has taken some interest and I am also pursuing. On what would be the outcome, I am not in a position to say just now; but, it has not escaped our notice. That I can assure the hon. Member.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** If you provide a proper person from your cadre to take the responsibility of the Administrator, then the liquidation of the concern can be prevented and the problem can be solved. It need not be left to Maharashtra Government.

**SHRI P. M. MEHTA :** Finance Ministry can do it. They can ask the State Bank of India to appoint the Administrator.

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR :** I have taken note of your suggestion. Beyond that I cannot say anything.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :** What is the role of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation to take over closed factories and help sick mills? There is a Committee of which Mr. B. B. Ghosh is the Chairman and certain industrialists are also there. Has there been any decision taken to take over closed factories and helping sick mills? I want to know what is its role.

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR :** This suggestion should go to the Industrial Development Department. We are concerned only from the point of view of employment.

Mr. R.N. Sharma made one point and I would like to reply to him.

The Central Implementation and Evaluation Committee held its first meeting on September 20, 1958. 19 meetings of the Committee have been held so far. The next meeting of the Committee is being held on August 4, 1971. The 19th meeting was held on November 25, 1970. The Committee at its third meeting held on April 25, 1960, did decide that 'in future the Central I & E Committee should meet at least once a quarter'. The Committee at its 15th meeting held in August, 1967, decided that it should meet at least thrice a year. It has, however, not been possible for the Central I&E Committee to hold its meeting once a quarter or thrice a year during the last several years, for a variety of reasons.

In fact, the Committee could hold only one meeting each during the year 1962, 1963, 1964, etc. I need not give you all the details, but I would say, I have taken note of the point and I shall see that these things are improved.

**SHRI S.M. BANERJEE :** The demand of the employees of the I&E which were pending for long has been settled due to your kind and timely intervention. In the matter of J&K Rayon, the workers have accepted the arbitration of the Chief

Minister, U.P. But the company has rejected that. You are in the picture and we would request you to kindly help in this matter.

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR :** It is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. In several cases, I must say, also our conciliation machinery has intervened effectively during the last 2 months. Mr. Banerjee knows very well how in IEL and ICI concerns, due to closure, the country has lost Rs. 4 crores, and with great difficulty we have brought that strike to an end.

In this case, I had a talk with the Chief Minister and he said he will settle the matter. But, the latest position, I am told, is that the Management is not prepared to accept him as an Arbitrator. I will have to find out what the position is.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** The Chief Minister of UP has agreed to become the arbitrator. The workers' organisation of JK Rayons has also agreed to it and they have accepted it. But the JK management is so arrogant that they are defying the Chief Minister. The Centre has given more than a crore of rupees to JK Rayons. Can the hon. Minister not compel them and see that they accept the arbitration of the Chief Minister? After all, the Chief Minister is not the union president. I hope the hon. Minister will intervene in the matter.

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR :** If the Chief Minister reports failure, it will be possible for us. I may mention here that the union representatives came to me and gave me a sort of assurance that 'if you appeal to us, we will immediately join work without any condition', but I was somewhat helpless and I could not do anything and it was very difficult for me.

One point raised by Shri R. N. Sharma was about the Central Wage Board on coal

[Shri R. K. Khadilkar]

mines. The Central Wage Board on the coal mining industry recommended the introduction of a gratuity scheme for workers in coal mines to be financed by the levy of a cess on despatches of coal. At the meeting of the Industrial Committee on coal mining held in November, 1969, Government announced its acceptance in principle of the need for such a scheme. The question of financing the proposed scheme has been under consideration in consultation with the Ministries and Departments concerned. The Government of India was requested in May, 1971—because the matter was taken to the Cabinet—to approve of the proposal for financing of the gratuity scheme by the levy of a cess as recommended by the wage board. The Cabinet has desired that the matter should be examined further in consultation with the Finance Ministry, having regard to the principle that gratuity is a liability of the employers. Further action is being taken accordingly.

SHRI R. N. SHARMA (Dhanbad) : It has been under consideration since 1967.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I may mention that it has reached a final stage. We have taken up the matter to the Cabinet and only a small difference of opinion was there. After this consultation, the scheme will be finalised.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY (Hazaribagh) : If this is the speed of consideration, I do not know what will happen. We may have even to wait even for the next wage board award.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Shri R. N. Sharma had also mentioned that the minimum attendance qualification for payment of attendance bonus to workers in coal mines has not yet been removed as recommended by the wage board. I would like to point out that this was not a unanimous recommendation of the wage board. The matter was considered by the Industrial Committee on Coal mining at

its meeting held in November, 1969. The conclusion reached was that the present condition regarding the minimum attendance needed to be reconsidered with a view to this requirement being dispensed with. The Department of Mines and Metals and the Ministry of Finance are not agreeable to the proposal on the ground that this would result in increase in absenteeism. The Department of Labour and Employment does not subscribe to this view and the matter has been referred back to the Cabinet for decision.

SHRI R. N. SHARMA : That means that anybody can veto the decision of the wage board.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : We are taking up the matter at the Cabinet level. What else can we do?

SHRI R. N. SHARMA : By a recent notification, some more disqualifications have been added, which were not there before.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I shall examine it.

Dr. Kailas had raised a question regarding the ESI corporation. The facts given by him are totally wrong. I shall give the correct position, even if it might take a little time to give the figures; the House should not get a wrong impression from what he has said, and I am sure that he also will appreciate what the correct position is.

I do not think I should go into the details of the capitation fee question, because there is a demand by the panel doctors that it should be further increased. The last increment was Rs. 2.5 and they are getting now Rs. 20, but they are not satisfied. I am seized of the matter. I do not know what steps we shall take, keeping in view the financial position of the corporation.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE** : How many new hospitals are going to be constructed?

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR** : I shall be coming to all that, the number of hospitals, the number of beds in hospitals, how much of funds are lying idle and so on.

It is not correct to say that not even five per cent of the amount recovered as contribution is being spent on benefits. On the contrary, more than 90 per cent of the income is spent on providing cash and medical service to the insured workers. A little less than half is spent on providing medical benefits.

It is correct that reservation charges at the rate of Rs. 12 per bed per day are paid to the private and Government hospitals where beds have been reserved for ESI purposes in Bombay. In every State the rates vary. The amount of Rs. 12 was suggested by the Government of Maharashtra, and it was agreed to by the Corporation. The State Government has not proposed any enhancement. At the same time, it is felt that the comparison of costs with the MGM and other Government hospitals is not appropriate as the standards of services rendered in different institutions are not the same.

In Bombay proper, the number of T. B. beds reserved in Government and other hospitals is 565. According to the latest expert opinion, T. B. can now be effectively treated by domiciliary treatment. The number of T. B. beds at present available is not, therefore, inadequate.

The surplus available is Rs. 4.56 crores which represents the normal working cash balance required for about 400 local offices spread over the country for making payments on account of cash benefits to the workers. The Corporation owed, as on 31-3-1971, to the State Governments Rs. 7.48 crores on account of expenditure incurred by them on medical benefits.

During the future years, the Corporation has to build up surpluses to wipe out this deficit. From 1-4-1970 the increase of 0.5 per cent in the Employer's Special Contribution is being utilised for clearing past liabilities.

The Corporation had, as on 31-3-1971, earmarked and committed reserve funds to the extent of Rs. 16.96 crores. These represent mainly special reserves created for payment of permanent disablement benefits to insured employees dependents benefits payable to the dependents of insured employees who lost their lives due to employment injuries and for meeting the liabilities on account of pension and provident fund of the employees of the Corporation.

So, the impression created by my hon. friend Dr. Kailash is totally incorrect.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE** : What about the demands of the ESI and provident fund employees?

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR** : I do not think in the general discussion anything can be said about them.

**SHRI RAJA KULKARNI** (Bombay--North East) : What about man-days lost?

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR** : Shri Banerjee referred to the recommendations of the wage board on hotels and restaurants and said they should be implemented. He also referred to the non implementation of the recommendations of the Electricity Wage Board.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE** : The Board has made a recommendation, and I have made a suggestion. What are you going to do? The strike is going on in every hotel, and we cannot go to any restaurant.

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR** : Was it a statutory Board? What can we do about it?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE** : I never asked you not to make it statutory. How am I responsible?

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR** : I assure him I will look into the matter. So far as the Delhi Hotel workers are concerned, some persons have met me and it is difficult for me to say anything at the present moment.

**DR. RANEN SEN** : The employers are refusing to pay them 16 months due.

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR** : These are some of the points. The other points have been taken note of and I shall try to write to them on these matters. One point was about the national minimum wage. This is an important issue. It is true that a vast majority of the labour force in the country has been working under sweated conditions and hence the fixation and enforcement of a national minimum wage suggests itself as an answer to this problem. However the National Labour Commission had considered this matter and came to the conclusion that a national minimum wage is neither feasible nor desirable but a regional minimum wage could be notified for the different homogenous regions in each State. This recommendation will be taken up with the State Governments for early implementation so that in the light of the experience gained in this process the question of a national minimum wage could be examined for implementation.

Reference was made to railway porters. It is difficult for me to touch on all points. My friend Mr. Pandey referred to Rajnandgaon mills and other sick mills taken over by the Government. There are certain difficulties and I know that there is a corporation which is looking after it.

Controllers are appointed. But things are not as they should be. This is the

position. I shall see what I can do about it.

**SHRI R. N. SHARMA** : The Government must try to give legal shape to the wage board recommendations.

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR** : I have to conclude in five minutes. I have taken note of the points which the hon. Members have made.

**DR. RANEN SEN** : I raised one important point the award of the coal wage board; it is being flouted. What is the Government doing about it?

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR** : I must devote at least 5-10 minutes to the refugee side of my responsibility.

**SHRI S. B. GIRI** : Could the hon. Minister say something about the points raised about the Industrial Disputes Act and the Trade Union Act? These are important points. They are very fundamental issues.

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR** : Some of them are quite fundamental and they will be taken into consideration at the appropriate time. I cannot reply off hand to all the questions.

Coming to the refugee problem, I must make clear only one point. Shri Samar Guha made some statement regarding the rations we give them and said that salt, vegetables and fuel are not being supplied. That gives a wrong impression. I should like to give the correct position. According to the order issued by us cooked food is to be supplied to the refugees from East Bengal. In some places however it has been reported that due to administrative difficulties, dry rations instead of cooked food are issued. The Central Government's ceiling for supply of cooked food is Rs. 1/- per head per day in West Bengal and Rs. 1.10 per day per head in Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura.

This includes the cost of salt, vegetable and fuel.

15.00 hrs.

About the influx of refugees, all sorts of figures were quoted by him. They are not correct. I need not refer to his other suggestions. Now, on the question of the refugee problem, it was debated in this house on several occasions. Yesterday, my colleague, Shri Verma, also dealt with some of the aspects of the problem. I would like to make one observation before I conclude.

So far as the East Bengal refugees are concerned, the influx is, son etimes increasing and sometimes it is a little lower. But, on the whole, it is on the increase. As I have said earlier, our expectation is, during the course of the next few months, the figure might reach eight million. This is our expectation based on the present inflow.

**DR. RANEN SEN:** What is the present average?

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR :** As I said it is going up and down. If you like, I will give you the latest figure. I will give you the correct picture. As on 30-6-1971, the total is 63,73,816. If you want the break-up, for several States .....

**Dr. RANEN SEN :** This is registered. There are many who have not registered their names or who do not register their names in the camps,

**SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR :** There may be some who escape registration, but it would be very difficult—

**DR. RANEN SEN :** 10 lakhs.

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR :** It is very difficult. It is all guess-work or estimates. There may be a few thousands or it is a lakh, but not 10 lakhs. That is something which I cannot accept, because that is not possible.

As I said, we want to see these refugees return to their homeland. They are still citizens of Bangla Desh, and that has been admitted even by the Pakistan Government that they are still their citizens. When this issue was raised in the ILO Conference in Geneva, on behalf of their Government, their representative there, one Mr. Ahmed, the Labour Secretary, said categorically that they are citizens of Pakistan. With this admission, we should not try to give an impression as if they have come permanently to settle down in our country. As I said in the beginning, it is indeed a burden on our economy and it is disrupting our economy. In a situation like this, I cannot go further than this. As the Prime Minister has reiterated, the pressure of world opinion is there. Our determination, come what may, is that ultimately a situation will be created to see that they return to their homeland. Beyond that I do not think I should go.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** What are you doing to create those conditions?

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR :** As I said you must have seen from the world opinion that it is rallying round and our position is further strengthened because of the diplomatic move that we have taken. (interruption)

Whatever arrangements are made at the present juncture, there are certain deficiencies, and I would like to appeal to the hon. Members not to highlight them—because we have got to take immediate measures—and not to give an impression that they have come here to settle down permanently. Hon. Members should be cautious, moderate and modest in their criticism, and if there is any deficiencies they should bring them to our notice.

With these words, I conclude.

**श्री रामचंद्र विकल (बालपत्र) :** श्रीमत महोदय, मैं एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ। श्रीमत मंत्री जी ने आमसे कहा है कि उनके पाकिस्तान

## [श्री रामचन्द्र विकल]

का नागरिक मान लिया है और उससे आप भी सहमति प्रकट कर रहे हैं, तो क्या पाकिस्तान से उन के सानेनीने और दूसरी चीजों पर जो खबं हो रहा है, उसका मुझावजा मांग रहे हैं? दूसरे—वह बंगला देश कहते हैं, बंगला देश और पाकिस्तान सब को मिला देना चाहते हैं—इसको स्पष्ट कीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put the cut motions—Nos. 8, 10 to 14, 15, 22, 23 to 25, 26, 27, 28 to 36 and 38 to 40—to the House.

*The cut motions were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : The question is .

That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Demands Nos. 63, 67 and 132 relating to the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 64, 65 and 66 relating to the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation.

*The motion was adopted.*

[The motions for Demands for Grants, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.].

**Demand No. 63 Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,13,64,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation'."

**Demand No. 64 Director General, Mines Safety**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,89,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Director General, Mines Safety'."

**Demand No. 65. Labour and Employment**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,01,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

**Demand No. 66. Expenditure on Displaced Persons**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,64,97,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

**Demand No. 67. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,67,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be

granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation."

**Demand No. 132 Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,57,60,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of 'Labour and Rehabilitation'."

**MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES**

**MR. SPEAKER :** The house will now take up discussion and voting on demand Nos. 78 to 80 and 137 relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines for which 5 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the house who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

**Demand No. 78 Ministry of Steel and Mines**

**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion Moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,16,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Mines'."

**Demand No. 80 Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Mines.**

**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion Moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,07,61,000 including the sum already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of, other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Mines".

**Demand No. 137 Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Mines.**

**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion Moved.  
"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50 00, 5200 including the sums already voted on account.' for the relevant services be granted to the president to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect 'of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Mines'.

**Demand No. 79 Geological survey.**

**MR. SPEAKER :** Motion Moved.  
"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,32,99,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which well come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Geological Survey."

**SHRI KRISHNA HALDER (Ausgram) :** Sir, on the demands of this Ministry I would like to place before the House a few points. Steel is the major basic industry and I need not elaborate its importance. The target of steel production set by the Government from time to time was never fulfilled. The biggest public sector undertaking—Hindustan Steel Limited - holds a pivotal position in the sphere of economic and industrial development of our country. From that point of view, its successive failure to meet the requirement of steel is a matter of most serious concern. Even in 1969-70, import of iron and steel was to the tune of Rs. 81.01 crores.

To justify this failure it may be argued that we also export steel and also export iron ore. But does this cover up the failure of Hindustan Steel Limited or the Steel Ministers? When India's Engineering industry is demanding more and more steel, the public sector steel plants are unable to utilise more than 60 per cent of their capacities. While the Economic Survey says : Utilisation of installed capacity in steel during 1970-71 has been of the order of only 67 per cent against 71 per cent in the previous year. In the case of Public Sec.

[Shri Krishna Halder]

for steel plants, the utilisation was also as low as 59 per cent. Organisational deficiencies have held back progress in the heavy engineering sector. None of the Public Sector steel plants could reach their target of production, always working under capacity. As a result, we are still looking to foreign sources for our needs.

In West Bengal alone, out of about 260 closed Engineering factories affecting about 83,040 workers, a sizeable number of factories were closed because of the non-availability of the raw materials—mainly steel, and none was closed due to the so called 'Labour Trouble'—the bogey often raised by the Government and the employer.

Why the Public Sector steel plants could not achieve their targets? What is the reason behind it? Is it due to labour trouble? No, then what? The real reason for the miserable, criminal performance of the steel plants is the rotten and corrupt management of the plants. When I say this, you may say 'no'. I am quoting from the Pande Committee appointed by the Government of India. The Committee charged that the management are responsible for negligence in maintenance work and for other acts of commission. But the Government instead of taking strong action against those guilty officials, corrupt officials, protecting them and blaming the workers for the management's failure. The Government and its apologists are widely propagating that it is due to labour trouble and loss of labour productivity. This is the fault of the corrupt, inefficient management of these plants. Does the Government know all these facts? Yes. All these matters were brought before the Government so many times.

The Hindustan Steel Employees Union had submitted a long memorandum to the Government—"Truth behind all slander". The Pande Committee had submitted its report on the Hindustan Steel Plant. The Officers' Association of Durgapur Steel

Plant had submitted its memorandum to the Government about the same matter.

In a memorandum submitted to the Steel Minister, the Officers' Association of Durgapur Steel Plant has formally charged some of the top officials with gross negligence, holding them responsible for the serious imbalance in production, particularly in the Steel Melting Shop and Blast Furnace, and concealing the position from the Government by passing the blame on to labour unrest. The management has also concealed from the Government the sharply decreasing availability of locomotives and other production equipment as compared with 1968.

The Association has further charged the management with having no definite policy or rational plan for procurement and quality control of raw materials although these cost the plant no fewer than Rs. 22 crores a year. Here is a fine example of how the management is responsible for mismanaging the plant. The management have enabled two private suppliers of raw materials to avail themselves of 'bonus' payment for B. F. grade iron ore and lime stone supplies to the tune of Rs. 1.5 lakhs a month over the last ten years, making a clean gift of Rs. 18 million to the suppliers. Repeated requests for remedial measures have been ignored and now the contracts are likely to be renewed for a further long period. In addition to all this, the management freely buys non-scheduled supplies of raw materials at abnormally high prices, despite the extremely poor quality of such supplies, all in the name of coping with frequent 'crisis' even when the plant production has so far remained much below one million.

This state of affairs is not confined to Durgapur alone. It is known that in Bhilai, the ore supply is sub standard. The inefficiency of the Heavy Engineering Corporation and its management were also

exposed when the equipment supplied by them for a vital plant was found to be sub-standard. The inefficiency of the Heavy Engineering Corporation and its management were also exposed when the equipment supplied by them for a vital plant was found to be not according to specifications.

The mismanagement, corruption and jobbery of the public sector bureaucrats and the private contractors and capitalists in league with them are virtually ruining these plants. The combination of private owners and public sector bureaucrats is systematically defrauding the country. I will give one example to show how a top bureaucrat in the Durgapur steel plant indulged in corrupt looting practice. Ten wagons of scrap steel ingot was scheduled to be despatched to a Calcutta firm. A top official of the steel melting shop of Durgapur steel plant himself supervised loading of the wagons and despatched pure quality ingots in place of scrap ingot. This is what is happening in Durgapur. The Hindustan Steel Employees' Union (Durgapur) brought this matter to the notice of the Steel Minister in their letter dated 7th June 1971. I wish to ask the hon. Steel Minister what action he has taken on these complaints.

I will give another example; quoting the Economic Times of 3rd February; where it is stated :

"At the end of the Second World War, accumulated heaps of black stones, ashes etc. almost by the side of every colliery, presented a sight of black hills and mountains. But within a decade of independence these hills and mountains vanished as if by magic. The colliery owners took full advantage of rampant corruption in the railways and they were successful in selling everything black coming out of the opencast as high grade coal, mostly to the railways, steel mills, thermal power stations and other

public sector or semi public sector undertaking."

The struggle of Durgapur workers against deployment of Central Industrial Security Force in steel plant and arrest of leaders is well-known to every body. Durgapur workers have shown their mettle against unprecedented repression let loose by 25,000 CRP and para-military forces in August 1970. I do not want to go into detail. But the Steel Minister should realise that repression is not a substitute to increased production. The CISF personnel are constantly creating friction. The presence of CISF inside the plants will always corrode good industrial relation. The repression is still continuing. The leaders of Unions are first implicated in false charges and when the court ordered their release as the charges would not be proved, they were detained under the P. V. A. Act. Active workers of the Union are being murdered, assaulted and intimidated.

The other day comrade Gopal Sinha, Joint Secretary of M. A. M. C. Employees union was murdered. The whole atmosphere is vitiated under the direct patronage of the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police of Burdwan. I want to point out to the Steel Minister that the workers will never yield at the point of guns. If the Steel Ministry is really serious to improve production of HSL, then the workers, employees and lower grade officers should be taken into confidence, freedom of top bureaucrats should be curtailed to remove inefficiency and corruption and the CISF, CRP and other armed forces should be withdrawn immediately. Workers should be allowed to work in a proper atmosphere.

Sir, I would mention one or two more things about the steel workers. About 700 security staff of Durgapur Steel Plant retrenched following deployment of CISF have still not been reinstated. The

[**Shri Krishna Halder**] employees refused to join CISF for fear of being victimised as they took initiative in forming their union. They should be reinstated without delay.

Further, a vast number of contractors' labour employed in all the plants of HSL have neither been made permanent nor given any benefit under the act on Contract Labour. This is a matter of serious grievance. These workers are being most ruthlessly exploited by the contractors.

The wage agreement in the steel industry has still not been implemented by the Indian Iron and Steel Company. This is a very serious matter. Immediate steps should be taken by the Steel Minister for the implementation of the agreement by this Company. The elections to the works committee should be held at Bhilai and Jamshedpur plants where it is long over due.

Sir, before I conclude I would like to say a few words about coal mines. The Coal production of coal as usual is far below the target. Coal production in 1970 was 75.8 million tonnes as against 79.6 million tonnes in 1969. For lack of a well defined policy on allocation and utilisation of the available sources of energy, the mine owners have arrogated to themselves the right to close down the mines whenever they want taking various pretexts and their ultimate object is to deceive the coal mine workers. In Jharia coal field about 25 collieries were closed affecting 40,000 workers and in Raniganj coal field 20 mines are closed affecting about 18,000 workers. Workers are being denied of their living wages on various pleas from accumulation of coal at the pit heads, for lack of railway wagons to rising cost of production. But in actual fact coal mine workers are still not being paid variable Dearness Allowance as per Wage Board recommendations.

In the Raniganj coal belt only one group of collieries agreed to pay D. A. at Rs. 1.86

per day after prolonged struggle; in five collieries at Rs. 1.62 per day, in 38 collieries at Rs. 1.53 per day and in the remaining collieries D. A. is paid at Rs. 1.29 per day. This is the state of affairs. Still the coal mine owners talk of increase in cost of production and there is practically no initiative from the Government to enforce Wage Board's recommendation.

At least 8 mines were closed recently without making payment of wages to the workers ranging from 4 to 9 weeks. So, when closure was declared the workers were already starving. Then the mine owners came out with their proposal asking the workers to accept reduced wage otherwise the owners threatened that the mines will not be reopened. The coal mine owners of Raniganj area have been creating a reign of terror with the help of police and local administration. Two thousand workers have so far been arrested and about 400 false cases have been instituted involving about 3000 workers.

Sir, I want to hear from the Hon'ble Minister as to what steps have been taken by the Government to reopen the closed mines and to protect the workers. I demand immediate measures should be taken to reopen all closed mines and ensure full payment of wages to the workers as per the wage board. I strongly demand that the Government should nationalise the coal mines, nationalise the coal industry.

With these words, I oppose the grant. Thank you, Sir.

**MR. SPEAKER :** The hon. Members may now move their cut motions.

**SHRI KRISHNA HALDER :** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take assistance from socialist countries in order to enable steel plants to become self supporting (1)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Collusion with the monopolist capitalists to defame the public sector steel and heavy engineering industry (2)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make country self dependent, in steel and heavy engineering industry (3)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to pay adequate compensation for land acquired for setting up steel plants (4)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give workers the right of proper participation in the management of steel and heavy engineering industry in the Public Sector (5)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fix ceiling on the profit of Tata Steel Factory, Jamshedpur (6)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Mal-administration which caused heavy loss in public undertakings (7)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[III] treatment by Central Industrial Security Force of workers which has obstructed the production (8)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the closure and lock out of coal mines in time (9)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100,"

[Failure to supply adequate quantity of steel to the small scale industries (10)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to abolish contract labour in the mines particularly in the Government owned mines (11)].

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) :  
I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to set up another steel plant in Orissa during Fourth Five Year Plan (16)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to establish second steel plant in Orissa during Fourth Five Year Plan (21)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to set up Five "Mini-steel Plants" in the public sector and granting licence to private sector for the said plants (22)].

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) :  
I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise the cooking coal producing mines. (17)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise IISCO and TISCO. (18)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make the country self-sufficient in steel production (19)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to produce steel upto rated capacity in the Rourkela and Durgapur steel plants. (20)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reduce the price of steel (23)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make the country self-sufficient in alloy steel production. (24)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of workers participation in management in all the steel mills. (25)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for reducing the price of coal. (26)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgency of rehabilitating the muslim employees of the H. E. C. uprooted during the communal disturbances. (27)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgency of stopping the holding of R. S. S. Shakhas and participation of H. E. C. employees therein in the H. E. C. premises. (28)]

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow progress in assessing the quantum of deposits of iron ore in the Calicut region of Kerala (41)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of setting up a steel plant in Kerala (42)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inability of the managements to utilise the installed capacity of the steel plants. (43)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Heavy losses incurred by the steel plants in the Public Sector. (44)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inefficient management of the coal mines in the Public Sector. (45)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Mal-administration in the Heavy Engineering Corporation. (46)]

**SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI**  
(Patna) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to nationalize the coal mines. (47)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to re-open the closed coal mines. (48)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop the coal mines. (49)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to over-come the coal crisis in the country. (50)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish contract labour system in the coal mines. (51)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Misuse of Government funds on the pretext of filling coal mines with sand. (52)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give recognition to Bokaro Steel Plant Workers Union. (53)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to attain self-sufficiency in steel. (54)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enlarge the scope of collaboration with socialist countries with a view to increasing steel production in the country.(55)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the recommendations of Coal Wage Board. (56)]

[Shri Ramavtar Shastri]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the pitiable condition of mines workers. (57)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to end mal-practices prevalent in N.C.D.C. (58)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to accede to the demands of the workers of H.E.C. Hatia (Ranchi). (59)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make a judicial inquiry into the incident of recent lathi charge on the workers of H.E.C., Hatia (60)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give compensation to families of the workers of H. E. C. Ranchi, killed in the communal riots of 1967. (61)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to commission the Bokaro Plant with its full capacity at an early date. (62)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to accede to the demands of the workers of Bokaro Plant. (63)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to regularise the workers of public sector industry after abolishing the contract labour system. (64)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give recognition to Hatia Workers Union. (65)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to rehabilitate the muslim employees of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Hatia (Ranchi). (66)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Encouragement being afforded to the Jan Sangh by the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Hatia (Ranchi). (67)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to nationalize the TISCO, Jamshedpur. (68)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fix responsibility of management in respect of wastage in public sector industry. (69)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to appoint the persons having faith in public sector to high posts in public sector steel and engineering industry and in mines. (70)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to put an end to the loss being suffered by public sector industry under the administrative control of the Ministry. (71)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the expenditure in respect of Ministry of Steel and Mines. (72)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to change the bureaucratic attitude of the officers of the Ministry of Steel and Mines (73)]

**SHRI D. K. PANDA :** I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Geological Survey be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a full-fledged geological survey of Orissa for iron ore deposits and mineral deposits. (74)]

**SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :**  
I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to minimise accidents in coal-mines. (75)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to control spread of fire in coal mines (76)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make special arrangements to protect Jharia city against the threat of fire (77)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make country self-sufficient in copper production (78)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop sulphur mine of Amjhор (79)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove unrest in Durgapur Steel Plant (80)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up steel plants in Orissa and Kerala (81)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reduce the price of Steel (82)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide workers' participation in management in public sector undertakings (83)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to prevent the workers of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi from taking part in the activities of the R.S.S (84)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to abolish contract system in N.C.D.C. (85)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unsatisfactory functioning of Coal Board (86)].

MR. SPEAKER : The Demands and cut motions are before the House

श्री प्रबोध चंद्र(गुरदासपुर) : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपका और सरकार के पालियामेन्टरी एफरेंस मिनस्टर का आभारी हूँ कि मुझे स्टील इण्डस्ट्री के बारे में कुछ कहने का भौका मिला। भगव इसके साथ ही साथ कुछ परेशानी सी महसूस करता हूँ क्यों कि आम तौर पर जब किसी व्यावरत के बारे में कुछ कहा जाता है तो बूकेज के साथ लिंक बैट्स भी होते हैं। भगव स्टील व्यावरत का जिक्र करते हुए मेरे पास सिवाय कॉटे या पत्थर बेने के और कुछ नहीं है, फूल नहीं है बूकेज नहीं है। क्यों कि पिछले 15 साल का इस इण्डस्ट्री का कारनामा है, या इसके साथ साथ जिन मिलों का कन्ट्रोल या सेमी

कन्ट्रोल हमारे पास है, उसके काम से इतिहाई मायूसी होती है।

जब मेरे साथी श्री मोहन कुमारमंगलम मंत्री बने तो उनको दिली तीर पर मुवारकबाद देने को जी चाहता था। क्योंकि 35 साल से मेरे उन से जाती ताल्लुकात है और भारत के देश भक्त खानदान से उनका ताल्लुकात है जिस पर भारत जितना चाहे फ़ख कर सकता है, भगव पहली बार जब मैं उनसे मिला तो मैंने कहा कि सोच नहीं पा रहा हूँ कि आप को मुवारकबाद दूँ या आपके माय हमदर्दी जाहिर करूँ। तो इन्होंने कहा अभी दोनों मे से कुछ भी न कहो। क्यों कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील का जो वर्किंग मिला है, वडे दिल के आदमी का काम होगा दस गन्दी से निजात पा सके।

जब हिन्दुस्तान मे पब्लिक सेक्टर मे स्टील मिलों की बुनियाद रखी गई तो पंडित जवाहर लाल जी ने कहा था हिन्दुस्तान मे इंडस्ट्रीयलाइजेशन का एक नया दौर शुरू होने वाला है और जो पब्लिक सेक्टर की मिलें होगी वह बुनियादी पत्थर के तीर पर काम करेंगी जिस पर पब्लिक सेक्टर की इण्डस्ट्रीज की एक शानदार हिन्दुस्तान बनेगी। क्योंकि बिना स्टील इण्डस्ट्री के कोई मुल्क पूरी तरह से इंडस्ट्रीयलाइजेशन नहीं कर सकता और इसनी मिलिटरी की जरूरीयत को पूरा नहीं कर सकता जब तक कि हमारे देश मे स्टील मिल्स न हों। भगव पिछले 15 साल का जो नक्शा है, मे दो सेक्टर्स मे स्टील मिलों का जिक्र करूँ या। एक तो प्रोडक्शन का और दूसरा डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का। आप प्रोडक्शन के बारे में ले ले तो भारत की जितनी स्टील मिलें हैं जो पब्लिक सेक्टर मे हैं उन की पर उन कौस्ट दूसरे मुल्कों से तकरीबन 30,40 कीसदी ज्यादा है। इसके जबाब मे मन्त्री

महोदय यह कहेंगे कि दूसरे सुल्कों में टैक्सालाजीकल स्थित या उनका प्रोडक्शन इतना ज्यादा है कि कौटुं घर पर टन उनकी कम होती है। भगव भेरे स्थाल में इनके पास इस बात का कोई जवाब नहीं होगा कि हमारे ही देश में उसी दौरान में जो प्राइवेट स्टील मिल्स हैं और जिन्होंने अपना एक्सपोर्ट किया है, उनका जो खंड है पर टन वह हमारी मिलों से जो कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में हैं, उनसे तकरीबन 10,15 परसेंट के करीब कम है। और भगव प्रोडक्शन में, कैपेसिटी का मुकाबला करें कितना है हमारी मिलों का और ऐक्चुअल प्रोडक्शन कितना है तो एक ऐसी तस्वीर का नक्शा हमारे सामने आता है जिसके लिए हम फ़ख नहीं कर सकते हैं।

भिलाई स्टील प्लान्ट की कैपेसिटी थी 2154 हजार टन। भगव ऐक्चुअल प्रोडक्शन 1966-67 में 1852 हजार टन हुआ। पहले तो स्थाल या कि यह बच्चे की टीथिग द्रव्युल्स हैं, आहिस्ता आहिस्ता ठीक हो जाएगी भगव भजं बढ़ता गया ज्यों ज्यों दबा की। 1967-68 में हमारी रेटेड कैपेसिटी बढ़कर 2500 हजार टन हो गई। भगव इसके मुकाबले में पहले साल का प्रोडक्शन 1852 हजार टन से कम होकर 1785 हजार टन रह गया। 1968-69 में जहाँ कैपसिटी 2,500,000 टन की थी वहाँ हमारा प्रोडक्शन और भी घिर कर 1,785,000 से 1,735,000 टन रह गई। 1969-70 में कैपेसिटी 2,500,000 टन थी, भगव प्रोडक्शन में थोड़ी बढ़ोतरी होकर वह 1,859,000 टन हो गया। उसके बाद

1970-71 में ऐक्चुअल प्रोडक्शन 1,940,000 टन हो गया। यह तो जो मिल सबसे अच्छी बलती है उसके फिरसे मैंने आपको दिये। अब आप दुर्गापुर स्टील मिल को लें। जहाँ पर इसकी टोटल रेटेड कैपेसिटी 10,16,000 टन की थी वहाँ 1967-68 में 7,54,000 टन ऐक्चुअल प्रोडक्शन हुआ, अगले साल यह 7,54,000 टन से जिरकर 7,38,000 टन रह गया। उसके अगले साल कुछ बढ़ा और 8,23,000 टन हो गया। उसके बाद अगले साल वह 8,23,000 टन रहा और 1970-71 में और कम होकर तिर्फ़ 6,34,000 टन रह गया। कोई 34-35 परसेंट अब आप रोरकेला प्लान्ट को लीजिये। जहाँ पहले साल 10,00,000 टन की रेटेड कैपेसिटी उसके मुकाबले में ऐक्चुअल प्रोडक्शन 9,43,000 टन हुआ। अगले साल उसकी रेटेड कैपेसिटी बढ़कर 1,400,000 टन हो गई भगव ऐक्चुअल प्रोडक्शन 9,43,000 टन से घटकर 9,24,000 टन रह गई यानी कैपेसिटी तो करीब 40 परसेंट बढ़ जाती है। जबकि ऐक्चुअल प्रोडक्शन करीब 50 परसेंट कम हो जाता है। इसके अगले साल देखिये कि हमारी रेटेड कैपेसिटी 1,800,000 टन थी और उसके मुकाबले में ऐक्चुअल प्रोडक्शन 11,62,000 टन हुआ। उसके अगले साल फिर रेटेड कैपेसिटी 1,80,00,000 टल रही लेकिन ऐक्चुअल प्रोडक्शन 1104,000 टन हुआ। इसी तरह से 1970-71 में रेटेड कैपेसिटी 1800,000 टन थी जबकि ऐक्चुअल प्रोडक्शन 1038,000 टन हुआ। यह मुश्किल से 55 परसेंट से थोड़ा ज्यादा है। अब खुद आप अन्दाजा लगायें कि हमने करोड़ों रुपये गरीबों के खून पसीने की कमाई से लिये थे लेकिन उसको किस बेदर्दी के साथ आया कर रहे हैं।

इस के मुकाबले में प्राइवेट सेक्टर को आप देखें जिन के लिये लोग कहते हैं कि सिवा रूपमा कमाने के और कोई काम नहीं है। टाटा आयरन स्टील है। 1966-67 में टोटल कपैसिटी 2000,000 टन की थी और एकचूम्ल प्रोडक्शन हुआ 2001,000 टन। इस साल जहां हमारी मिलों की टोटल कपैसिटी 1800,000 टन की होते हुए 1038,000 टन का एकचूम्ल प्रोडक्शन किया वहां टाटा ने जिस की टोटल कपैसिटी 2000,000 टन की होते हुए 1715,000 टन एकचूम्ल प्रोडक्शन किया। यह हमारी मिलों के मुकाबले में कोई 25 परसेंट ज्यादा है। यह तो हमारी पेंदावार की हालत है।

कल मुझे यह सुन कर दुःख हुआ कि हमारे यहां इस लिये स्टील प्रोडक्शन में कमी रह जाती है कि कोल नहीं मिलता, काल इस लिये नहीं मिलता कि वैगन नहीं मिलते और स्टील की पेंदावार कम हो जाती है।

13.34 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

गाड़ियां नहीं मिलती हैं। अगर कोई गैर हुकूमत होती, जिस के कब्जे में दूसरे सारे भाहकमे हों तो यह बात जब सकती है, लेकिन जब एक ही गवनमेंट है, सारे डिपार्टमेंट उसी गवनमेंट के ग्रपने कट्टोल में है तो फिर यह डिकेन्स देना की इस कमी की बजह यह थी, न यह कोई काविले फल बात है और न इस की कोई केस बैल्यू पर ले सकता है।

यह सारा क्यों होता है। जहां हमारी टेकालाजिकल स्किल, मैनेजीरियल स्किल या लेबर ट्रूबल इस के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं वहां काफी हृद तक वह अफसरान भी जिम्मेदार हैं, जिन को स्टील के बारे में कुछ आता नहीं है, मगर वह इन-चार्ज हैं। कई आई० ए० एस

अफसर बड़ी बड़ी जगहों पर हैं, आप उनसे क्या उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि वह स्टील के बारे में जानेंगे? इन चीजों को देख कर जिन लोगों को मुलाजमत दे कर इस के लिये जिम्मेदार बनाया गया है उन की हालत पर एक शेर याद आती है

अलग बैठे हैं जो आदावे मय-  
नोशी के शायक थे,  
जिन्हें पीना नहीं आता,  
उन्ही के हाथ जाम आया।

जिन को इस स्टील इडस्ट्री की ए बी सी का भी पता नहीं है उन के हवाले यह काम कर दिया गया है, जिस में करोड़, 100 करोड़ या 500 करोड़ नहीं 1,000 करोड़ में ऊपर भरमाया लगा हुआ है। इस लिये आप की माफ़त में वजीर सहाब से बड़े अदब के साथ कहूँगा कि यह जितना भी सेट अप है उस को देखने की जरूरत है ताकि जो आदमी जिस काबिल हो उस को उमी जगह पर लगाया जाये।

उन्होंने एक तरीका निकाला है जिस पर उन की सारी उम्मीदें लगी हुई हैं और वह यह कि हिन्दुस्तान के जितने भी बोर्ड स्ट्राफ डाइरेक्टर्स हैं उन में दो नुमाइन्दे लेबर के लिये जायेंगे, जो कि हिन्दुस्तान की सीनों पब्लिक सेक्टर की स्टील मिलों के बारे में आपस में आर्थ मेंट्रस कर के बहस करके सब भगड़ों को सुलझाने की कोशिश करेंगे। इस के साथ ही ज्वायेट बेज कमेटी बनाई गई है, जिस में हमारी जो भी स्टील मिल्स हैं, जाहे पब्लिक सेक्टर की जाहे प्राइवेट सेक्टर की, उनके मसलों को सुलझाने की कोशिश की जायेगी। लेकिन मैं ग्रपने मोहररम बड़ीर से कहूँगा कि जो भी लेबर अनरेस्ट है उसका

सिर्फ एकतसादी पहलू ही नहीं है। स्टोइक सिर्फ इसलिये नहीं होते कि लोगों को मजदूरी कम मिलती है। उसके साथ साथ सयासी पहलू भी है। कुछ पार्टीज हमारे देश में गेसी हैं। जो लेबर अनरेस्ट वा फायदा उठा कर कपने अन्दाज की गवनमेंट देश में लाना चाहती है। बड़ी मुबारक बात है जो हमने मजदूरों के नुमाइन्दे ले लिये हैं। अगर इस से तमाम मुश्किलात हल हो जायें तो इससे हिन्दुस्तान के रहने वालों को खुशी होगी। मगर मैं उनसे कहूँगा कि वह सारा भरोसा उस पर न रखें। जितनी भी लेफटिस्ट पार्टीज है, सी पी एम लेफटिस्ट हैं, मिलिटेंट लेफटिस्ट हैं, उन्होंने हम बात को लिखिया कर नहीं रखता है कि वह लेबर अनरेस्ट सिर्फ मजदूरों की तन्त्राहं बढ़ाने के लिये, उनको उज्रत ज्यादा दिलाने के लिये नहीं पैदा कर रहे हैं, उनका वादिद मकसद अपनी नरह की गवनमेंट हिन्दुस्तान में लाना है, और उसकी एक तस्वीर हमारे सामने है। आज जो कॉल बेल्ट्स है उन में कितने सयासी कल्प हुए? ईस्टन विंग में रेले नकारा बनाई जा रही है, इस में कोई एकतसादी पहलू नहीं है, वह गवनमेंट को नाकारा करके जो हमारे बाइट्स प्लाइट्रस है, कॉल बेल्ट्स है, स्टील मिले हैं उन को निकम्मा करके, मुल्क की जितनी एकानामी है उस को दरहम बरहम करना चाहते हैं ताकि लोगों में अनरेस्ट हो, लोगों को काम न मिलने की बजह से उन में अनएम्प्लायमेंट हो और अनएम्प्लायमेंट की बजह से उन में भूख हो, जिससे गवनमेंट के लिलाफ डिस्कंट हो और उनको मौका मिले कि वह अपनी सयासी चालों को आगे ले जा सकें। इस लिये जहां बजीर सहाब यह कोशिश करें कि मजदूरों की मुनासिब नुमाइन्दगी हो, उन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा

फायदा हो, वहाँ यह न भूल जायें कि इन चीजों का एक सयासी पहलू भी है।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता है कि अगर हम देश को आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं तो मजदूरों की जितनी बेजेज है उन का रिश्ता प्रोडक्शन के साथ होना चाहिए। कुछ असे पहले बटाला में दूसरे देश का एक डेलिगेशन आया। मैं भी उसके साथ चलते-चलते एक कारखाने में चला गया। कुछ असे वहाँ बैठने के बाद वह लोग मुझसे पूछने लगे: मिं ० चंद्र, हाल मच हूँ ये दु यौर अनस्किल्ड लेबर? मैंने जवाब दिया कि एक अनस्किल्ड लेबर का ५ रुपये और स्किल्ड लेबर को ८ से १२ रुपये तक देते हैं। वह हस कर कहने लगे: मिं ० चंद्र ये दु चच। मैंने समझा कि शायद वह मुझसे मजाक करते हैं। मैंने कहा कि हूँ मच कैसे है? आप तो १५ से २० डालर तक देते हैं। उन्होंने कहा यह ठीक है कि हम १५ डालर देते हैं, मगर हमारा मजदूर तुम्हारे मजदूर से कम से कम तीस गुना काम करता है। मैंने आठ घन्टे में देखा कि कोई पेशाब करने जाता है, कोई सिगरेट पीने जाता है। मगर हमारे मुल्क में अगर चार घन्टे का दिन होता है तो किसी को इतनी फुसंत नहीं होती कि अपनी आंख इधर उधर कर सके।

इन में से आमे मजदूर तो हमारी तरफ आंते काढ़ काढ़ कर देख रहे थे। जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ यह है कि हमारा जो बेज स्ट्रक्चर है उसका किसी न किसी सरह ताल्लुक प्रोडक्शन के साथ होना चाहिए। जो ज्यादा रेंदा करे उसको बेशक अधिक दिया जाए। छः आठ घन्टे कोई मजदूर कारखाने में बैठ जाए और काम बहुत कम

[श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र]

करे तो उसको उस हिसाब से देना नामुना-सिव बात होगी।

अब मैं डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की तरफ आता हूं प्रोडक्शन में तो टैक्नीलोजिकल स्किल या सेक्यर अनरेस्ट या और मैनेजीरिंग डिफिकलटीज की बात आती है लेकिन जहां तक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का सम्बन्ध है उसमें तो सिवाय कूर्टप्लान के और कोई बात नहीं है। मेरे उस दृष्टिकोण से आता है कि जहां स्टील का काम बहुत होता है। मुझे मालूम है जिन लोगों के 1962 और 1964 के आर्डेंज थे वे तो मिले नहीं लेकिन जिनके चार साल बाद के आर्डेंज वे हिन्दुस्तान स्टील पर वे मिल गये हैं। कारण क्या है? कारण यह है कि उनको या तो रिश्वत देने में कोई गुरुज नहीं था या उनकी सिकारिश थी। आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि कट्रोलर के दफ्तर में एक मामूली कलंक जिसके जिम्मे एलाटमेट का या प्रायोरिटी देने का काम है और उस काम में जिसका थोड़ा सा भी होता है और जिसकी तनाव्वाह दो सौ रुपये महीना है, उसने लाखों की जायदाद बना ली है। अब आप देखें कि दो सौ रुपया महीना पा कर किम तरह से लाखों की जायदाद बन सकती है।

हमारी जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूटिंग ऐजेन्सी है उम में भी फिक्स्ड रूल्ज के मुताबिक चीजे मिलनी चाहिए। जो पहले आए उसको पहले मिले और जो बाद में आए उसके में मिले।

अब आप स्टील की प्राइस को देखें। हिन्दुस्तान स्टील ने 1150 रुपये स्टील पाइस फिक्स की हुई है। अब यह उसके

जो डायरेक्टर हैं उन पर जिस्मेवारी आती है कि दूसरी जो प्राइवेट सैक्टर की मिले हैं उनके द्वारा जो स्टील पैदा किया जाता है उसकी कीमतें भी जरूरत से ज्यादा बढ़ने लगती हैं, इसको वह देते। पिछला जो मेरा थोड़ा सा तजुर्बा है वह मैं आपको बतलाता है। यहां एक मिल है राठी मिल। उन्होंने पिछले नीन महीनों में 110 रुपये की टन स्टील की कीमत बढ़ा दी है। एक और मिल है गेस्ट कीन गंड विलियम्ज। तीन माल पहले उन्होंने लोहे की कीमत 1490 रुपये की टन रखी थी। पिछले माल उन्होंने उसको बढ़ा कर 1900 रुपये की टन कर दिया। इस माल के शुरू में 1950 रुपये की टन कर दिया। अब आगे आने वाले क्वार्टर में उन्होंने इस कीमत को 2250 रुपया की टन कर दिया है। यह सब बगैर बैजिंग को बढ़ाया हुआ या किसी और कारण से अपनी मर्जी से कर दिया गया है। एक माल में अगर 40 या 45 परसेंट कीमते इस तरह से बढ़ जाएं तो इसका असर कज्यूमर्ज पर क्या हो सकता है, इसका अन्दाजा आप खुद लगा सकते हैं। प्राइवेट कज्यूमर्ज का तो कहना ही क्या। आप मेट्रल गवर्नमेट की बात को सुनकर हीरान होंगे। हमारी गवर्नमेट डीलर्ज हो 1150 या 1200 रुपये की टन के हिसाब से लोहा बेती है। लेकिन जब गवर्नमेट अपनी बिल्डिंग बनाती है तरफ काट्रोक्टर को जो रेट देते हैं वे रेट 1700 या 1650 रुपये की टन के हिसाब से लगा कर देते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि माकिट में हमें इसी हिसाब से लोहा मिलता है। गवर्नमेट को करोड़ों रुपये की बचत हो सकती है अगर कम से कम गवर्नमेट अपनी जरूरत के मुताबिक जितना लोहा उसको चाहिए वह बन्डेटर्जबो दे और उसको

कहे कि इसका रेट आपको कम करके और जिस कीमत पर आपको दिया जा रहा है उसी कीमत पर लगाना चाहिए।

जो आकिम्स हैं उन पर हमें थोड़ी सी सख्ती करनी चाहिए और सख्ती से उनके साथ पेश आना चाहिए। बदकिस्मती से मुझे पिछले पांच छः महीने में हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के अफसरों से मिलने का मौका मिला है। टाटा के अफसरों से और इंडियन आयरन एंड स्टील के अफसरों से मिलने का भी मुझे मौका मिला है। मैंने देखा है कि प्राइवेट हाउसिस के जो अफसर हैं या जो रोल्ज अफसर हैं वे बहुत ही शराफत के साथ और इज्जत के साथ मिलने हैं जबकि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के अफसर नवाबों की तरह से पेश आने हैं। हमने चाहे नवाबों को खत्म कर दिया है नेफिन हमारी गवर्नरमेट ने कुछ ऐसे नवाबों को जन्म दे दिया है जिनमें पुराने नवाबों के वाइसिस तो सारे हैं लेकिन वर्च कोई नहीं है। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अब कुर्सान सिंकंफेशन में नहीं है बल्कि काइड में भी कुर्सान होने लग गई है। मुझे इबलाक इजाजत नहीं देता है कि इस एवान गे वे बातें कहूँ। अगर बजीर माहव कोई कमेटी बनाए तो मैं उसको उस कमेटी के सामने रख दूँगा कि किस तरह से इनके अफसर लोग लोगों के रूपये या उनकी दौलत नहीं लूटते बल्कि उनकी इज्जत से भी लूटा करते हैं।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्टील बिनिस्ट्रीज और रेलवेज में ग्रेटर कोओडिनेशन होना चाहिए ताकि ऐसा न हो कि रेलवे बुलाई न कर सके और प्रोडक्शन सफर करे।

मैं यह भी कहता हूँ कि लांग टर्म प्लानिंग होना चाहिए। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि रिफेक्ट्रीज नहीं मिलती है इस बान्ते हमारा दरामद कम हुआ है। या यह कह दिया गया है कि ब्रेक डाउन हुआ है। अगर कहीं ब्रेक डाउन हो गया है तो उसको ठीक करने में सतरह महीने लग गए हैं। यह बहुत लम्बा समय है। इनकी चाहिए कि जो पुर्जे ज्यादा चिसते हैं या जिनको जन्मदी बदलना पड़े मकता है वे हमेशा स्टाक में रहें। रिफेक्ट्रीज की जबरत है तो उनकी आप खुद बनाए। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि रिफेक्ट्रीज बन न सके।

अगर सरकार चाहती है कि हमारी जो स्टील मिलें हैं वे हमारे मुल्क के दूसरे कारलानों के लिए चाहे वे प्राइवेट सैक्टर में हों या इसरे सैक्टर में हो, एक नमूना बन जाए तो हमें ऐसे अफसरों को उन में रखना होगा जिन को ईमानदारी पर और जिन की जावनियत पर किसी को शर्क न हो। अगर आप मुनासिब समझें तो पिछले दस साल में जो अफसर स्टील के साथ कनैक्टड रहे हैं वाह वह सियासी आदमी हों या अफसर हो उनके असेट्स की आप आज पड़ताल करवा ले और ऐसा अगर आप ने किया तो एक ऐसी गन्दी नस्वीर आपको दिखाई देगी कि सिवाय शमिदंगी के कुछ भी आपके हाथ नहीं लगेगा। बेहतरीन आदमी आप लगायें। चाहे आप उनको ज्यादा तनखाह दें। इस में शर्म की कोई बात नहीं है। जो जो एक्पर्ट्स हैं, जो टैक्नीकल हैं जहाँ हैं, अगर आप मुनासिब समझें तो कुछ असें के लिए बाहर से भी भेंगा सकते हैं ताकि ये कारखाने ढांक के चल सके।

[श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र]

मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ और प्राणा करता हूँ कि इन संजेशंज पर वजीर साहब गौर करेंगे।

**SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) :** The Budget of Steel and Mines is based on an economy of shortage. We find that there is shortage of steel, there is almost a famine. Not only that, we find unutilised capacity, rising prices of steel and increasing imports of steel every day. Above all, we find lack of supplies. So, under such circumstances, a very bold, forward-looking plan is necessary in order to meet this shortage.

It is well known that steel is really a barometer of the economic development or the growth or the prosperity of a country. Therefore, long-term plans are necessary in this respect. Especially when there is an adversity, we must be bold enough not only to face it, but also to plan for the future.

The Report of the Ministry says :

"The accent in 1971-72 would, therefore, be on the maximising production of steel from the existing capacity.

"though import policy for steel would remain liberalised with a view to ensuring that the requirements of priority consumers are met as far as possible."

It is not a bold policy. Apart from statistics, the very wording shows that it is not a bold forward looking policy. We want more steel. Nature has gifted most of the States, especially Orissa with all the rich mineral resources, especially iron ore. Iron ore deposits are in abundance and they can meet the requirements of steel in Orissa. When we are going to start three Steel plants, there is absolutely no point why we should ignore having a steel plant in Orissa, at Nagaur or Borai.

The Government continues with the same old hackneyed policy. We felt that after the massive mandate, Government would at least be bold enough to decide on a policy and execute it. Not only has the Government not shaken off relationship with capitalist and big monopoly houses, but we also find that in the name of mini plants, big monopoly houses like Modys had already been issued letters of intent. Mini steel plants which are scheduled to produce 50,000 tonnes have been given to the private sector. Why should we invite the private sector? Why should we invite some big houses whom we have found to be corrupt, whom we have found to be exploiting the working class and the ordinary consumers and cheating the Government itself? If it is a question of meeting a deficit of 1.5 to 2 million tonnes and the total requirement is about Rs. 60-70 crores, these mini plants will produce only 50,000 tonnes. I may put this question to the Government. They claim, it is a fact also, that 92 per cent of the total production is in the public sector undertakings; only 8 percent is in the hands of others. Then why these mini steel plants? For just Rs. 60-70 crores, why should we invite those industrialists? There is absolutely no reason.

It is not a very simple question. Here in the Lok Sabha and in the Rajya Sabha also, everywhere there was general suspicion on a very reasonable basis. I raised my voice of protest against giving such a licence to the private sector in the name of mini steel plants. If the private sector is given the mini steel plants, then whatever be the explanation given, at least in this particular sphere they are bound to have their own say, their own contacts and their own power.

So, when the declared policy of the Government is to minimise the concentration of power in the hands of a few, that big monopolistic concentration of both power and economy should be reduced, and, at the same time, why

should we invite those very big monopolists in the country to start mini plants? All these explanations which have been given are not at all satisfactory. It not only offends the industrial policy resolution but also the ordinary policy which has been decided and declared, that we must not do anything in granting licences so as to strengthen the hands of either the big monopolists or those in the private sector. So, I am totally opposed, to this. In spite of such a big public censure and a serious discussion, there is nothing mentioned in this. There is a demand, and a genuine demand, to revoke the licences that have already been granted, but still that has not been mentioned in this annual report or in the policy statements.

Now, I will come to the next topic, and that is, with regard to Orissa. The problem of Orissa is this. Though industrially it is a backward State, Nature has gifted it with all the mineral and iron ores in abundance. Here I again, I may be dubbed as having a parochial outlook. That is not so. The entire national economy has to be developed, and when we say that steel is the main plank for Industrial development in India, why should we not go forward with the other steel plants and start the processing work and then proceed ahead? Unless we plan out the thing and include it in the fourth Five Year Plan, we cannot go ahead with the execution of the work during the fifth Five Year Plan.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. member's time is up.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : Sir, Orissa is going to make the maximum contribution. Just only three or four minutes, and I shall finish. With regard to this point, I would like to say that expert opinion of Destur & Co., has been obtained, and they have recommended and have categorically mentioned that Bonai and Nayagarh are the two places in Orissa

which come in the order of first preference out of the 28 sites which were recommended by the committee. But what do we find? There is a absolutely no reason, nor any explanation has been given, as to why they should not start it in Orissa.

Just a few points here will clarify the position. In the past, there was much discussion on the subject. I want to mention only one thing here. The Committee says that as for the cost of production, it is the lowest, for Bonai and Nayagarh. Then it mentions the location advantages, raw materials, power, water, port and cheap transport facilities.

14.00 Hrs.

There is a comparative table according to which in all these respects, Orissa comes first. The cost of production is less than at other places. Even the delivery cost from Orissa to any point in India becomes cheaper. So, while concluding I would demand with all the emphasis at my command that it is necessary not only from the point of view of Orissa but from that of national economic development that it should be included. Also, economic advancement cannot be separated from political advancement. A steel plant in Orissa is going to burn down the relics of feudalism. We know very well the weight of feudal reaction in Orissa that has been ruling there. Why not the ruling party take the country, including Orissa, in the path of political advancement and see that the reaction of feudalism is eliminated? I also press for the revocation of the steel plants given to the private sector.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We started round about 1 o'clock and 5 hours have been allotted. So, we should conclude it by about 6 o'clock. The minister wants 1 hour. I will call him round about 5.

**श्री बालेदर याडे (हजारीबाग) :**  
 मानवीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विभाग की मांग का समर्थन करता हूं जो अभी यहां रखी गई है और इस सम्बंध में चन्द बातें जो ज़रूरी हैं वह आप के माध्यम से रखना चाहता हूं। अभी स्टील उद्योग के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया और अभी और भाई बहुत कुछ कहेंगे। मैं इस सम्बंध में अपना समय नहीं देता चाहता।

मैं शिर्फ रद्दान उद्योग के सम्बंध में कुछ बातें मंत्री महोदय के मामले रखना चाहता हूं। जहां तरह बदान उद्योग का ताल्लुक है उम में कोयले का एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है और कोयला उद्योग जिस स्थिति से गुज़ा रहा है उस के सम्बंध में बहुत गभीरतापूर्वक विचार करने का समय भी आ गया है। 1956 में एक अमेटी बनी थी काल माइन्स अमलगमेशन कमटो फार स्माल कोलियरीज। उस न कहा था कि कायला उद्योग के भवित्व की यह हालत है कि कुछ दिन तक जो रफ्तार चल रही है, जिस तरह मौज़दा कोकिंग कोल वी बरबादी चल रही है वह चलनी रही तो वह समय बहुत नज़दीक है कि आज तो उम कोयले का एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं, बहुत जल्दी तो हमें नोयना इम्पोर्ट नरने की बात मोक्कनी पड़ेगी और फिर चीन, साउथ अमेरिका और जमनी का मुह देखना पड़ेगा क्यों कि कोयला नहीं मिलेगा तो हमारे स्टील के प्लान्ट नहीं चलेंगे। इसलिए उस ने यह ज़रूरी समझा था कि काकिंग कोल जो अपने देश में है, जो बहुत कम है, ऐसे कोयला बहुत काफी है जो काफी दिनों तक चल सकता है, बड़े अच्छे भण्डार है कोयले के, उस की कमी नहीं है, लेकिन यह बात भी सही है कि कोकिंग कोल की अपने देश में बहुत कमी है और इतनी कमी है कि

जिस दिन से बरबादी उस की चल रही है यही रफ्तार बरबादी की चलती रही हो वह दिन 20 साल के अन्दर ही आने वाला है जब कि कोकिंग कोल हमारे यहां नहीं रहेगा। तो आज यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि इस चीज को मड़ेनजर रखते हुए सरकार फैसला ले कि अब उसे क्या करना है? 1956 से अमलगमेशन कमटी की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी दुई है और आज 1971 हो गया। उग पर कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ। बार-बार कैविनेट में जाता है मामला। हर बार इस पर विचार होता है और कोई प्रनिम निराय नहीं लिया जाता है। यह यही बता है कि कोयला उद्योग के मालिक इस मामले में काफी भजग है। वह नहीं चाहते कि उन का यही प्रारूप यहिन हो, बल्कि चाहे यह जहन्नम भ चला जाय, लेकिन उन के 'हनो की मुरथा होनी रह, यही उन की मगा होनी है। इमलिए यह समय आ गया है कि कोयला उद्योग का तुरन्त राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लिया जाय। इस के सम्बंध में योई भी विलम्ब घातक विलम्ब होगा। आज रियनि क्या है? जब बात होनी है नेशनलाइजेशन की और इस तरह चर्चाएं चलती हैं तो मालिकों के बात में भी यह गत पहुचती है और हमारे कोयला उद्योग के मालिक एक पेसा, एक छदाम भी कोलियरी के विकास पर खर्च नहीं करते। उन की अब एक ही नीयत है कि जल्दी में जल्दी सस्ते डग स जिनना ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोयला निकाला जा सके निकाल ने और दस टन कोयला निकालने से एक हजार टन कोयले की भी बरबादी हो जाय तो उस की परबाह नहीं करते। कोल माइन्स रूल्स और रेग्लेशंस की परबाह नहीं करते। किसी कायदे कानून की परबाह नहीं करते। एकमात्र मकसद उन का यही रहता है कि सस्ते से सस्ता कोयला उन को मिले। लेकिन

बह ठीक तरह से कोयला निकालने के नियमों का पालन नहीं करते। उस के लिए उनको समिक्षिय निकालने के कानून की अवहेलना की जाती है। कोल बोर्ड का सेस जो उन को डिफिकल्टी एलावेस के रूप में निलता है और कोलियरीज को भरने के लिए जिस बालू की आवश्यकता होती है, जो उन को मुफ्त निलती है, जिस के लिए 80 प्रतिशत मसिही कोल बोर्ड देता है उस में भी वह चोरी करते हैं। जहां सौ मीटर बालू भरने की आवश्यकता होती है वहां दस मीटर भर कर ऊपर से दिखा देते हैं कि भर दिया। फिर उस में जमीन धरने का खतरा रहता है, आग लगने का खतरा रहता है जिस की उन्हें कोई परवाह नहीं: ऊपर की बरबादी, नीचे की बरबादी, कोयला सब खत्म हो गया सौ अन्य, लेकिन उन्हें कोई परवाह नहीं। तो इस तरह मे काम चल रहा है। छोटी छोटी निकालनी होती है। उन में एक दूसरे के बोर्डर पर पचास फुट का बैरियर रखना पड़ता है। बैरियर के नाम पर लाखों टन कोयला भरिया इलाके में जो कोकिंग कोल है और हजारीबांग इलाके में पड़ा हुआ है। उस को आप निकाल नहीं सकते। कानून में मनाही है। कानून में मनाही इसलिए है कि उस के अलग-अलग मालिक हैं और अगर बैरियर नहीं रहेगा तो एक दूसरे का कोयला चोरी करेंगे, युस कर के काट लेंगे। तो इस तरह से जो देश की दौलत की बरबादी हो रही है, प्राकृतिक सम्पत्ति की बरबादी हो रही है, इस को रोकने का कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं रह गया है। आज जो हालत है उस पर जरा गौर किया जाय। आज कोयला उद्योग के मालिक 7 करोड़ रुपया के बस प्राविडेंट फंड का बाकी रखे हुए हैं। यह उन के हाथ में है और इसी पैसे को इन्वेस्ट कर के वह

कोलियरी चलाते हैं। यह सिफेर एक आइटम प्राविडेंट फंड का है। इस के प्रलापा जो रायलटी सेस गवर्नरमेंट का बकाया है वह अलग है। उस के लिए मुकदमे बल रहे हैं। मुकदमे में हजार रुपया डूब है तो 5 रुपये फाइन होता है। तो फाइन देना वह अच्छा समझते हैं। इसलिए वह ज्यादातर मुकदमे करा कर अपने ऊपर फाइन करा लेते हैं लेकिन सेम नहीं देते। इस तरह का रवैया अपना कर करोड़ों करोड़ रुपया सरकार का उन के हाथ में पड़ा हुआ है। एक बैसा भी कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं देना पड़ेगा अगर इस उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया। सिफेर जो उन के ऊपर बकाया हैं उस की बसूली हो जाय। एक तो इतना बकाया है ऊपर से हर साल कोल बोर्ड भी समिक्षिय के रूप में करोड़ों रुपया उन को देता है। 2 करोड़ 80 लाख रुपया पिछले साल भी दिया है। तो यह कैसा रवैया है कुछ समझ में नहीं आता।

एक तरफ तो हम कहते हैं कि देश में एम्पलायमेन्ट बढ़े, लोगों के लिये रोजगार बढ़े, लेकिन आप को सुन कर नाज्जुब होगा कि आज कोयला उद्योग में एम्पलायमेन्ट घट रहा है। आज जो कोयले का उत्पादन देश में हो रहा है, उस के अनुपात से भी कोयला मजदूरों को जो काम मिलना चाहिए था, वह नहीं मिल रहा है। हालत यहां तक पहुंच गई कि बालंटी रिट्रेन्मेन्ट स्कीम और इस तरह की अनेकों स्कीमें मजदूरों पर थोपी जा रही है जिससे कोयला उद्योग में मजदूरों की जो अहमियत है, वह कम हो कर मशीनों की अहमियत बढ़ती जा रही है। आज यह प्रयास हो रहा है कि मजदूरों को नौकरी न देकर मशीनों को नौकरी देना ज्यादा ज़रूरी समझा जा रहा है—इस तरह से हम समझते हैं कि हमारा कल्पासु नहीं हो सकता है।...

**श्री हुकम बहादुर कल्याण (मुरेना) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, में अवस्था चाहता हूँ, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Since the question of quorum is being challenged the hon. Member may resume his seat. The bell is being run... .... Now there is quorum. He may continue his speech.

**श्री बामोदेर पाण्डे :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कन्ज-बेशन-आफ-कुकिंग और सेमी-कुकिंग कोल के सम्बन्ध में जो नीति निर्धारित की गई थी, उस में यह तय हुआ था कि प्रायोरिटी संक्टर को ही वह कोयला दिया जायगा, जो उस का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस पर उचित ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। आज ऐसे भी उदाहरण सामने हैं कि जो ब्लैंडबल कोल है, उस का उपयोग बिकवर्निंग कोल के रूप में किया जाता है। जो काम नीचे दर्जे के कोयले से किया जा सकता है, घर्ड-ग्रेड के कोयले से किया जा सकता है, उस काम को ब्लैंडबल कोल से किया जा रहा है, जिस की देश में बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है। यह सब खुले आम हो रहा है, मालिक लोग मिलजुल कर चाहे कोल-कन्ट्रोलर हों वा चोरी-छिपे हों, जिस तरह से भी हो यह घन्घा करते हैं। इस को रोकने का कोई दूसरा उपाय सामने नहीं रह गया है। यह देश की दुर्दशा ही नहीं है, इस में मजदूर की भी दुर्दशा है।

आप ने सुना होगा कि कोयला उद्योग के मालिक लोग आज मजदूरों को बेतन नहीं देते हैं, बेज-बोर्ड लागू नहीं करते हैं, इनका ही नहीं, लाठीबालों को पोस्ट कर के मजदूरों को पीटते हैं, इस लिये कि वह सही मांग न रख सके। आपनी यूनियनें बनाते हैं और उस के द्वारा मजदूरों का सिर तोड़ते हैं। कल ही यहां पर कहा भया था कि रेलवे में बैगन की

बथले बाजी है, तरह-तरह को बथले बाजियाँ वहां पर हो रही हैं, धूत दे कर, पैसा दे कर सरकारी अफसरान को भी करपट करते हैं। आप जानते हैं कि बेज-बोर्ड लागू करने के लिये सटिफिकेट प्राप्त करना पड़ता है कि उन्होंने बेज-बोर्ड लागू कर दिया है, लेकिन आप को सुन कर ताज़ुब होगा कि 90 प्रतिशत मालिकों को सटिफिकेट मिल गया है उन्होंने बेज-बोर्ड लागू कर दिया है, लेकिन असलियत यह है कि आज 90 प्रतिशत मालिक सही डग से कोयला-बेज-बोर्ड लागू नहीं बर पाये हैं सिवाय कुछ कोलियरियों के जिन में एन० सी० डी० सी० और टाटा हैं।

यह कहा जाता है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दो, लेकिन यह धांड का भौदा है। कुछ लोग इस तरह का मजाक न रहते हैं, लेकिन मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीयकरण धांडे का भौदा नहीं है और कोयला उद्योग ने इस बात को साबित कर दिया है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण सुनाके में चल सकता है। एन० सी० डी० सी० के बारे में कहा जाता है कि उस में 5 करोड़ 9 लाख रुपये का धाटा है, लेकिन शायद बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम नहीं है कि यह धाटा किस का है। भारत सरकार के राष्ट्रपति ने एन० सी० डी० सी० पर इस बात को लाद दिया कि गिरीडीह की कोलियरी बो चलाओ। इस कोलियरी के बारे में बहुत पहले इस बात का फैसला हो चुका था कि वहां पर कोयला नहीं है लेकिन फिर भी सरकार के हुक्म से गिरीडीह कोलियरी चलाई जा रही है। एन० सी० डी० सी० का टोटल एक्यूमुलेटेड-सास 5 करोड़ 9 लाख रुपये का है, जिस में गिरीडीह का सास 5 करोड़ 13 लाख है, इस से आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि एन० सी० डी० सी० फायदे में है या खाटे में है-इस का सुन्नत आप के सामने है।

राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम ऐसे क्षेत्रों में काम करता है जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर छोड़ चुके हैं, जिन को रिस्यूनरेटिव नहीं समझा जाता था, बेकार जगह समझा जाता था। जब ऐसी जगहों पर हम प्राफिट में कोयला उद्योग को चला सकते हैं तो कोई बजह नहीं है कि कोयला उद्योग के राष्ट्रीय-करण के बाद, आज अच्छे से अच्छे कोयला भण्डार पढ़े हुए हैं, यदि उन मध्य का राष्ट्रीय-करण ही जाये, तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि हम को मुनाफा न हो।

अब मैं एक अन्य महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न की ओर आप का ध्यान खीचना चाहता हूँ—बिहार के आरा ज़िले में पाइराडट की माइन्ज हैं, वहाँ जो और निकलता है, उस का उपयोग सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड बनाने के काम में होता है। उस के लिये मिन्दरी में एक कारखाना खोला गया और यह तथ्य हुआ था कि वहाँ की फुल-प्रोडक्शन का उपयोग इस कारखाने के लिये किया जायगा। लेकिन पता नहीं क्यों अब उस नीति को बदल दिया गया है। अब यह फैमला किया गया है कि उस की पचास कीमदी रिक्वायरमेन्ट इम्पोर्ट से पूरी की जायगी। इस का मतलब यह है कि हम दो करोड़ रुपया सालाना विदेशों को भेजेंगे। आग्न्यमेन्ट यह दी जाती है कि इम्पोर्ट का मान सस्ता पड़ेगा, इस लिये इम्पोर्ट करेंगे, लेकिन उन को 5 हजार लोगों की नौकरी ज्यादा प्यारी नहीं है, बनिस्वत दो करोड़ रुपया बाहर भेजने के। हम चाहते हैं कि सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड का जो प्लांट सिन्धी में खुला है उस में और का जो भी उपयोग हो, वह उस माइन से हो, कोई भी इम्पोर्ट की जीज़ वहाँ पर न दी जाय, जिससे वहाँ के लोगों की नौकरी बनी रहे और देश के पैसे की बरकादी न हो—यह मेरी मांग है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मांग का समर्थन करता हूँ।

\*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem):  
M.I. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very happy to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Steel and Mines.

Sir, it is really a commendable performance that we have exported last year steel worth Rs 67 crores to West Asian and South-east Asian countries. But it seems that we have made efforts for exporting steel only to those countries. It is time that we direct our attention to African countries and tap the export possibilities there. We have to exert our energy in this direction with a view to boosting up our exports. More intense efforts are needed to widen our area of export of steel, especially in African countries.

I would like to point out another incongruity here. While we have exported steel worth Rs 67 crores last year, we have also imported steel of different kinds to the tune of Rs. 64 crores. As a first step to bring down our imports, it is necessary that we start immediately the work on the three new steel plants announced recently. They should be completed as expeditiously as possible so that they start producing steel which we are now compelled to import. Secondly, we have to take a careful look at the functioning of the existing steel plants. While the production in Durgapur Plant in 1969-70 was 51% of the rated capacity, it went down to 43% in 1970-71. Similarly, in Rourkela the production in 1969-70 was 61% and it came down to 56% in 1970-71. The main reason for the fall in production might be due to labour disturbances. But the Ministry must examine thoroughly the various attributes that have contributed to the fall in production and take remedial steps immediately so that the production is augmented to its rated capacity in all these steel

<sup>1</sup>\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

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mills. I would suggest setting up of special vigilance cells in each of these plants to track down the malpractices and administrative deficiencies.

Of the three new plants that are to be set up in our country, so far as 4 crores of Tamil Nadu people are concerned, Salem Steel Plant is dream—come-true. The people of Tamil Nadu have been anxiously waiting for the fulfilment of their long time cherished desire. The announcement of this Plant was made by the Prime Minister in this House on 17-4-70. She, in the midst of her manifold commitments, visited Salem and inaugurated the Plant on 16-9-70. The proposal was approved by the Government on 25-11-1970. In this year's Central Budget, a sum of Rs. 73 lakhs has been provided for initial work on this Plant. I feel that this is a paltry provision and it looks that only a peremptory attempt has been made to give a start to this plant. The Government have also fixed the capacity of the plant at 2.5 lakh tonnes. The Tamil Nadu Government have originally proposed the production capacity of 5 lakh tonnes. I would suggest that the production capacity should be increased to 5 lakh tonnes to be in conformity with the requirement of Tamil Nadu. Salem Districts dotted with small scale industries which are now starved of steel. In fact, throughout Tamil Nadu steel is in short supply so far as the requirements of small scale industries are concerned. I would appeal to the hon. Minister of Steel and Mines that he should increase the production capacity of this plant to 5 lakh tonnes.

The present D. M. K. Government and the former Congress Government as also the entire people of Tamil Nadu have been agitating for a decade and half that a Steel Plant should be set up in Salem. Only after the completion of this Plant the industrial map of Tamil Nadu can be changed to the benefit of the people. This plant will open up enough employment opportunities for the people of Tamil Nadu. I would humbly request the Minister that it should be given top priority and it should

be executed within the shortest period of time. I am not saying this in any presumptions because all the basic works have been completed long ago. Secondly, I would plead with the Government that this project should be in joint sector. As the Tamil Nadu Government are vitally interested in the execution of this project, they should be associated in all the phases of this project. That alone will give them a sense of participation and abiding interest in the project together with a sense of achievement. If the Government here agree to have this project in the joint sector, that will also be the appropriate symbol of triumph of Tamil Nadu people who have fought for this for years. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to accept unreservedly this proposition and endear himself to the people of Tamil Nadu. By doing this, the execution of the project will be expedited. It will also ensure smooth functioning of the project. There will also be greater proportion of participation of the Tamil Nadu people in the functioning of this project. The labour disturbances and other administrative malcontents can be tackled at the appropriate time by the presence of Tamil Nadu Government. I am sure that the hon. Minister will give due consideration to the suggestion made by me.

Tamil Nadu abounds in mineral deposits and for that matter the southern part of our country is rich in its mineral resources. In Mamandur nearby Madras city huge copper deposits have been reported to be available. Gold is also reported to be in huge deposits in Rasipuram in Salem District and in Musiri and Puthur in Tiruchirappalli District. Similarly, gypsum and other allied metals are in plenty in Udumalaipettai—in a place known as Tirumurthi Hills—in Coimbatore District. In Kudiramukku in Mysore State and in Donamalai in Andhra Pradesh many mines are there. The underground wealth available in this part of the country is to be surveyed first and then exploited for the benefit of the country as a whole. If these are exploited there will be plenty of industrial raw materials and minerals which play a major role

in the industrialisation of the country. The National Mineral Development Corporation is charged with the duty of exploiting the mineral wealth of the country. I am sorry to state that its headquarters is in Delhi, far away from the locations of availability. The Board of Directors of the Corporation in their meeting in 1968 passed a resolution that the headquarters should be shifted to Hyderabad for efficient functioning and the Minister also accepted the Proposition on the floor of this House. But this Resolution is confined to the tasks of the Ministry and so far the headquarters has not yet been shifted to Hyderabad. Hyderabad is a central place from where proper supervision over the mines can be exercised by the Corporation. In view of the important role that this Corporation plays in the matter of providing the required industrial raw materials, the Government should see that the headquarters of this Corporation is shifted immediately to Hyderabad. I am sure that this will go a long way towards the proper utilisation of mineral deposits in the South.

Till 1950 the private sector held their way over all the mines. All of us are aware that this Government are committed to public ownership of the core sector of our economy. The minerals that are taken out from the bowels of earth contribute greatly to the economic growth of the country. I would suggest that all the mines should be nationalised. To give an example, on account of mismanagement there are labour disputes galore in the coal mines which end in the closure of coal mines. This aggravates further the unemployment problem. All these man-made ills can be put an end to only by nationalising these mines. The Government which are committed to the establishment of an egalitarian society has no other alternative except to nationalise these mines in the interest of augmenting production and avoiding unnecessary labour disputes. Similarly we export lime stones and earn foreign exchange. If all the lime stone quarries are nationalised, the foreign exchange earned will go to public exchequer and will prevent the frittering away of valuable foreign exchange

by private sector. I would suggest that the hon. Minister should initiate immediately steps in this direction.

The second phase expansion of Neiveli project is under execution. Salem Steel Plant is entirely dependent on the supply of lignite from Neiveli. The execution of second phase of Neiveli project should be expedited so that Salem Steel Plant is not handicapped later. The Government here should also formulate a composite plan so that the execution of Salem Steel Plant is not delayed. One important aspect is the conversion of present metro-gauge railway line into broad-gauge from Neiveli to Salem. Another aspect is that Salem Steel Plant is to get supplies from Heavy Boiler Factory at Tiruchirappalli. It is very essential that a broad gauge railway line is laid from Salem to Tiruchirappalli via Rasipuram, Namakkal, Thottiyam and Musiri. Though it may not be the responsibility of this Ministry, unless these connected programmes are executed, Salem Steel Plant will get delayed. I would suggest that the hon. Minister should use his good offices and get these things done. Here, I may point out that Tamil Nadu Government alone for the first time in the history of our country have constituted a Slum Clearance Board. They have decided that within a span of seven years Madras will be completely clean of slums. If this laudable objective is to be fulfilled, we require plenty of steel, which can be met only by Salem Steel plant. From all aspects, the Government should ensure early execution of Salem Steel Plant.

I feel that since the inception of this Ministry it has had a chequered leadership. The Ministry has unfortunately been deprived of continuous and effective leadership. We have seen a succession of Steel Ministers—Sardar Swaran Singh, C. Subramaniam, Sanjiva Reddy, Bhagat, Pant and now we have our esteemed friend Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam. The steel policy has been changing with the change in Ministers and only due to lack of conti-

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Inuity in the steel policy, we see that the Steel Mills are beset with labour belligerency and administrative deficiencies leading to loss in production. Shri Mohan Kumar Mangalam is a man of wide experience and he has undoubtedly affinity with the labour. I wish that he completes his full term of five years as a Minister of Steel and Mines and under his able guidance all our Steel Mills will get rid of all their drawbacks.

In conclusion, I would say that in the interest of efficient management and smooth functioning, the Salem Steel Plant should be in the joint sector. The budgetary provision for this plant should be considerably enhanced. The Tamil Nadu Government should be enabled to play their rightful role in the establishment and administration of Salem Steel Plant. For the purpose of proper exploitation and management of mines in the South, the National Mineral Development Corporation should have its headquarters at Hyderabad. In order to see that the mineral wealth of the country is exploited for public benefit, the coal mines and other mines should be nationalised immediately. The D M K will lend its unqualified support to this policy as it is their own policy. All the bottlenecks and hindrances that are there now contributing to much less production should be removed.

With these few words, I conclude.

अब के० एम० लिवारी (बेतिया): डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं सबसे पहले न्यै मन्त्री अम्होदय को इसलिए अन्यवाद देता हूँ कि अभी उन्होंने एक सेमीनार किया था और हमें यह मालूम हुआ है कि उसमें बड़े गूजफुल डिस्कांट हुए और प्रैक्टीकल स्टेप्स लेने की बात भी उसमें तय की गई।

एक बात में मन्त्री अम्होदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में पर हूँड़ी टन प्रोडक्शन के लिये कितनी मेंन

सबर इस्टेमाल होती है और बायां में कितनी इस्टेमाल होती है।

जहाँ तक चादरों का सम्बन्ध है हम लोगों का अनुभव है कि हर तरह के लोहे की कमी है। लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट 1970-71 के पेज 11 में दिया गया है कि .

Generally speaking, there has been a perceptible downward trend in the open market prices of plates, hot rolled sheets, cold rolled sheets, galvanised plain sheets, corrugated sheets and wire rods.

For some of the structural items also there has been some fall in the open market prices.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रिपोर्ट में यह बात कही गई है। लेकिन हम लोगों का प्रैक्टीकल अनुभव ठीक इसके विपरीत है। इन सारी चीजों की प्राइस कम नहीं हुई है। कोई चीज ओपिन मार्किट में मिलने में लोगों को दिक्कत हो रही है। ब्लेक मार्किट में विक रही है। यहाँ तक कि स्क्रेप का भी दाम इतना ज्यादा है कि जिसको खरीदने में लोगों को बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। इसलिए इस तरह की रिपोर्ट देश के सामने रखना उचित नहीं है। हम लोग देहात के रहने वाले हैं अगर हम लोग कोर्गोटेड शीट्स के लिए जाएं, ब्लेक्स के लिए जाएं तो उनका मिलना कठिन हो रहा है। फिल्सड प्राइस कुछ हैं और ओपिन मार्किट में ड्यूडे, दुश्मने दाम हैं। जितनी इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं जो इनका इस्टेमाल करती है उन सब को हन चीजों के मिलने में दिक्कत है और नहीं जा यह है कि वह फुल प्रोडक्शन नहीं कर रही हैं, सब इण्डस्ट्रीज में अडर-प्रोडक्शन होता है क्योंकि रा-पैटेरियल एवं एक्स-एक्सिल नहीं हैं। इसलिये इस दौरह की बात

मुल्क के लाभवे रख देना जिसका कि सप्लाई के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध न हो, इससे देश बड़ा भिस्तीड़ हो जाता है और सरकार के ऊपर से लोगों का विश्वास छठ जाता है। चादरों के उत्पादन का यहाँ तक सवाल है मेरा स्वाल है कि चादरों की इतनी जरूरत है, जैसे कि दिस्क के लिए चादरों की जरूरत है। आप इम्पोर्ट करते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी तरह की चादरें आप बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करते हैं। और कितनी आप प्रोड्यूस करते हैं। किसी चीज के प्रोडक्शन के पहले क्या इस बात का असेसमेंट कर लेते हैं कि मुल्क में डिमान्ड क्या है उन चीजों की और सप्लाई कितनी है और कितनी शार्ट जैसा है, और शार्ट को भीट करने के लिए आपका क्या प्लानिंग है? मैं मन्त्री महोदय मेरे इसका जवाब चाहता हूँ।

यहाँ तक लोहे के कारखानों का सवाल है उनकी बार्किंग कुछ ठीक नहीं है। जो प्राइवेट सैक्टर के लोग हैं उनके यहाँ जिसने लोग काम करते हैं उन सब के ऊपर वह ध्यान रखते हैं और उसी में मेरे जो अच्छे लोग होते हैं उनको प्रमोशन देते हैं, चाहे टैक्नोकेट्स हो या मैनेजमेंट के लोग हो, पब्लिक सैक्टर में इस बात की कमी है तो मन्त्री जो का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इनके यहाँ जो टैक्नोकेट्स या मैनेजिंग स्टाफ हैं उन में जो अच्छे आदमी और आफीसर्स हैं उन्हीं को एनकरेजमेंट दिया जाय। मैं वह नहीं कहता कि सब आफीसर्स स्वराब हैं। जैसे समाज में अच्छे और बुरे लोग होते हैं उसी तरह से अधिकारी भी हो सकते हैं क्योंकि वह उसी समाज में से आते हैं। लेकिन केवल एटिजम से बचाया जाय और उचित लोगों को एनकरेजमेंट दिया जाय और जो लोग काम करते हैं उन्हीं में से अच्छे आदमीं को कून कर प्रमोशन दिया जाय।

यहाँ तक हाउस मैट्रिसियल का सवाल है इसकी बड़ी कमी है। मार्किट में इसकी कीमत साढ़े 1700 रुपये है, जबकि फिक्सड प्राइस है 1100 या 1200 रुपये है, यहाँ जो कहा गया है कि हाउस मैट्रिसियल लोगों को मिलता है, 10 परसेट अपने यार्ड से देते हैं और वाकी का अलादमेंट करते हैं लेकिन हालत यहाँ तक खराब है कि जो यार्ड है उसमें इनके टम्प्स हैं कि मार्किटेक्ट का प्लान, स्कीम के कागज दिये जायें। लेकिन यह देने के बाबजूद भी हमारा तजुर्बा है कि हम लोगों ने जो जो केसेज टेक अप किये हैं, उसमें चिट्ठी तो रख ली गयी और सबके सब पेपर्स लौटा दिये गये, सप्लाई उचित तरीके से नहीं हो पाती। वही चीजें ब्लैक मार्केट में अवैलेबिल हैं लेकिन आम जनता को यार्ड में वह चीजें नहीं मिलती। यह कहना कि माल न होने की वजह से आम जनता को साप्लाई नहीं कर पाते, इस तर्क में सत्यता नहीं मालूम होती क्योंकि अगर माल नहीं है तो फिर ब्लैक में वह माल कहाँ से प्राप्त है। इसलिए मैट्रिसियल तो इनके पास है पर इसके बाबजूद भी इन लोगों की सप्लाई का ढग खराब है जिसमें सुधार करने की जरूरत है। इसलिये मैं चाहूँगा कि मन्त्री जो इस तरफ भी ध्यान दे।

एक मर्तबा मैंने सवाल उठाया था स्टेन लैस स्टील का। हम लोग नेपाल के बोर्डर पर रहते हैं, नेपाल से स्टेनलैस स्टील की चीजें हमारे देश के अन्दर इस लिये लोग लाते हैं क्योंकि लोगों को यहाँ स्टेनलैस स्टील अवैलेबिल नहीं है। जो लोग स्टेनलैस स्टील की चीजें बनाते हैं उनको रामैट्रिसियल काफी ताकदाद में नहीं मिलता है। और कहुत सी पेश इडस्ट्रीज है जो रामैट्रिसियल लेकर

[भी के० एन० तिवारी]

ब्लैक मे० बेच देते है० एक परमिट लिया और दूसरे के हाथ बेच दिया। इस बात को रोकना चाहिये और रीयल मैनुफैक्चर्स ने रा-मेटीरियल मिलना चाहिये। देश मे० जो स्टेनलैस स्टील की कमी है इसके प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने के तरीके अपनाये जाने चाहिये।

अन्त मे० एक बात और कहना चाहता है। पब्लिक सैक्टर मे० यह शिकायत है कि काम नहीं होता, प्रोडक्शन पूरा नहीं होता है। बहुत हद तक यह सच भी है। बहुत उसमे० तरक्की करन की कोशिश की जाती है। हम पब्लिक सैक्टर के खिलाफ नहीं है, लेकिन यह नहीं समझते कि यह दबा पेसी है कि जितनी बीमारी इस देश मे० है उसको क्योंकर दे। इसलिये जिस तरह से प्राइवेट सैक्टर मे० हर अधिकारी अपन काम के लिये जिम्मेदार है वही तरीका। पब्लिक सैक्टर मे० भी अपनाया जाय। जैसे प्राइवेट सैक्टर मे० जो आदमी जिम्मेदार है विसी औज के लिये प्रोडक्शन के लिये, इजीनियरिंग के लिये या मैनेजरियल काम के लिये या और भी जो अधिकारी है, उनके ऊपर रस्पासिविलिटी फिक्स है और उनसे वही काम लिया जाता है। टोक इसी तरह से पब्लिक सैक्टर मे० भी अफिसर्म के ऊपर रस्पासिविलिटी फिक्स कर दी जानी चाहिए और उनको इनीशियेटिव दे देना चाहिए कि जो काम के लिये आप जिम्मेदार है उसको पूरा करने की आप की जिम्मेदारी है। मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता उस अधिकारी का, लेकिन मुझे मालूम है कि वह कलक्षता मे० बैठा हुआ है, इचाज है दुनिया भर का, इस सैक्टर की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, दूसरे सैक्टर की बात कह रहा हूँ, वह बैठा हुआ है कलक्षता

मे० और इंचार्ज है सारे भारत का, किसी मैनेजर को यह पावर नहीं है कि अगर नट बोल्ड खटीदना हो तो किना उसकी इजाजत के नहीं लगेगा। इसलिये मैंग कहना है कि जो आप ने मैनेजर्स रखे हैं उनको चूकि आप रेस्पासिविलिटी नहीं देते इसलिए प्रोडक्शन मे० कमी होती है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उनको फुल रेस्पासिविलिटी दी जाय और जो रस्पासिविलिटी दी जाय उसके लिए वह रस्पासिविल ठहराया जाय। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अनुदानों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री ईश्वर औधरी (गया) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय खानों सम्बन्धी अनुदानों पर विचार हो रहा है, लेकिन भारत मे० अपने लोगों के द्वारा ही इन खनिज पदार्थों को उपेक्षा की हृषि मे० रखा जाता है, इसका उदाहरण जगह जगह पर मिलता है। इस देश मे० खनिज पदार्थ बहुत न किन्तु उनका उपयोग उचित ढंग मे० नहीं होता। हिन्दुस्तान मे० कौन-कौन से खनिज पदार्थों का नितनी आवश्यकता है इसका मूल्यांकन करने की आवश्यकता है। माथ ही उसके लिये उठाये गये न इसी बी आवश्यकता भी उच्चाधिकारियों को नमस्काने की आवश्यकता है।

इस प्रवार का कार्य भारत और जापान ने गत मात्रा प्रारम्भ किया, किन्तु जापान हममे० बहुत आगे बढ़ गया है और भारत बहुत पीछे है। हम भारत का कच्चा लोहा जापान को देते हैं और उसके बदले इस्पात उसमे० नेने है। इसमे० अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है कि हम भारत की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये अपने खनिज पदार्थों का उपयोग सुचारू रूप से कर माने हैं, लेकिन हम उसको काफी उपेक्षा की हृषि मे० देख रहे हैं।

खनिज मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध विदेश व्यापार विभाग, जहाजरानी विभाग और परिवहन विभाग से ठीक से न होने के कारण विकास में बाधा पड़ती है। उदाहरण के लिये बिहार में कोयला पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध है, किन्तु आज बाजार में कोयला बिल्कुल नज़र नहीं आता। इसका एकमात्र कारण यह है कि हमारे पास वंगनों की कमी है और हमारे विभागों के अधिकारी उसकी अमता की पूर्ति करने में अक्षम हैं। यद्यपि आज इसके कारण हजारों मजदूर प्रभावित हो रहे हैं और उन मजदूरों की रोज़ी रोटी का सबाल पैदा हो गया है, लेकिन यह इसी कारण में है कि खाने में निकाला हुआ कोयला आज ढेर का दूर पड़ा हुआ है, उस को उठाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। एक और हम अपने मजदूरों को देश में रोजगार देने के लिये तत्पर हैं, गरीबी हटाने के लिये तत्पर हैं, दूसरी आर इस काम के जो साबन है, जिनमें हजारों मजदूर रोज़ां और रोटी पा मकने हैं और खानों को मुचाल रूप में चलाया जा सकता है, उपेक्षा की हाईट में देखा जाता है।

आज हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के बोंड में मजदूरों को मेम्बर बनाया जा रहा है, लेकिन कितने मेम्बर बनाये जा रहे हैं, कितन नहीं, और अगर बनाया भी जा रहा है तो उसका प्राधार क्या है, इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया जा रहा है; आज कोल माइन्स के जो काम करने वाले हैं उनके लिये थोड़े बहुत मकान बनाये गये हैं, लेकिन हजारों मजदूर मूक हाईट से इस और आशा लगाये बैठे हैं। उनका कोई उचित प्रबन्ध नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसके साथ साथ खनिज विशेष के लिये जहा आवागमन के साधन उपलब्ध किये जाये वहां वह भी आवश्यक है कि उनका विशेष

रूप से व्यवहार हो। हमारे बिहार में कई तरह की खाने हैं। हमारे देश में किन-किन चीजों की मांग है तथा उसके बहा भेजने की क्या प्रगति है, दुनिया के कौन-कौन से देश हैं जहा हम अपना सामान भेज सकते हैं, इस की जानकारी लेने की क्या व्यवस्था है, अगर आप इन सारी बातों के बारे में देखेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि उनकी व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है।

हमार यहा बिहार में कोयला होता है और अबरक भी होती है। अबरक के बारे में तो हिन्दुस्तान में बिहार की मोनोपोली थी। अब तो दूसरे प्रदेशों में भी होने लगी है। राजस्थान में भी अबरक की खान है। बिहार में जो इसकी मोनोपोली थी वह अब कम होती जा रही है। ऐसा क्यों है? इसका एक ही कारण है कि हजारों लाखों रुपये का सामान हमारे पास पड़ा है, लेकिन उसकी मार्केटिंग की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। न तो उसके बेचने की व्यवस्था है और न उसके आवागमन की व्यवस्था है।

आज हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड की हालत भी अच्छी नहीं है। सरकारी आकड़ों के अनुसार वित्तीय वर्ष के शुरू के छः महीनों में हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड को 8 करोड़ 76 लाख ८० का नुकसान हुआ है, जो 40 प्रतिशत अधिक घाटा है। उसके पहले वर्ष में 10 करोड़ ९१ लाख ८० का घाटा हो गया है। तुलनात्मक हाईट से देखते हुए यह कही अधिक है।

इस वस्तुस्थिति की रोशनी में सरकार के इस हाईटकोण से जनता का सन्तोष नहीं हो सकता कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड में घाटा अब कम हो रहा है। 1967-68 में 38

## [श्री ईश्वर चौधरी]

करोड़ 77 लाख 80 का बाटा हुआ था और 1969-70 में इससे कुछ कम हुआ, अर्थात् 10 करोड़ 91 लाख। बाटे की कमी का कारण इस्पात के मूल्य में बढ़ि है। इस्पात की कीमत बढ़ने से इस्पात का इस्तेमाल करने वाले उद्दोगों की ओर अन्ततः उपभोक्ताओं को ही परेशानी उठानी पड़ेगी क्योंकि उन पर बोक्स बढ़ेगा। नतीजा क्या होगा कि कुछ बढ़े लोग काफी महँगा इस्पात बेचेंगे और हमारा इस्पात हमारे देश के लोग नहीं ले पायेंगे। इसका प्रभाव हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति पर पड़ता है। आज हमारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था छिन्न-भिन्न होती जा रही है। आज हम देश के जिस भाग मे रह रहे हैं उसमें रहने के बावजूद भी हम अपने को बेबस महसूस करते हैं। यह हमारे लिये बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है। हमारी सरकार स्वीकार करती है कि 1970-71 मे देश में इस्पात का उत्पादन 1969-70 से कम हुआ। इसका मुख्य कारण क्या है यह मैं अपने मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा।

1969-70 में 64 लाख इस्पात पिंडो का उत्पादन हुआ था लेकिन 1970-71 मे वह 61 लाख रह गया। यह चटना इस बात का दोतक है कि हम में क्षमता नहीं है। हमारी कैपेसिटी काफी है लेकिन हम इसको उठाना या आगे बढ़ाना नहीं चाहते, जिसके कारण हम काफी अवनति की ओर जा रहे हैं और हमारी उन्नति में बाता पड़ रही है।

सरकार को इस तरह की शिकायत भिलती है कि उपभोक्ताओं को जिस प्राथ-मिकता के अन्तर्गत इस्पात दिया जाता है उसका उपयोग उसके लिये नहीं होता। उस को सूचारने के लिये आकस्मिक निरीक्षणों की व्यवस्था करें।

देश में सभी प्रकार के लोहे प्रीर इस्पात के उत्पादनों में भारी गिरावट आई है, जब कि क्षमता काफी है। 31 मार्च, को समाप्त हुए वित्तीय वर्ष में राउरकेला में 1970-71 में कुल पांच लाख 13 हजार टन इस्पात का माल तैयार हुआ जबकि 1969-70 में 7 लाख 57 हजार टन माल तैयार हुआ था। हम देखते हैं कि देश में जिन जिन चीजों की मांग है उसको बढ़ावा दिये जाने का हमारा कोई प्रबन्ध अभी तक नहीं हो पा रहा है। अगर हमारा प्रबन्ध विदेशों को भेजते का हो गया होता, वहां की मार्किट हमने पकड़ ली होती तो आप कच्चा माल वहा भेजकर अधिक से अधिक धन प्राप्त कर सकते थे। इसमे हमे जो अर्थ की कमी महसूस हो रही है, वह न होती। राष्ट्र की जो रीढ़ है वे यह बनिज पदार्थ है। इसमे बिहार का बड़ा दिस्ता है। अगर बनिजों के क्षेत्र मे हमने काम किया होता तो हमारा काम भी आगे बढ़ता और बिहार का काम भी आगे बढ़ता, वहां की गरीबी भी भिट्ठी और सारे देश की गरीबी मिटाने मे आपका मदद भी मिलती। उस अवस्था में हमारा देश अब तक बहुत आगे बढ़ गया होता।

हमारे यहां चूना, पुखराज, अभ्रक, मैथनीज बहुत भारी तादाद मे मिलता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसकी जाव करवाई जाए, उसका अन्वेषण कराया जाए, उसको खोजा जाए। अगर इनकी खोजबीन का काम आपने हाथ में लिया तो नई नई चीजें और भी आपको वहां बहुत प्राप्त होंगी। उससे हमारे यहां हजारों हजार गरीब जनता की काम मिलेगा और भारत की अर्थ अवस्था सुड़ँ गी।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय आशासन दें कि बिहार में

जो सनियज पदार्थ हैं, उनका अधिक से अधिक विकास करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे, अधिक से अधिक खोज इन की बे करवायेंगे।

**SHRI J. B. PATNAIK (Cuttack):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Steel and Mines, and support the policy regarding steel and mines for the last two decades. The enemies of socialism have all along opposed the establishment of big steel plants in the public sector, and today these false prophets of economic doom in our country stand exposed in view of the fact that among the industrially advanced countries in the whole world, India occupies the tenth position. In the matter of farming and mining, in the matter of transport and communication and in the matter of self-sufficiency in the defence industries, India today has acquired great strength and made great strides, and today it can stand on its own legs in a number of matters concerning steel. This country has been able to gain a self-generating capacity in the production of complete steel plants. Today, the HFC in Ranchi is able to produce a complete steel mill of one million capacity per year. Thirdly the policy has been very fruitful in the matter of creating a foreign market in steel for this country. In fact, we would have considerably expanded this market but for the fast-growing domestic market which could not be visualised earlier. So, in regard to the soundness of its policy and the results achieved so far, there is every reason for general satisfaction, but there is no reason for self-complacency. We must learn from the experience of the past, and what is this experience of the past?

A rather long period of gestation, defective and disturbing industrial relationship, delay in taking decisions at the lower level, lack of urgency in the matter of replacement or repair of damaged machines, are some of the lacunae

as a result of which these public sector plants have not attained their full installed capacity of production and the total loss of Rs. 127.83 crores has been incurred. And so these steel plants have failed to contribute the much-desired profit for the accelerated growth of our country's economy.

Sir, it is heartening that so far as good industrial relationship is concerned, a major step has been taken by the Joint Wage Negotiating Committee for arriving at a unanimous agreement on increased wages for four years. Now that this agreement has been reached, let us hope there will be no strike and no loss of production on this score. Let us also hope that in the interest of a long-term policy, other known lacunae of the steel industry would also be removed.

I now come to the point of our future policy. We have seen from our experience that steel is a commodity which has growing international and internal markets and we have not been able to meet the demands of these internal markets. In fact, during the period after recession, we have been forced to import steel from outside as a result of which we have lost valuable foreign exchange. We have now fixed a target of producing 20 million tonnes of steel in the coming decade by the end of 1980, if I have understood correctly the statements made in this House by the ministers. This does not appear to be a very ambitious target, in view of the fact that steel production in the world is growing at a lightning speed. After the second world war, the total production of steel was around 100 million tonnes. But today only the United States and U.S.S.R are producing each more than 100 million tonnes. Japan is quickly catching up. So, ours is a conservative target, for a big country with 560 people. It is not at all ambitious. Yet, this target does not appear to be capable of being reached, because of the plan laid

[Shri J. B. Patnaik]

down in the report. We are going to produce 4 million tonnes each in Bhilai and Bokaro, 3.4 million tonnes in Rourkela and Durgapur; 3 million tonnes in TISCO and IISCO and 3 million tonnes in the new steel mills. Altogether it comes to only 17.4 million tonnes. We are still short of 3 million tonnes to reach our target. What are we going to do to reach this target by the end of this decade? Ministers previously have given promises that new steel mills have to be put up during this period and announcements be made from time to time about new steel plants. Will the Minister now make an announcement for setting up two or three more new plants during the decade and if so, what are the sites where they will be located? In view of our capacity for producing complete steel plants and the growing international market, we should fix up a higher target and announce immediately at least 2 or 3 more new steel plants, because it takes 7 to 8 years for steel plant to go into production.

I now come to the policy of export of iron ore, which mostly integrated with production of steel. Iron ore has now taken the second place in our export list, next to jute. It has become one of our traditional goods of export and taken a place above cotton textiles and tea. But we export only 20 million tonnes of iron ore if we go by the figure of the last calendar year. We export to a number of countries including Japan. Japan is now in such a position as to import all the iron ore we are producing. The target of the Japanese steel industry is to produce by 1973-74, 150 million tonnes of steel, for which they require 150 million tonnes of iron ore. We can easily export 35 to 40 million tonnes of iron ore, i. e. about 25 to 30 per cent of their requirement by 1973-74 provided we create the necessary capacity for this. It would be a big boost not only to our foreign trade and foreign exchange earning, but it would develop

certain under-developed regions of our country. But what are we doing about this, excepting laying down a conservative target of 9 per cent growth in the export of iron ore every year.

15.00 Hrs.

Sir, now I plead for a higher target and suggest that this should be doubled in view of the fact that known high grade iron ore mines lie unexploited, particularly in regions of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa. I do not plead for Orissa alone. The region which bounds in high grade iron ores should be developed. Every country has such a region, which has been developed through decades. There is Ruhr in Germany and Ukraine in Soviet Union. Certain regions abound in iron ores and other necessary raw-materials. Naturally, these regions are developed for the production of steel. So, it is not a question of distributing steel plants to different States. It is a question of concentrating them in areas where there is enough of raw-materials—iron ores and materials like dolomite and limestone—which go into the production of steel.

Sir, I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the Bonai-Nayagarh mines in Orissa which according to the experts amount to 2,000 million tons of high grade ore. Coupled with mechanised mining and a railway line to Paradip, which has now the capacity to handle 100,000 ton-ships, this could alone meet a higher target of our export of iron ore. Besides that, there are two separate reports submitted by M. N. Dastur & Company and M/s. Kulijan Corporation of India concerning the site selection study for pig iron. They have recommended that Bonai and Nayagarh are the ideal sites for a setting up large integrated steel complexes. These reports are still lying with the Minister and a promise is yet to come from him regarding this.

My submission to the hon. Minister is in the interest of the nation's growing export trade both for steel and iron ores, we should fix up to a larger target. In the matter of steel, we should fix up a target of 25 million tons by the end of 1980, and we should fix a target of 18 per cent growth so far as iron ore mining goes. And, therefore, I suggest that to take up these two things as a part of an integrated policy, the hon. Minister should look to a particular area in the country which abounds in the necessary raw-materials for the production of steel and for iron ore mining.

Sir, the Paradip port has got great capacity for handling. This is now lying idle because there is no railway line linking this port to the interior area where there is an abundance of iron ore mines. So, the railway line linking this port and development of this particular area of Bonai-Nayagarh should help the country tide over its difficulty in the matter of bigger production of steel and iron ore mining.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Budget Demands proposal that has been placed before us is a bit disappointing because our Minister of Steel and Mines has probably one of the greatest assets of the country placed at his disposal, and it should have been possible for him to contribute to the exchequer, if not more, at least 500 crores, annually. Unfortunately, we see that it is in the debit. In fact, an efficient person should have been able to plough-back income from the vast resources placed at his disposal through a self-generating process and also contributed to the national exchequer.

We have seen that Japan, which had hardly 5 million tonnes steel production in 1950, is now moving towards 100 million tonnes while we, who had 1.5 million tonnes steel production then are still

finding it difficult to reach even 7.5 million tonnes of output. We have resources, we have all said so; particularly, our iron ore resources are credited to be the world's largest, and they are high grade iron ores.

There are countries which have set up steel and metals plants on coast lines and earned tremendous amount of foreign exchange through exports. We have a fairly good coastline and it is possible for us to put several plants along the coast and have export of steel instead of iron ore.

There is always the question of manufacturing the required equipments within the country. We have already established large equipments manufacturing plants both for mining and for producing steel and rolling of steel but we find that these plants are also under-utilized. In the mean time, the steel technology is moving from Ling Donau to direct smelting, continuous casting and rolling. So, I would request the Minister to take into account the Development of technology in the future plants when we put them up, because already our cost of steel is high and the incidental cost of our engineering products would also be affected.

There is also the question of fixing up the target for development of various raw materials required for production of steel. Here we find that the question of coking coal is the foremost. Probably, if we are not so careful about conservation of this particular asset we might soon be required to import coking coal. In this respect, I would say that the 1,500 kilometres of Gujarat coastline should have at least one steel plant, if not at Kandla anywhere along the Gujarat coastline. This is necessary because the whole of the middle eastern, African and the western markets could be catered to from this plant. Besides, probably the House knows that the highest income that is made by any public sector undertaking has been from Gujarat. We have seen that the Gujarat

[Shri D. D. Desai]

Refinery is turning out per year an income which is substantially more than any other refineries of public sector units that generate income in the whole country. Similarly, even in the joint sector we have seen that the Gujarat Fertilizer plant turned out this year a profit of Rs. 12 crores and next year their estimate is Rs. 20 crores when most of the fertilizer plants in the country are in the red. There has been demand from different sections of the House for providing steel plants in different regions but I would request that whenever the Central exchequer dishes out such plants the proposals must be examined first in terms of the performance within those areas because our national wealth should not be lost by putting them up in areas where they are used for political ends. We have seen that most of the plants which we have put up have been in need or under-utilised and the reasons or causes for their losses or semi-working are not hard to find.

There is acute shortage of steel plates, and sheets particularly cold rolled and tin plates. We are yet to manufacture several items among plates and sheets, as for example silicon steel sheets, cold rolled grain-oriented. We have to depend on imports in the case of these items and so our valuable foreign exchange is lost. Even though the manufacture of these sheets is on the anvil for many years nothing has been done so far. I would request the Minister to consider the early manufacture of cold rolled grain-oriented silicon sheets. There is acute shortage of armour and boiler quality steel plates and sheets, which is holding up manufacture of high technology products like pressure vessels, heat exchangers, columns, atomic reactors, high pressure boilers and even equipment for extra high tension switch gear, the manufacture of all of which require tested high quality armour and boiler quality steel plates and sheets.

Sir, there has been a certain demand from the House that mini steel plants are

contravening our policy and Industries Regulation Act. I would say this is not a primary industry but a secondary industry and Ministry is to be congratulated in embarking on this particular thing because we are producing within this country required electric furnaces and associated equipments. We require alloy steels of hundreds of types for different purposes and if we do not have those mini steel plants with their small melting furnaces which almost correspond to our pig iron cupolas or furnaces then we would not be able to manufacture requirement-oriented or job-oriented qualities of steels. These mini plants are using scrap. In fact they are not steel plants but processing units melting scrap together with such rolling as they are required to do. Therefore, these units which are mostly using the scrap and the secondary materials of the principal steel plants do not touch iron ore, coking coke, dolomite, limestone and other things directly used in steel plants. Therefore, the Ministry is requested to encourage more and more of smaller plants in the decentralised areas with 5, 10 or 20 ton electric melting furnaces so that they provide larger employment and production on a country-wide scale.

Now, I come to the other non-ferrous metals—aluminium, zinc, copper, lead etc. The Government of India has yet to implement the Bharat Aluminium Project at Korba and at Koyna. We request the Minister to take both these projects on an emergency basis because we have moved from copper and zinc to aluminium for substitution and if we have continued shortage of aluminium and the shortage grows then the present import will be further increased and the country will lose lot of foreign exchange. We have excellent bauxite. Gujarat bauxite has been earmarked for export-oriented alumina plant. I would request the Minister not to export alumina but use this basic raw-material for ourselves by providing a smelter along with the alumina plant.

Then there is the question of copper, lead and zinc. We have been stagnating in copper, zinc and lead production. Although we have already projected Rs. 94 to 100 crores for the Khetri Copper Smelter we do not know when we will see the light of production. We have deposits of zinc and lead in Rajasthan-Gujarat belt and I request the Minister to locate smelters near the Gujarat ports, if necessary even, on concentrates imports based. He is putting up one at Visakhapatnam, one is in Kerala and the third plant should be on the north western coast.

Coming back to steel plants, I would request him to consider two steel plants—one in Goa and another in the upper western coast of Gujarat so that India is balanced in the supply of steel.

SHRI P. ANKINEEDU PRASADA

RAO (Ongole) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the budget estimates proposed by the Ministry of Steel and Mines. Mineral wealth is the hidden wealth which this country is having in abundance and which we are not able to make proper use of as yet.

Even after 20 years of independence we are in a state of importing so many of the metals, though we are having rich mineral potentiality in the country.

I think, the Government is making some efforts to exploit this mineral wealth in the country, but enough efforts are not being made by the Government to do the needful, just as we had done when we were short of foodgrains. As we have utilised our irrigation potential and the fertile soil potential to bring up our production and make the country self-sufficient in food production, here also the Government must take emergent steps to exploit the mineral resources available in the country, not only to make the country a self-sufficient one but also to see that the country will be in a position to supply

these metals to other countries because the mineral potentiality we are having in this country is very high and the percentage of its usage is very low. Specially by developing these mines or mineral based industries, investing our money whatever we are having for mineral development it will not only save us a lot of foreign exchange for which we are having very meagre resources but it will give us a good employment potential in the country where we are having the unemployment problem.

Then, most of these mineral deposits are in the backward areas but for a few here and there. All over the country, wherever there are rich mineral deposits, the areas are economically backward. So, by trying to exploit these mineral deposits and mineral based industries in those areas, certainly we will be able to develop the backward areas in the country also.

But the pace of progress, though there is a sincere effort on the part of Government to exploit these minerals, is rather slow; specially in the rare or scarce metals like zinc, copper and lead. Even in those lines we have not done enough progress. In the case of deposits which were proved by the GSI, which were found to be economically feasible and which would yield us good returns, even to start those projects long delays are occurring.

I will tell you an instance in my State. Though the project, by the name of Agnikundala, was sanctioned recently—I must thank the Mines Ministry for that and half a crore of rupees were given to it, it took a decade to take a decision that deposit should be exploited. Foreigners offered to exploit those deposits. Then the Government took a decision in the interest of the nation it should be exploited in the public sector. But after that decision, to take the decision to really exploit the mines it took a decade due to administrative delays or whatever it may be.

[Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao]

If we take so late decisions about such important projects, which will be saving us good foreign exchange, I think we will not be able to progress economically well. For the economic progress of our country, all the mineral deposits which we are having in this country must be exploited at an early date. Funds that are being allotted for mineral development by our Government, I think, are very meagre. Though there is a sincere effort, though the GSI is proving many deposits, even though there is a delay, survey of many areas is going on.

Now, we are quite confident that the mineral resources in our country are of very high order. But with meagre allotment of funds and the interest that the Government is taking in regard to mineral deposits, I think, we are losing and the country is losing very much.

You take the case of Rayalaseema once known as Ratnalaseema and that means an area of diamonds. That area is having very good deposits of diamonds, gold, asbestos and almost all the important minerals are available there. It is a backward area. It is very difficult to give irrigation facilities to that area. The only way to develop that area is to exploit the minerals available there and to make use of them for the good of the country and for upliftment of the people of that backward area. The diamond deposits there are world famous and we can compare them with the deposits of Kimberly diamond mines in South Africa. That is well known to us, to the Department concerned and to the Government. And yet the decision to exploit those deposits is being postponed.

I am glade to know that the survey is going on. How long will the survey go on? When will the final decision to exploit those diamond deposits in that area be taken? I request the hon. Minister to take early steps to see that a final decision

is taken. It is economically feasible and it will help and develop a backward area.

There are gold deposits there known as Ramagiri gold deposits. They were worked some time back during the British times. Afterwards, they were abandoned. After some investigation, they were also proved, to some extent, as economically feasible. As regards the Kolar gold mines, if the Kolar gold mines people are not prepared to take up the mines, the State Government says that they will take up the mines if some special concessions which were given to other States are also given to them to develop those mines. I feel that we are keeping all these deposits unexploited.

Coming to zinc, lead and copper which are the scarce items, we can exploit these minerals also. We are importing them now for our various purposes. We are spending a lot of foreign exchange on that. If we can produce these minerals and export them, we can get a good amount of foreign exchange. That also is not being exploited. There is no proper assistance given to people who are exploiting them to some extent.

Now, I come to the iron ore deposits in the east coast near Ongole. There is a huge deposit. The State Government Department explored it and requested the G. S. I. to explore and prove it. If these deposits are explored and proved and if they are taken up in the manner in which the Kundramukh project on the west coast is taken up, that will help very much. They are very close to the sea, about 10 miles to the sea. Already, there is a proposal to develop minor ports there. If we take up the iron ore project and the development of minor ports together, it will be an economically feasible unit. You should try to push it up. That is also a backward area. It will also give an encouragement to develop that backward area and that will very much help the people there.

Upto now, though we were allowing private leases and private operators to work the mines, we are now taking up a policy, as far as possible, that all remunerative deposits should be worked out by the public sector. In the interest of the country it is a very good decision, but, a stage is coming where due to shortage of funds, neither the public sector is able to exploit them nor do we allow the private sector to exploit them. Therefore, it is better to find resources to exploit them in the public sector. But, if we are not able to do it, then we should allow the private sector people to do it especially in the mining industry.

The mining industry is the only industry which is not assisted by the Government I can say. For all other industries, the Government is giving aid. For all other people who are engaged in the production of handicrafts, the Government is giving aid. But, for the industrialists in the mining industry, neither the Government nor the Banks help them. A proposal was made to start a Mining Finance Corporation to assist these private mineowners. These mine-owners bring out the minerals from the mines. Though they get some profit, the advantages accruing to the country should also be taken into consideration. If proper assistance is given to them in the sector where the Government is not able to do, they will at least be able to try to exploit the mineral wealth of the country.

One more point I wish to bring to the notice of the Government. There are several mining rules about which the State Governments have recommended and individuals have represented that the mining rules are governed by the Central Act. They were discussed and a proposal put forward for bringing them upto date in tune with the modern technology. An early decision should be taken so that delays are avoided and a better mineral development can be brought about in this country.

I thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak.

SHRI N. E. HOTO (Khunti) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, most of our industries in the public sector are sick. The industries are facing several problems with the result that the output is affected and the cost of production has gone up. Some of the main problems are labour unrest, management and technology.

I do not think I will get much time, so I will be brief. I would like to speak especially about the Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi.

This Heavy Engineering Corporation, which should be called the mother of industries, has been mis-managed right from the very beginning. Let us hope that with the new Minister, things will improve. Sir, I would like to remind you that the present Chairman of the HEC is the fifth one in succession. I don't know whether it is correct or not but there is a rumour that the present man is also going and another one is coming. The present Chairman's predecessor, Mr. Chalapati Rao, who, to my knowledge, was doing very good service and who had made a deep study of the problems, was removed unceremoniously the moment he started setting things right. I don't care whether this Chairman or that Chairman comes or goes, but, one thing stands out very clearly that Chairman in the Corporation have frequently been changed. It seems somewhere in the Ministry there is a lobby which is very influential and which specialises in appointing and removing Chairmen, with the result that the mother of industries, namely, the HEC is suffering to the detriment of the nation.

I would want the Government to be very firm and imaginative in their actions. They should do things with some planning. They should do things with certain positive decisions. They should not hesitate to take timely positive and firm action. What we find is that they are not able to

[Shri N. E. Horo]

solve even simple problems sometimes. You can very well understand how the mother of industries is being mismanaged in this way. How can we expect that the Steel industry in our country will grow as we want them to grow?

When this project was started in Ranchi, the people of that area thought that after all by this project people around will be benefited. They thought that the people who are backward and mostly tribals would raise their standard of living and catch up with modernisation. They will have opportunities to learn some industries and get employment. But the way the HEC has been mismanaged, right from the beginning, they have been greatly disappointed. It has frustrated the hopes of the people. The people there are mostly tribal whose lands were acquired for this project. They were assured of great employment opportunities. They have not been fully employed. Today, out of 7,000 D.Ps, not more than 50 per cent have been employed. Among the DPs, there was only one Engineer. He could not be employed even till this day in the HEC. He had to seek job elsewhere and I am told he has now been appointed elsewhere. But the HEC could not see that he was appointed. Such is the position in the HEC. This is a very sad commentary on the efficiency of the management there. I want this to be brought to the notice of the Government and the honourable House. If these conditions continue for long, you can well imagine what will happen to this industry. Even after repeated efforts the DPs are not appointed properly. The tribals and the children of the soil are not getting employment there. People from Kerala, Bengal, Punjab, etc. can get employment in the HEC but for the local people they have different standards of treatment. Posts which carry not more than Rs. 500 per month should have gone to these people. So who will look after them? Who will take care of them if not the Central Government? I want the new Minister to please take note of this.

Sir, only a few days back the Minister paid a visit to HEC. I don't know why his Ministry was very particular in not informing the local MPs. They could not get time to contact him and acquaint him with the grievances of the people.

Sir, there is an officer in the HEC who is an ex-army man. He is Major Dayal. He was appointed as Controller of Transport, but today he is required to work in the canteen. He is doing an odd job there.

In the matter of promotions also the interest of the local people are ignored. These people cannot get jobs or get promotions there because they don't have anyone who could push them up and also because the management there is entirely managed by unsympathetic people from outside. The local people have no hope whatsoever and this is really a very sad commentary on the intention of the management, Sir.

My idea in ventilating all these points is this: Unless you satisfy the people, there will be such and more serious problems. There are so many labour problems which are coming up in the HEC. The management of the HEC is inviting by its inefficiency and unsympathetic attitude so many demonstrations, *gheraos*, and such other things which affect the output of the corporation. When people are dissatisfied surely these things crop up. In the interest of the corporation and the industry itself, it is very essential that labour problems and also the social, economic and other problems of the local people are taken up for consideration and quick solution.

If you visit Matia and go round the township you will be surprised to see how an unplanned town has "grown" up. Although it is called a township, it really is not a township. It is a kind of a basti. It has not properly been planned on

modern lines. There are no amenities whatsoever. This so-called township does not have even a single cinema-house. There are no civic amenities worth the name. The bazaars and markets have not been properly planned. I talked to Mr. Chalapati Rau, the then chairman of the HEC and he admitted to me that the planning of this township had not been properly done and probably it would have to be re-done.

The Central and State Governments have not taken proper care to rehabilitate the people who were displaced. They are now living in places which are nothing more than slums. In a few years' time if more space would be required and the master plan of greater Ranchi comes through, then we shall have to clear these slums and demolish them. Such is the state of affairs there.

I would like to make one submission in regard to purchases. There is a local firm which is supplying fire-bricks to the HEC. HEC are purchasing low-grade fire-bricks and they are utilising them in the fluid channel. You can well imagine what will happen to the entire project if low-grade fire-bricks are used in the blast furnace.

I have spoken about this to the local CBI people to find out whether it is correct or not. Let the hon. Minister take note of it. I am afraid, the people in the purchase section are in league with some of the local firms, and the local firms are continuing to supply low-grade fire-bricks. In the beginning, this was objected to by some officers in the purchase section, but when the parties concerned contested this, the bricks were referred to the Central Fuel Research Institute for chemical analysis, and after examination, somehow it was manipulated and perhaps some money passed in between and they are now taking these same low-grade fire-bricks. I want the Government to enquire into this and fix responsibilities.

Finally, I would like to say a word about the NCDC. The management is not very efficient there also. The NCDC had acquired large areas of coal-bearing lands in the district of Hazaribagh which they are not able to utilise. They could lease portions out to the private parties in the public sector so that coal and other minerals could be exploited. They are not doing anything in that direction. We are losing coal, because some unscrupulous persons are stealing coal from those areas. The corporation should take care and see that this thing is stopped. It would be better if the NCDC leases it out to the private parties. Other minerals like clays are found there which could be utilised and on which Government can earn money. Government are losing crores of rupees by not utilising these areas. Government should therefore be vigilant and see that this national wealth is preserved and properly utilised so that our national income is not frittered away.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला): डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इसमें सबसे बड़ी प्राविलम जो है वह यह है कि जब आप पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर एक ही इन्डस्ट्री में चलाते हैं तो उस बत्त प्राइवेट सेक्टर को पब्लिक सेक्टर में कॉस्परेसी करके उसको फिजिल आउट करने का बहुत मौका मिलता है। हमारी जो सारी आयरन एंड स्टील पालीसी है उसमें बेसिक चेज और बेसिक तब्दीली करने की बहुत जरूरत है और वह हम कर नहीं रहे हैं। जरूरत इस बात की थी कि हम यह देखते कि हमारे काम में नुकस कहां है। आज पब्लिक सेक्टर के बारे में हमारा सबसे बड़ा किटिसिज्म यही है कि इनमें उतना मुनाफा नहीं हो रहा है, या उस तरह का काम नहीं हो रहा है जितना प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हो रहा है। इसका सबसे बड़ा

## [श्री सतपाल कपूर]

कारण यह है कि पब्लिक अन्डर टेकिंग्स भोस्टली हैं वे इंडस्ट्रीज में हैं, जैसे स्टील में और बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज में जब कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर भोस्टली कन्यूमर गुइस इंडस्ट्रीज, जैसे टैक्सटाइल, शुगर और दूसरी छोटी मोटो इंडस्ट्रीज में हैं। इसलिये अगर प्राइवेट सेक्टर के प्रैफिट को हैं वे इंडस्ट्री, स्टील, पीट्रोलियम से कम्पेयर करें तो पूरे नीज पर नहीं पहुंच सकते क्योंकि हैं वे इंडस्ट्री चलाने के लिये जितनी भेहनत आर रिसोर्सेज की जरूरत होती हैं उतनी कन्यूमर गुड्स इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये नहीं होती।

15.40 Hrs.

## [SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

हमारे यहाँ एक सबसे गलत काम यह हो रहा है कि हम एक इंडस्ट्री को एक ही सेक्टर में नहीं रख रहे हैं। जरूरत इस बात की है कि सारे प्लानिंग में तबदीली की जाय और ऐसी योजना बनायी जाय कि एक इंडस्ट्री को ऐक्सलूसिवली एक सेक्टर में रखा जाय। आप को अगर भिक्सड़ इकानामी रखनी है, तो उस के लियाँक हैं, लेकिन अगर प्लानिंग रखना चाहते हैं तो कम से कम एक बात बरुर करनी चाहिये कि एक इंडस्ट्री एक सेक्टर में रहेगी ताकि उस सेक्टर में रहते हुए प्राइवेट सेक्टर उस पब्लिक अन्डर-टेकिंग को लाराब न कर सके। आज स्टील का जब क्रिटिसिज्म सुनते हैं और उसकी बैंक आउन्ड को समझते हैं तो यह नजर आता है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर हमारी पब्लिक अन्डर टेकिंग्स को अपनी कांस्ट्रक्शन से छेष्ट्राय कर रहा है, डिस्टर्ब कर रहा है। इसलिये चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ ध्यान दें। इस बेसिक पौलिसी को बेंज करें और प्लानिंग कमीशन तथा कैबिनेट में इस बारे में विचार बिश्वास करें।

आयरन और कोल माइन्स आपने प्राइवेट सेक्टर में रखे हैं और पब्लिक सेक्टर में स्टील यूनिट लगाते हैं। एक आध स्टील यूनिट लगाते हैं प्राइवेट सेक्टर में नीतीजा यह होता है कि उससे कन्यूजन होता है जिससे आप बच नहीं सकते। इसलिए जब तक आप बेसिक पौलिसी में चेन्ज नहीं करेंगे तब तक ठीक ढंगसे काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि कोलमाइन्स और आयरन माइन्स को टेक ओवर कर लेना चाहिए। जब हम एक गलत पौलिसी बना लेते हैं, गलत नीव डालने हैं तो उस पर बनने वाली दीवाल टेढ़ी ही होती है। इसलिए स्टील पौलिसी में बेसिक चेन्ज करना चाहिए।

1956 में इन्डस्ट्रियल रिजाल्यूशन पास किया कि स्टील को पब्लिक सेक्टर में रखा जाय। लेकिन हुआ क्या? मिनी स्टील प्लाट प्राइवेट सेक्टर में है। अभी पिछले छँदों मालसे पौलिसी बनी है। यह ठीक है कि उस पौलिसी की जिम्मेदारी आप मन्त्री महोदय पर डाल सकते हैं, लेकिन मैं उनसे उम्मीद करता था अगर कोई गलत फाइल चल रही है तो वह उसको फोलो नहीं करेंगे, बल्कि खत्म करेंगे। पर ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे रुटीन में एक मिनिस्टर आता है और उसी बातावरण में ऐडजस्ट हो जाता है, वैसे ही मन्त्री जी भी हो गए हैं। इस तरह की गलत पौलिसी को नहीं चलाना चाहिए उस दलील को मैं नहीं मानता कि यह संकेन्द्री इण्डस्ट्री है। इसलिए जो भी कुछ स्टील इंडस्ट्री में आपको ज्ञानियाँ दिखाई दे रही हैं वह गलत पौलिसी के कराण हैं, इस पौलिसी में बेसिक चेन्ज होना चाहिए। पब्लिक सेक्टर अन्डर टेकिंग्स में आप तभी कामयाब होंगे जब तभाय स्टील यूनिट्स को

आप, पब्लिक सेक्टर में ले लें। आपके प्राइवेट सेक्टर को इसमें भुसर्हैठ करने की इजाजत नहीं है। मिनि स्टाल प्लांट की जो पौलिसी है उसमें कौस्तिकरण की जरूरत नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : ठीक है।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : आपको ठीक लगता होगा, स्वतन्त्र पार्टी का ठीक लगता है, जनसभा को ठीक लगता है। लेकिन मेरे रुयाल में वह गलत है, उसका रिवास करना चाहिए। 6 स्टील प्लान्ट्स में दो पब्लिक सेक्टर में पढ़े हैं। पंजाब का एक मिनि स्टील प्लान्ट पब्लिक सेक्टर में दिया गया है, वह लेकिन सफ कागजों में ही दिया गया है। वह तो प्राइवेट सेक्टर में डालामिया के पास पहुंच गया। मैं आपका माफ़त मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ अकाली गवनमेन्ट थी। उसने मेजारटी शेयर करप्शन कर के डालामिया को दे दिए। आप यहाँ के भव्यस का इस तरह से संटिस्काई करना चाहते हैं कि हम पब्लिक सेक्टर में मिनि स्टील प्लान्ट ला रहे हैं, लेकिन जिस तरह के बहा इस्ट्रोक्शन दिए जा रहे हैं, जो सेटर की पौलिसी है और वह यह है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर को एसासिएट किया जा सकता है और 25 परसेन्ट शेयर बच जा सकते हैं—वह ठांक नहीं है। अगर आप बिंग मोनोपॉली हाउसेज को 25 परसेन्ट शेयर दे सकते हैं तो किर इसमें घबराहट की क्या बात है? 25 परसेन्ट शेयर वह सीधे ले सकते हैं, बाकी 26 परसेन्ट शेयर डालमियां और ले गया, मानी पंजाब के मिनि स्टील ग्रूपिट के 51 परसेन्ट शेयर डालमियां के बीच से ले गए। इस तरह से आप पब्लिक

सेक्टर ग्रूपिट बना कर हमको संटिस्काई नहीं कर सकते। यह पौलिसी गलत है। इस दृग से आपका काम नहीं चलेगा।

अगर आप बुनियाद ही उल्टी बनायेंगे, तो बिल्डिंग उल्टी बनेगी, टेढ़ी बनेगी। उस पर कितना ही चूना लगायें, कितना ही सफेदा लगायें, कितना ही डिस्टंम्पर किया जाए, लेकिन दीवार टेढ़ी रहेगी। इसको बदलना चाहिए। इसकी बुनियाद को बदलना चाहिए। जब तक आप बेसिक चेन्ज नहीं लाते, तब तक बेसिक नतीजे अच्छे नहीं निकल सकते। मैं आपकी माफ़त मिनिस्टर साहब से और मिनिस्टर साहब की माफ़त सारी केबिनेट से और सारी केबिनेट की माफ़त प्लॉनिंग कभीशन से हाथ जोड़कर दस्तावेज करूँगा कि अगर आप दीवार टेढ़ी बना रहे हैं तो बिल्डिंग टेढ़ी रहेगी। खुदा के लिए इसका रोकिए।

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka) : I shall make only a few observations because I believe my time is very limited. The steel ministry is supposed to be responsible for steel industry, its production, its distribution, its pricing, everything that is to be done in the interest of development over a period of time. What I am struck with is that although it has made a plan for its development, it has forecast what its requirements are going to be and has also planned additional production, it is not clear if in fact it is satisfied that the plans it has made for the establishment of new units will in fact begin to produce about the time there will be demand for steel. Judging from past experience it is very unlikely that that will be so.

One thing that seems to be lacking is a sense of time, a sense of urgency. If you look at the present three units, not one of

[Shri H. M. Patel]

them is producing to its rated capacity. One of them is perhaps reasonably satisfactory but what about the two others? Durgapur is not producing even up to forty per cent of its capacity.

In Rourkela, it is about 57 per cent. Not only that. It is not clear whether in the future there is any possibility of Durgapur beginning to produce at anything like satisfactory capacity. The difficulties are said to be disturbed industrial relations and operational difficulties. So far as industrial relations are concerned, I understand that the hon. Minister has managed to patch up the labour troubles for the time being. We hope that this will survive and will enable a satisfactory working of the plant. But what about the operational difficulties? There were a great many difficulties that have been caused by the failure to maintain and operate the plants satisfactorily in the past. This lack of satisfactory maintenance has been in fact responsible for the failure of all the three plants of work as satisfactorily as they should have been worked.

They have all been planned to be expanded now, in order to meet the future demands. To what extent they will be able, even when expanded, to achieve the rated capacity is extremely doubtful. The Ministry itself has come to no conclusion. It has put forward no point of view as to whether they envisage these two plants—Rourkela and Durgapur,—to be capable of improving within any reasonable period of time. And yet, they say that the production in the future will be satisfactory and that they will be able to meet the demands. So, all in all, I feel that the Ministry might look at these problems of production with a much greater sense of reality and urgency.

In so far as distribution is concerned, again one is surprised at the Ministry's complacency. They think all is well and that the Iron and Steel Controller and his

organisation are planning the distribution satisfactorily. He is passing on to the production units the production of different types of steel for which there is demand. But in fact, the distribution is most unsatisfactory in practice.

As was pointed out a little earlier by you, the Ministry claims and maintains that the open market prices are falling. It is difficult to imagine their complete ignorance of what in actual practice exists in the country. It is impossible to obtain steel at the so called regular prices or anything like that. Even at double the prices, it is difficult to obtain. And this is not an isolated case. It is almost a regular thing. I speak about this from first-hand knowledge. I know that these high prices have to be paid. Why then should the Ministry not frankly admit that this is happening? Is it because they do not wish to tackle this very important problem? Is it not the problem which ought to be tackled? If they wish to decontrol then let there be decontrol. Why then pretend to fix prices at which steel items are to be available? It seems to me that in this matter, particularly where steel is concerned, the position is not satisfactory.

Let me refer to one more thing. The steel units asked for an increase in price. There was an increase of Rs. 75 given last year. It was pointed out to the Ministry that Rs. 9 that was allotted in that Rs. 75 for meeting the effect of wage settlement was totally inadequate. It is a cold fact, not a question of argument. Yet, they deny it. If they give an increase, there will be a price rise. If they do not give it, then there is black market. Instead of that, why do they not face the situation and reduce the excise duty which is now as high as Rs. 150? If they do not wish prices to rise, let them do it in that way. This is most important, because any rise in steel price will set in motion a chain reaction, resulting in a heavy inflationary pressure.

I would bring these few points to the notice of the Ministry and request them to view these problems with a certain sense of urgency, so that future planning may be made more realistic. They may indicate somewhat more definitely the progress of each of these new units, which they propose to set up, each year and indicate whether they are living up to their earlier estimates. So far as Bokaro is concerned, there has been already considerable delay. They might have done this House some justice by pointing out what the cost of this delay of four years has been. One reason for the delay is that equipment is being obtained from HEC which was not able to keep the delivery schedule. Why it should be so is another mystery, because HEC itself is working to only 30 per cent of its capacity. It ought, therefore, to have been able to meet the delivery schedule more satisfactorily.

I have nothing more to say except that I hope that the Ministry will approach its task with a lesser sense of complacency and a greater sense of reality.

**श्री अन्नलाल अन्नाकर (दुर्ग) :** सभापति महोदय, मैं देश के औद्योगिक विकास के लिये इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय को बहुत महत्वपूर्ण समझता हूँ। हमारे देश के औद्योगिक विकास पर इस मन्त्रालय की सफलता या विफलता का बहुत प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

इस्पात मन्त्रालय के अन्तर्गत सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के तीन इस्पात कारखाने हैं, जिनमें से केवल भिलाई स्टील प्लाट ही ऐसा है, जो आज-कल लाभ पर चल रहा है। वहाँ 1970-71 में पूरी उत्पादन क्षमता का 77 परसेंट उत्पादन हुआ है, जबकि राउरकेला में 56 परसेंट और दुर्गापुर में 43 परसेंट उत्पादन हुआ है।

16.00 hrs.

इस तरह से हमारे देश में यह जो कारखाने उत्पादन करते हैं उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता के

मुत्तरिक पूरा उत्पादन नहीं होने से बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है जब कि टाटा का जो आयरन एण्ड स्टील का कारखाना है वहाँ 85 प्रतिशत उत्पादन होता है और इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी में 62 प्रतिशत उत्पादन होता है। हमारे देश के इस्पात कारखानों को उत्पादन क्षमता छितनी है उससे कम उत्पादन होने के कारण लगभग 30 लाख टन इंगट का कम उत्पादन होता है। इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कौन है यह जनता जानना चाहती है लेकिन मंत्रालय से या केन्द्रीय सरकार से इसका उत्तर कभी नहीं मिलता है। जब तक किसी पर उत्तरदायित्व नहीं सौंपा जायगा देश की स्थिति में सुधार होना बहुत कठिन है। इस्पात का उत्पादन न बढ़ने से आमतौर पर मंत्रालय या मंत्री यह कहते हैं कि इसीलिए इस्पात की जो मांग है वह पूरी नहीं की जा सकती है और मांग की तुलना में उत्पादन नहीं होता है इसलिए चोरबाजारी बहुत होती है। चोरबाजारी दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही है। वैसे मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है कि इस्पात में जो उत्पादन हो रहा है उसकी वितरण व्यवस्था ऐसी की जा रही है जिससे कि चोरबाजारी ज्यादा न पनपने पाए। ऐसा विस्तार में कहा जाता है और कई कमेटियों की रिपोर्ट है। लेकिन यह चोरबाजारी दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती ही जा रही है। दो तीन महीने के अन्दर प्रति टन जो चोरबाजारी की वृद्धि हुई है वह सौ रुपये से लेकर 3 सौ रुपये तक है। हमारे पत्रकार बन्धु जो हैं यहाँ दिल्ली में पत्रकारों की एक कालोनी बस रही है। उसमें पत्रकारों ने अकाल बनाना शुरू किया तो उनको पहले तो इन जीवों की जानकारी बहुत कम ही थी।

## [बी चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर]

उनको मालूम हुआ कि चोरबाजारी इस्पात की इतनी अधिक है कि बाजार में तीन सौ चार सौ रुपये प्रति टन अधिक देना पड़ रहा है। यहां जो बिक्री केन्द्र है, पत्रकार बन्धु या जो बुद्धिजीवी लोग हैं वह बिक्री केन्द्र पर जाते हैं तो उनको दो चार टन भी उचित भूल्य पर लोहा नहीं मिल पाता है जिससे बुद्धिजीवियों को बहुत दुख हो रहा है कि कहीं भी किसी तरह भी इस चोरबाजारी में कभी करना सम्भव नहीं है। यदि मन्त्री महोदय इस और ध्यान दें और इस चोरबाजारी को रोकने का प्रयत्न करें तो बहुत कुछ इसे रोका जा सकता है।

अब मैं भिलाई इस्पात कारबाने की स्थिति पर कुछ प्रकाश डालना चाहूँगा। भारत सरकार के पास तथा इस्पात मन्त्रालय के पास भिलाई इस्पात कारबाने की अनेक शिकायतें हैं और कई बर्षों से इन शिकायतों को और ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। यह मान लिया जाता है कि यह एक ऐसा इस्पात कारबाना है कि जो लाभ में चल रहा है और चलता ही रहेगा। इसलिए खास कर के इसकी शिकायतों को और ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। मैं भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों, योजना मन्त्रालय, औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय, गृह मन्त्रालय, अम मन्त्रालय तथा इस्पात मन्त्रालय का इस और ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा और उन्हें चेतावनी देना चाहूँगा कि यदि एक वर्ष के अन्दर वहां की अनेक शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए ठोस कदम नहीं उठाए गए तो अगले वर्ष जब यह वाष्पिक रिपोर्ट इस मन्त्रालय की आएगी तो भिलाई इस्पात कारबाना भी थाटे में चलने वाले कारबानों में से एक होगा। शायद यहां संसद सदस्यों

को इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि भिलाई इस्पात कारबाना जो अप्रैल तक बहुत अच्छे ढंग से चल रहा था और लाभ में चल रहा था वह मई के महीने से थाटे में चलना शुरू हो गया है। अप्रैल में जब कि 77 परसेंट उत्पादन क्षमता के मुताबिक उत्पादन होता था मई और जून में वह 50 परसेंट से भी कम हो गया है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि मासिक रिपोर्ट जो उनके पास आती है उसके मुताबिक मई के महीने में वहां का उत्पादन कितना हुआ है? वहां जो पुराने तीन कोक-ओवन हैं, उनमें ब्रेक-डाउन हो गया है। उसका मुरुख कारण यह है कि जो गेस लाइन है, वह चोक हो गई है। वहां तीन पुरानी बैट्रियां हैं, वे तीनों बैट्री जमीन के नीचे लगभग 10-12 मिलीमीटर धंस गई हैं, जिससे गेस लाइन का लेबल नाचा हो गया है। समूचे कारबाने के विभिन्न बर्क-शापों में इसी पाइपलाइन के जरिये सब पावर सप्लाई होती है, जो अब रुक-रुक कर जाती है। इसालये कारबाने की उत्पादन क्षमता में कमा हा गई है।

एक और तो वहां कोक-ओवन में ब्रेक-डाउन हो गया है, दूसरी ओर हमारा लोक सभा के बर्तमान सदस्य भी ज्योतिमंथ बसु और भूतपूर्व सदस्य \*\* वहां पर अपना गतिविधियां बढ़ा रहे हैं, जिसके कारण कोक ओवन को मुशारने में अनेकों कठिनाइयां अनुभव की जा रही हैं। जिस तरह से \*\* और भी ज्योतिमंथ बसु का कारण पड़ते ही दुर्गपुर का उत्पादन कम हो गया, मुझे लगता है कि उनके कारण अब भिलाई में पड़ने से यहां की स्थिति भी बेसी ही हो जाएगी। वर्षोंकि गत दो महीने से \*\* और भी ज्योतिमंथ बसु

वहां पर अतेकों बार आकर अपनी यूनियन को सुधारने में लगे हुए हैं...

**श्री अनोद्धन हाऊरा (आरामबाग) :**  
\*\*इस हाउस में नहीं हैं, उनका नाम क्यों लिया जा रहा है।

**श्री अन्नलाल अन्नाकर :** मैंने उनके सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेष चर्चा नहीं की है, केवल इतना ही कहा है कि अपनी यूनियन की गतिविधि को सुधार रहे हैं।

एक और तो यह हो रहा है, दूसरी ओर हमारे इन्टक के श्री ए० पी० शर्मा आराम कर रहे हैं, वहां पर इन्टक को सुधारने का कोई प्रयत्न नहीं कर रहे हैं। अगर उसको सुधारने का कदम नहीं उठाया गया तो वहां पर भिलाई से भी भयंकर स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है। इसके लिये वहां के सभी कर्मचारियों-आग्नसरों से लेकर छोटे-छोटे मजदूरों तक का— और स्थानीय लोगों का सहयोग लेना आवश्यक है। वहां के कर्मचारियों में बहुत निराशा हो गई है, क्योंकि इस वर्ष मई और जून में उत्पादन इतना घट गया है कि उन्हें जून और मई में इंसेन्टिव बोनस नहीं मिलेगा। वहां के कर्मचारियों को लगभग 50 रु० से लेकर 300 रु० तक का इंसेन्टिव बोनस मिलता था, जो अब मई-जून से नहीं मिलेगा, क्योंकि उत्पादन क्षमता 60 प्रतिशत से कम हो गई है.....

**सभापति महोदय :** \*\*इस हाउस में नहीं है—यह बात सही है। जो आव्यैक्षण इन्होंने उठाया है, वह रिकार्ड में मत जाने दीजिये।

**श्री डॉ० ए० तिकारी (गोपालगंग) :**  
वह कोई अधिकारी नहीं हैं।

\*\* Exposed as ordered by the Chair.

**सभापति महोदय :** अधिकारी हों या जो हों। श्री उयोतिर्गम्य बसु इस हाउस के मेम्बर हैं, वह अपनी सफाई दे सकते हैं, लेकिन \*\*इस हाउस के सदस्य नहीं हैं।

**श्री डॉ० ए० तिकारी :** लेकिन इन्होंने उनके बारे में कोई शिकायत नहीं की है।

**सभापति महोदय :** जब यह पालिसी है, तो उनका नाम इसमें नहीं आएगा। उनका नाम रिकार्ड से एक्सपन्ज किया जाएगा।

**श्री अन्नलाल अन्नाकर :** मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि वहां के लोगों की शिकायतों को दूर करने में तत्काल ध्यान नहीं देगे और शीघ्र निरांय नहीं लेंगे तो वहां की उत्पादन क्षमता में बहुत फर्क पड़ सकता है।

वहां के कर्मचारियों के जो छट्टी के नियम हैं, उसके अनुसार जो 1 अप्रैल 1960 के पहले के कर्मचारी हैं, उनको एक महीने की अन्दर लीब और 15 दिन की कैंजुधल लीब मिलती है, जबकि उनके बाद वालों को इससे आधी छट्टी मिलती है। इसी तरह से उनके लीब-ट्रैवलिंग एलाउन्स के सम्बन्ध में भी उनके अन्दर असन्तोष है।

भिलाई स्टील प्लांट के लिये 40 वर्ग मील की भूमि है, जिसमें से 4 वर्ग मील भूमि पर स्टील प्लांट का बजा है, बाकी 36 वर्ग मील भूमि खाली पड़ी हुई है और उसमें अनश्वेतोराइज्ड आक्यूपेशन एक लाल से अधिक लोगों का हो चुका है, तीन-तीन, चार-चार मंजिल के मकान बन चुके हैं, लेकिन पानी और विजली का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। या तो स्टील प्लांट की ओर से वहां सड़क, पानी, विजली उपलब्ध कराई

## [श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर]

जाय, अगर ऐसा न कर सकें तो मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को वह 36 वर्ग मील जमीन लौटा दें, जिससे कि लोगों को वहां पानी, विजली की सुविधा मिल सके। इतना ही नहीं कई हजार एकड़ भूमि पर वहां के अफसर और कर्मचारी लोग खेती कर रहे हैं, जो कि घाटे में चल रही है। जबकि स्थानीय किसान जिनसे जमीन ले ली गई है वे मांग करते हैं कि हमें, हर साल जितना भी किराया या लगान हो उसको लेकर खेती करने दिया जाये। वस्तुतः 36 वर्ग मील जमीन खाली पड़ी हुई है और वे लोग जो कि वहां से हटाए गए हैं जोकि बेघरबार हो गए हैं वे खेती करने की मांग करते हैं लेकिन उनको जमीन नहीं दी जाती है। उस जमीन से जब उनको हटाया गया था तो यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि उनको काम पर लगाया जायेगा, उनके बच्चों को नौकरी दी जायेगी लेकिन अभी तक दस परसेंट लोगों को भी भर्ती नहीं किया गया है, उनको काम नहीं मिला है और इससे उनमें बड़े असंतोष की भावना व्याप्त है। 36 वर्ग मील जमीन जो खाली पड़ी है वह अगर उनको नहीं दी गई तो सम्भव है कि जब दंस्ती छीन कर वे उसका उपयोग करने लगें और तब स्थिति बहुत भयंकर हो जायेगी।

**सभापति महोदय :** आप लोगों से एक रिक्वेस्ट है कि जैसे ही घंटी हो, मेहरबानी करके आप लोग बैठ जायें वरना आपके दूसरे साथी बोल नहीं सकेंगे।

**SHRI CHAPAL BHATTACHARYYA (Giridih):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, at very outset I personally appreciate what our new Minister has done about Bokaro Steel plant. Bokaro Steel plant's construc-

tion was bone of controversy—whether it would be 1.7 million tonnes or 4 million tonnes. He has cut the Gordian knot. of course, the investment figure has gone up from Rs. 671 crores to Rs. 700 and odd crores but there is an apprehension which is shared widely by the people there that this capital investment might go up to Rs. 1400 crores. It should be the personal concern of the hon. Minister to see that no such thing happens because what Hindustan Steel is suffering from is over-capitalization during the last decade. No responsibility for this has been fixed yet. The people who did it have left while the going was good and the Indian economy is saddled with a white elephant with thousands of crores of rupees invested without requisite volume of production, or return.

Sir, it has been said that the steel production would be augmented by better utilisation of the rated capacity. Agreed. But active steps will have to be taken to ensure that. No alibi should be allowed to the persons who are now being given full charge of the situation. If they cannot deliver the goods the same principle of hiring and firing should apply to them. If you are following American system well let us accept their mores also in that respect. If you cannot deliver the goods you go. If you deliver the goods you remain, you cannot have best of both the worlds which the technocrats of this new age in India have been enjoying for the last decade. Sir, the demand for steel is increasing at a fast pace. There has been some controversy regarding mini plants. It is always better to have indigenous steel capacity rather than importing worth Rs.100 crores of steel from abroad.

But we have to careful to see that the cost of steel making from mini plants should not be substantially above that from the largee plants. The substantial addition to domestic availability of steel can be created by creation of facilities for utilisation of scrap. What is the railways doing sitting on a huge pile of steel and scrap iron

which they will sell only to the highest bidder and in one whole lot so that only multi-millionaires can compete for such tenders ? I submit that small men should be given a chance and they should be sold in small lots.

I submit that adoption of the latest technologies developed in Australia, for instance, should be taken note of while expanding the steel plants.

Coming to coal, before they slaughter all the metallurgical coal seams, it is time that Government should step in and take over; otherwise, our future of steel making and our economic future will be in jeopardy. I make a special plea for Giridih.

Four million tonnes of metallurgical coal are locked up in stocks and barriers and it will be a test of skill of our mining engineers to get all that coal out, otherwise the finest metallurgical coal shall have been lost to the nation.

Now I take up the question of mica, a labour intensive industry, where operation of Mineral Concession Rules and safety laws and certain factors have finished off the small men. Now the entire mica industry has been concentrated in a few hands, about half a dozen big fellows. When Mineral Concession Rules came in to operation, the biggest mica mining owner of the area, who had 210 square miles, got the entire area split up into a number of fake licences and he is now going on merrily. I hope that this story would not be repeated now that we are going to reduce the 10 sq. mile limit further.

Then there were Barganda copper mining and tin mining in Nurongo in our district. What happened to that ? I must express my disappointment with the Geological Survey of India and the Bureau of Mines. They went there, spent a lot of money, came back and said that nothing was to be found

there. The German engineers worked there before the war in 1913 and successfully worked both the Barganda mines and the tin mines at Nurongo.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Melkote.....

(*Interruption*)

SHRI CHAPAL BHATTACHARYYA : I have been cut off midway in my peroration. I thank you.

श्री अन्नलाल अनंदाकर : समाप्ति जी, मैं आहंग कि मन्त्री महोदय आज बहस का उत्तर न देकर कल बहस का उत्तर दें जिससे कुछ लोगों को आज और बोलने का समय मिल जाय ।

SHRI P. K. GHOSH (Ranchi) : Previously it was steel and heavy engineering. Now mines also have been added. So, one hour more time should be given.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : One hour may be added.

समाप्ति महोदय : डिटी स्पीकर ने इस बात को अनाउन्स किया था कि मन्त्री जी पांच बजे बुलाये जायेंगे ।

क्या आप लोग सदन का समय बढ़ाना चाहते हैं ? पलियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर को क्या कहना है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) : I have no objection if it is for one hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is extended by one hour.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister through you I am not making a speech that there is one magazine, *Young India*.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** I will give you time. You can put your view point then, in the middle. If you want to speak, I will allow you.

**DR. MELKOTE (Hyderabad) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir first of all, we have to think of the wealth that is underground and then take out the wealth to the surface. This can be done only by public sector undertaking or by the Government or by the very rich people. Even so the return is not immediate.

Take, for instance, the coal mines. By the time you dig a pithead, make arrangements for the roads, etc. and take the labour there, and begin to go to the surface of the coal which is a few hundred feet down below, it take a couple of years or more by which time you have sunk a lot of money already. Then, we have got to take it out, take to the rail-heads and arrange to send to different parts of the country. In a situation like this, it is unthinkable to me that the hon. Minister, Mr. Mohan Kumar-mangalam will take with complacency the amount of coal that is lying waste in different parts of the country. How soon can this be disposed of is a matter of concern to everyone. For one thing, as long as the surplus remains, may be due to the shortage of wagons or other causes, to that extent, labour will remain unemployed.

What is the condition of labour here ? The hon. Minister must have visited a number of mines in foreign Countries Each miner who goes there has got a good house and is well-dressed. He changes his clothes, puts on dirty ones, goes inside the mine, works for 7-8 hours and comes out. A good hot water, towel, etc. is supplied to him and he changes his clothes again and goes back in a posh car. This is the fate of an ordinary worker there. But see the fate of the workers in our country. It cannot be described. If a "progressive-minded person like Mr. Mohan Kumar-manglam does not say anything about the future policy of the Government in the re-

port that he has presented here, what have we to say about it? This report is out-maded. It is for 1970-71 when this Government was not in existence. Should he have not got something to say about the future policy of the Government, the new look about it? This report is prepared by the secretariat who have no such new look at all. Therefore, I feel apart from answering certain criticism that has been made, he should spell out before this house what is the new policy of the Government with regard to the employment. Because mines and metals is a very big public sector undertaking where in a lot of employment can be created.

Take the case of Durgapur and many other such plants where a few thousand crores have been spent. For the last 20 years or so, we are undergoing losses there. What is wrong there ? What is wrong with the management? Why should these foreign experts still live in our country ? Have they not learnt whatever they have got to learn ? Shall we not send them back and manage our own affairs ? When are you going to do this ? How long are you going to tolerate such things ? Also, the losses are being incurred in a major industry like this which is of the prime importance to the country. What is wrong ? It is not that the worker is cusset. The worker is prepared to give his best. What are his living conditions ? What have you done for him ? Have you taken him into confidence ? What is new policy that the Government is going to adumbrate in a major industry like this where thousands of crores have been spent so that the country at large benefits ? What is your policy in regard to employment, with substantial increase in pay-scales and with necessary well-being of the worker that leads to the development of the country ?

These are the things which should have been spelt out in a report of this kind, atleast a remark by the hon. Minister as to what is going to be the future

policy of the Government so that we know, after we have suffered for 20 years or so, this year or the next year, that will come to an end. Are we going to take another hundred years to develop this industry properly ? These are the questions that loom large and the country in expecting the replies in reports of the Ministries. Three or four Demands have already been discussed here. And I should say that the Government and the Ministers have missed the bus altogether. They have not been able to create any kind of impact on the people whatsoever with regard to what the country is going to face hereafter, is employment going to be reduced, are the conditions of the working class going to be better, is industry going to be managed better, so that the workers are taken into confidence and none of these things are spelt out here. I would therefore, say that this report is absolutely damaging to the interests of the country at large and so it should be to the Treasury Benches as well.

Here, there is another point I would like to bring before you. It is this that there are various Committees set up here, various Departments set up and I am surprised to find that none of these Departments works well either because there is a feeling of north and south. I don't want to spell out, in Hyderabad there is a regional office of the Geological Survey of India. In the past two years I think the work there is not going on satisfactorily. Has the Ministry looked into it ? These are national institutes which have got to deliver the goods to the people and if a feeling of north and south is created, will it work ? What is wrong ? Did the Ministry look into this matter ? Has it not been brought to the notice of the Ministry that these things are going on ? Even the workers have written to the Government. How long will they take to rectify these things ? Apart from these things, there is a feeling that these Departments are

being utilised for the development of a few chosen areas only. There are other backward areas and that the people point out and this comes from the State Chief Minister himself. The Chief Ministers of different States send programmes to the Centre after Investigation and then nothing is being done. How long will the State keep quiet ? Will the minister take cognizance of all these facts and tell us as to what steps are taken ? Would the Minister at least give us a detailed analysis as to what are the recommendations made by the States about the development of their territories, what is the survey that has been done, with what result, what would be done hereafter, what would be the new employment potential that the Central Government is going to create in these States, etc. ? These are the things that we expect and a reply to these things has got to come up here. But, nothing of that kind seems to be there in this report. This kind of report has gone on for the past 20 years and again after the new Ministry has come into power with all fan-fare, this is the kind of report that is being presented to us. Is it fair to the country, Sir ?

I don't want to take much time of the House. There are many more things that I can spell out but belonging to the same family, I wish to restrain myself. But I would again like to repeat that a good deal is expected from the new Minister, that he will inject new ideas into the Ministry and that he will place before us new policies which will enthuse the whole nation.

Thank you, Sir.

समाप्ति सहोदरय : जो एक घटा बढ़ा है उसके बारे में मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब आज पांच बजे जवाब देने वाले थे । अब वह इस बहस का कल जवाब देंगे । कल इस पर जाकी बहो

[सभापति महोदय]

बोलेंगे । बैम्बर साहिबान को आज छः बजे  
तक बोलने का मौका मिलेगा ।

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : Mr. chairman, really sympathise with the hon. Minister taking charge of such a Ministry where the whole thing is topsy-turvy. He has got legacy of losses, of under-capacity running and where the management is not also very good and where he will need herculean efforts to set them right. How far he will succeed, I do not know.

I would begin from where the last speaker has ended about the report. The report should be more meaningful, should give a correct statement of facts and should also know the trends prevailing in the country. In that report, they have mentioned that steel prices have fallen. What is the use of saying this? Everybody knows that prices have gone up and steel is not available at controlled rates. Although some of them have been decontrolled, the prices have risen so very high. But yet, the report says—Prices are falling. What is the fun of it?

I have marked many pages where the report needs improvement. You, Mr. Chairman, will not allow me time to read them. So, I am refraining from that. I would simply give the page numbers. You can yourself see what information has been given and whether the Member should be supplied with such information.

In Page 60, everything has been given, but not what they are doing. They say, they have initiated this, they have done this, they have done that, etc. but they do not say what result it has brought about. They don't say, how much they are successful. These are not given. Therefore, what is the use of sending such reports?

In any industry, three things are required—Men, Material and Capital.

In this Ministry, all these three things are in abundance. If you take the first item, men, there is over-staffing. For a factory which can run with 5,000 men, they employ 10,000 or 8,000 men. There is over-employment.

This matter has been brought up times without number by the various Committees of Parliament such as the Estimates Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee. But nothing has been done to correct them.

I would wish to know as to how many appointments have been made again, after these Reports were sent to the hands of the Government. How the appointments are going on? How are they being staffed?

Any Chairman or any General Manager coming tries to bring some 50 or 100 persons from his side and therefore the employment goes up . .

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :  
Not ordinary workers, but officers.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : There is all ready over-employment. In respect of the first item, Man, this is the position prevailing.

In respect of Capital, we know, the plants are over-capitalised. They don't stop with what would suffice; they go on investing. Therefore, nobody could complain that there is any dearth of capital or money. It is already over-staffed. This is the Ministry which is only second to the Railways in the matter of investments. It is more than Rs. 2,000 crores now which have been invested in the steel plants. What are we getting? Nothing. Still we have to import steel. And, who suffers? It is the consumers. Prices rise—who pays? The consumer pays. They meet the losses by fleecing the consumers. At some point you should stop all this and not burden the consumers with more costs so that they may not be able to use them.

I have said about Men and Capital.

If you go to the Material side, what do you see? You will find that the inventory is very high. Some items are there which can suffice for 10 years. In one of the Report of the Public Undertakings, it was given out that they had materials in such numbers that they could be used for even 30 years! So, sir, what is the use of stocking them? Why so much has been bought?

I want to know whether the inventories have gone down for the last 4 or 5 years or they have gone up.

You have got in abundance, Men, Material and Capital. But, how are you using them? What are you doing? Why your Steel Plants are suffering losses? Because, there is dissatisfaction among the workers. There is no labour problem as such in these undertakings. But there are personnel problems. Discrimination is being made. The workers are dissatisfied. They are dissatisfied not over the question of increment of one or two or three rupees. But they want respect and better treatment. At pages 32 and 33 of the 29th Report of the P.U.C., Third Lok Sabha you will find a description of how these things are happening. In Durgapur, undue promotions were made, not in the case of just one or two but in the case of more than half a dozen persons, which the committee could see. The committee is precluded from going into the cases of individuals, and, therefore, many things do not come out, but by chance these cases came out. From the report you will find that one person was promoted to the grade Rs. 1100-1400 after three months and soon he was promoted to the scale Rs. 1600-1800. Five or six such cases have been enumerated in the report. How can one account for such things? If satisfaction cannot be given to the workers, if equal treatment is not given to the workers, then they foment trouble so that the corporation is in trouble. What is the way out?

It is true that the public undertakings are autonomous. Even the hon. Minister cannot interfere and even the Secretary to the Ministry cannot interfere. The general manager or the chairman is all-powerful. He can dismiss a worker or promote him or demote him without any restriction. The powers have been enhanced. First, they were given power to deal with persons in the scale Rs. 450-900. But this power was enhanced, and then they were given power to deal with employees getting up to Rs. 2250. Therefore, all this *golmal* has come in. It is good that powers should be given but they should be used with discretion. It is high time that some re-thinking is done in this matter, if they are not used with discretion. I would suggest that there should be a board. I do not want to take away all their powers. But there should be a board which should be independent of the undertakings. Such cases may come to it. That board should see whether the worker has been duly dealt with and whether he has been duly promoted or demoted or dismissed and so on. That will give satisfaction to those who are aggrieved. This kind of thing is in the other departments. For instance, in the railways, a worker can go up to the level of the Railway Board, but here once a general manager has done some thing, there is nobody who can challenge him, however ill-conceived that punishment or promotion may be. So, I would suggest that some channel should be created where the worker could go and get the satisfaction of having been justly dealt with.

A board should also be created to look after the grievances of those who are dissatisfied with the decision of the chairman or the general manager. That will improve their morale and also self-confidence,

Then, I would like to make one suggestion in regard to the profitability of the undertakings. In regard to the losses made by undertakings, I may inform the House with some satisfaction that the

[Shri D. N. Tiwary]

NCDC has turned the corner, and instead of losing, it has gained this year, because they have put a chairman there who has been working there for a long time. The real bane with the public undertakings is that the general managers or managing directors or chairmen come and go very often. If we have put somebody in charge, give him time for a year or so. If he is on the way of improvement, if he has shown improvement, he should not be disturbed. If production goes down, you can remove him. But if a person has shown improvement whether somebody likes him or not he should be given time and you should see what improvements he can make. If you do not, then God alone knows what will happen.

The third point is about the appointment of supernumerary staff. Those who have retired have no responsibility. They think they will be going away in a year or so and they care less for the improvement of the undertaking.

My friend Mr. Horo referred to the appointment of local people. It is really the local people who suffer. Their land is taken and there is no employment for them. In every State, in Bengal for instance, the Chief Minister of the State insists on the appointments going to the local people if the scale of pay is below Rs. 500. In Bihar this is not the case. (An Hon Member : In Bhilai too) . . . Because you are also backward like ourselves. If you go to Bihar and see a public undertaking you will find the whole of India represented.

DR. RANEN SEN : It is a central undertaking.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : But if I go to Bengal or Madras where also there are Central Government undertakings, I find hardly a few persons from outside. Why?... (*Interruptions*). I also want that the public sector undertakings should be a reflection of the whole of India, in every State, not

only in Bihar, but in U. P., Bengal, Madras and Andhra etc. What you find in Bihar, Orissa and M. P., you will not find at other places. Engineers, overseers, nurses come to our State from Kerala. They are accepted.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR  
(Quilon) : Why not?

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : You should also accept us

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : We are prepared .. (*Interruptions*) Nurses are harassed, they are being ill-treated by the Government

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : I should request the hon. Minister to take a policy decision to advise all the public sector undertakings to fill posts upto the grade of Rs. 500 from local people. Above that scale you can take people on an all India basis but upto the stage of Rs. 500, you should try to recruit people from the locality.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur) : Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Steel. To begin with, I should start by saying that industrial relations are the main problems before our public sector undertakings, especially the steel industry. The hon. Minister made a statement sometime back that he was going to appoint two workers' representatives on the board of directors and that he was going to have negotiations.

That is a bold and correct statement, bold in the sense that in a vast public sector undertaking it is a right step to introduce some sort of representation for the workers. I am sure that the hon. Minister with his experience in the labour movement and also as chairman of a big public undertaking, the Indian airlines, will try his best to bring down labour unrest and improve labour relations.

I may also say that recently I saw in the newspapers that the wages of officers have been raised. I do not know whether this will increase the cost of production. If it does, we certainly have objection to it. If it does not, and if it is going to improve the productivity, if it is going to improve industrial relations, we do not have any objection. After all, one should be paid for the work one does. The Minister should look into this and see whether the wages are justified. If it is not he should take some remedial measures.

About increased production, let me mention countries like the USA, Japan and Germany. In the matter of production, especially in Japan, they are importing iron ore and they are able to export finished products at a lower rate. I do not know why we cannot do it. What is the difficulty? These are all problems which should be tackled by our new Minister.

I am also told that there is surplus manpower in our steel plants. How are we going to solve this problem? If surplus manpower is there, we should utilise it. So, I request the Minister to go into this problem and find a solution.

Another thing is, there is a practice of appointing Chairmen, Managing Directors and General Managers only from outside. This should be stopped. After all, we have got in the plants themselves honest, hard-working officers. They should be given an opportunity. They not only work for job satisfaction, and for the country, but for their own rise. One's ambition will be to reach the top. When such is the case, how can you bring outsiders as Chairman or Managing Directors or General Managers? This would demoralise the officers who are already working there, and who know the subject. We should build up a cadre of professional managers and have people who know the subject. They alone should be asked to head an

undertaking, not an outsider who might have been in some administrative post and who is all of a sudden asked to take up a big responsibility. If an officer who is already there in the organisation is asked to take up the post, he knows everything and he can take a right decision. It would be good for the country. In the interests of industrial relations also and for improving productivity, this should be done.

According to the report, I find that ingot steel to the tune of 5.9 million tonnes is produced, and with what is produced in the private sector it is 8 1/2 million tonnes. It is also said that by 1978-79, the demand is going to be 12.77 million tonnes. How are you going to meet this? As it is, we have a marketing organisation linked with the HSL. This should be an independent unit, independent of the production unit of the HSL. I can say this authoritatively because I was a sales man and some of our companies, especially foreign companies, flourish in India, mainly because they have a production unit on the one hand and a marketing unit on the other which is completely independent. This marketing unit should have trained people who know the needs of our consumers, and they should ask the factories to produce whatever is needed. Then only we can achieve the target. There is no point in producing something which we are not able to market. For this, you need trained professional men who can study the market and study the needs of the consumers. This should also be done.

Another thing is, since Independence, in the past 20 years, we have made great strides in the matter of production. Other countries have been in the line for the last 100 years. We have been in the line for 20 years only and yet we should say that we have made a good progress in the matter of production. But yet, we cannot continue to depend only on foreign technical knowhow. We have brilliant engineers and brilliant workers. They should be prepared to form a second line

[Shri K. Gopal ]

of defence and in future our own engineers and workers should be asked to plan, produce and distribute whatever we want. This will go a long way in fulfilling our needs.

Coming to my State, Tamil Nadu, I have seen that 73 lakh rupees have been allotted for the Salem steel plant. The work should be taken up expeditiously and vigorously. For that more funds are needed. I request the minister who comes from that district to pay special attention to it. Even though he is the minister for the whole country, I would request him to be partial in this respect. Also, steps should be taken to reduce the cost at the erection stage. For example, take transportation. They are going to order equipment from Heavy Electricals, Tiruchi. It should be routed via Erode. So, if there is a broadgauge line from Tiruchi to Salem, it will reduce the cost of transportation. Such a line will not only meet the needs of the Salem steel plant but also the needs of the public in general.

In the matter of allotment of steel, some special consideration should be given to some subjects. For example, Tamilnadu Government have formed a Slum Clearance Board, which is the first of its kind in the country. They need a lot of steel, but they are forced to go through all the usual formalities. Such cases should be given special consideration and the usual formalities should be done away with.

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar):** Sir while speaking on the demands of this ministry, I would like to draw the attention of the minister to one or two subjects. I would draw his attention to the condition of the only sulphur mine in the country at Amjore in Bihar. The reserves of this area are about 300 million tonnes. But today the mine is not being worked up to its fullest capacity. In only one chemical plant at Sindri, the Amjore sulphur ore

is being utilised to the extent of 150 to 200 tonnes. The Government of India has spent Rs. 12 crores for establishing these chemical plants. The second plant is going to be commissioned by the end of 1972. We understand that this plant will need about 900 tonnes of sulphur per day. We also understand that 50 per cent of sulphur ore required for this plant is going to be imported from abroad. The reason for this decision perhaps is that the imported sulphur ore will be cheaper than what is going to be produced at Amjore. We also understand that we would be spending about Rs. 200 crores in foreign exchange over this sulphur ore import. If this decision is implemented, not only will we be spending so much of foreign exchange, but we will be depriving 5000 people from getting fresh employment from that area. It is not only a question of employment. If sulphur ore is imported on the ground that is cheaper now, what will happen tomorrow if the price of sulphur ore is increased by those countries?

Moreover, how long are we going to depend on foreign countries for these things only on the ground of cost or economy, especially when suitable good quality sulphur is available in our own country? So, I would request the Minister to examine this aspect of the problem and see that the capacity of the mines in the Amjore area is augmented to the fullest extent to meet the requirements of the Fourth Plan.

Many of the hon. Members here talked about steel plants. I will not say much on that. The Ministry tell us in their report that most of the steel plants are running at a loss. Year after year we are told that the steel plants are running at a loss. We do not know when they will make profits. One of the reasons given for this is labour unrest. Shri D. N. Tiwary has given one cause for labour unrest and that is the discrimination against the local people by the management of the plants. Only day before yesterday I brought to the notice of the Minister a

case. A person was recruited by a regularly constituted selection board for a particular job in the Durgapur plant. Later on, when he reported for duty he was told that he will have to work as additional officer and not in the post for which he was recruited. I understand that after some time he was removed from service on the ground that he is not required in that particular area because he cannot speak a particular language. Is it possible for everybody in this country to speak all the 14 or 15 languages? So, I would request the hon. Minister to look into this matter. It may be that these are independent corporations functioning under their Chairmen but they will have to work under certain rules and procedure laid down by the government. With these remarks, I support the Demands.

**SIRI K. BASAPPA** (Chitradurga) . Sir, we have a large number of small-scale industries which are ancillaries to the major number of engineering industries. Steel is the main raw material required by these small scale industries and it is in short supply. Some times it is not available at all, with the result that the small-scale industries suffer a great deal. Therefore, my earnest request to the hon. Minister is to see that the small-scale industries are helped by supplying them with the required raw materials, particularly steel, if necessary by stepping up imports.

After the announcement of the establishment of three new steel plants one year has elapsed. What is the progress achieved so far? What is the amount provided for in the current year's budget for the new steel plants? The budget provision in the current year for the three new steel plants at Salem, Vizag and Hospet is of the order of Rs. 4 1/2 crores as against the total cost of Rs. 1,500 crores. You can imagine the speed at which we are proceeding. While I am happy that the foundations have been laid for the two new steel plants, what about the Hospet plant? What are the

reasons for going slow with this plant? In fact, the conditions are more favourable here than in other parts of the country. We have got high grade iron ore, power, water, land, road and rail communication and also availability of skilled labour.

**17.00 Hrs.**

I do not know why the matter has been delayed for such a long time and no progress has been made. Therefore, it is my earnest desire and request to the Minister to see that this is completed early. I make a suggestion that there should be a separate company formed for this purpose. It should not be entrusted to Hindustan Steel Ltd. which is already over-burdened. The head office of that separate company must be located in Bangalore so that it can co-ordinate with the State Government and other agencies.

I suggest and submit to the Minister to take immediate steps to see that the Steel plant at Hospet comes into being early.

Now I take up Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. They have submitted two schemes - one for shifting of the shops from the factory area to another location nearby at an estimated cost of Rs. 61.50 lakhs and another of diversification of production of manufacture of high pressure pen stock and of hydraulic hoists costing about Rs. 34 lakhs. No provision has been made for this in the budget of the current year. I request that these schemes may be implemented early. The production in 1967-68 at this plant was 1050 tonnes and the profit was Rs. 15.28 lakhs as against four times more production during the year 1970-71 but the profit is only Rs. 0.95 lakh. This requires thorough examination. When the production is four times the production of 67-68 the profits should also commensurate with production. It cannot be so low. There is some thing wrong with the project and I want the Minister to look into this matter thoroughly.

[*Shri K. Basappa*]

With the implementation of Kudremukh Iron Ore Project the country will have in Mysore one of the largest mining complexes in the world. This is one of the earliest project that was thought of by the then Government of Mysore in the year 1913-1914. This has been entrusted to NMDC and the project has not taken any concrete shape so far. I am told the Techno Economic Survey Report as well as the project Report have been submitted to the Government which are still under their consideration. I do not know why the matter should be allowed to remain pending for such a long time when the project is so useful. Transport will not present any problem because the project is located very near to the Mangalore Port. So, I request the Minister that as the iron-ore is the second largest foreign exchange earner in the country to-day and is of utmost importance to the mining industry, this project should be implemented as early as possible.

Now I take up Donamalai Iron Ore project. The total cost on this project will be Rs. 19.46 crores. It is an approved project. It has come into being and during the last two-three years about Rs. 2.53 crores have been spent. At this rate when are you going to complete this project? I request the hon. Minister to take early steps by making more funds available as this is one of the very good projects that has been thought of in the country.

With these observations, Sir, I support the demands of this Ministry.

**श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पंग्यूली (ठिहरी गढ़वाल) :** सभापति महोदय, मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्यन करता हूँ।

जहां तक लद्दाक से नेपा तक के हिमालय के क्षेत्र का सम्बन्ध है, वहां पर न कोई उद्योग-बंधे हैं और न कोई कल-कारकाने

हैं। वहां लोगों को रोजगार देने का एकमात्र साधन या तो वन-सम्पदा है और या खनिज-सम्पदा। आज उस समस्त क्षेत्र में खनिज-सम्पदा के उपयोग का अधिकांश लाभ उन व्यक्तिगत व्यापारियों को होता है, जो खान निकालने का ठेका करते हैं। यों तो इस समस्त क्षेत्र में अभी तक पूरी तरह से सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है कि कितनी मात्रा में कौन सी खनिज-सम्पदा कहां पर छिपी हुई है। फिर भी जो कुछ खनिज-सम्पदा का पता चल पाया है, उसका अल्प-मात्रा में भी उपयोग नहीं किया जा सका है।

अल्मोड़ा जिला में मेग्नेसाइट बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में विद्यमान है। सरकारी सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार 1 करोड़ 16 लाख टन मेग्नेसाइट अल्मोड़ा में है। वह बहुत उपयोगी खनिज-सम्पदा है, किन्तु अभी तक उसके खनन का कार्य शुरू नहीं किया जा सका है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वहां पर इस कार्य को सरकारी क्षेत्र में हाथ में लिया जायेगा, क्योंकि निजी क्षेत्र में जो लोग यह कार्य करते हैं, वे प्रायः अपनी तिजोरिया तो भरते ही हैं और साथ ही काम करने वाले मजदूर भी बाहर से लाते हैं, जिससे स्थानीय लोगों को कोई काम नहीं मिल पाता है।

लाइमस्टोन और जिप्सम जैसे खनिज देहरादून, ठिहरी-नाड़वाल और उस से संबंधित हिमाचल प्रदेश में सिरमीर में काफी बड़ी मात्रा में हैं। सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार 40 करोड़ टन के करीब लाइमस्टोन देहरादून और मंसूरी की पहाड़ियों में है। किन्तु मुझे लेख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस का कार्य भी सरकार ने व्यक्तिगत ठेकेवारों को सौंप रखा है, जिस का वरिष्ठाम यह है कि

वे तो करोड़पति हो गये हैं, किन्तु वे अपने अधीन काम करने वाले स्थानीय मजदूरों की सुख-सुविधाओं का ध्याल नहीं रखते हैं और इस बहुमूल्य बस्तु से स्थानीय उद्योग-धंधे भी नहीं पनप सके हैं।

देहरादून में सीमेंट के कारखाने की स्थापना की मांग मुहूर्त से बड़ी भा रही है। टिहरी में हैम बांधने का काम शुरू हो गया है। जमुना प्राजेक्ट के बौथे चरण का काम बौथी पंच-बर्षीय योजना में शुरू हो जायेगा। उत्तर काशी में मनेरी-भाली प्राजेक्ट का काम चालू है। इन सब योजनाओं के लिए काफी बड़ा मात्रा में सीमेंट की आवश्यकता है, जिस के लिए कच्चा माल वहां पर ही बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में उपलब्ध है। किन्तु लेद है कि अभी तक वह सब कच्चा माल दूसरे स्थानों को जाता है और बहुत सा अभी तक निकाला तक नहीं गया है। इस लिए मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस खनिज पदार्थ का इस्तेमाल वहां पर फैक्ट्रियां लगा कर स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिये किया जायेगा।

यह कहना अनुपयुक्त नहीं होगा कि अलमोड़ा, चमोली, महासूर और कुल्लू में काफी बड़ी मात्रा में युरेनियम का भी पता लगाया गया है। किन्तु लेद है कि इस बहुमूल्य और सामरिक महत्व के खनिज का उपयोग करने में सरकार असफल रही है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इसका उपयोग किया जायेगा।

मसूरी में राक फास्फेट का काम नैशनल मिनरल डेवेलपमेंट कार्पोरेशन के माध्यम से 1968 से चल रहा था, लेकिन इस मंत्रालय ने हाल ही में उस को अकस्मात बद्ध कर

दिया है, जिससे सैकड़ों मजदूर बेरोजगार हो गये हैं। सरकारी आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि कम से कम 1 करोड़ 90 लाख टन खनिज-सम्पदा मसूरी के क्षेत्र में विद्यमान है। इस समय हम को ईजिष्ट, अमरीका, जोर्डन, मोरक्को, द्युनिशिया और अर्जानिया आदि देशों से फास्फेट मंगाना पड़ता है। विदेशों से लगभग 10 लाख टन फास्फेट मंगाने पर हम को 15 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करना पड़ती है। जब मसूरी के पास हम को राक फास्फेट की काफी बड़ी खान मिली है, तो उसका उपयोग न कर के हम विदेशों से उसे मंगाये और विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करें, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उचित प्रतीत नहीं होता है। यही नहीं हमारे मजदूर जो बेरोजगार हो गये हैं अब बताया जाता है कि पायराइट फास्फेट एंड कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड को यह काम सौंपा जाएगा। तो एक विभाग से दूसरे विभाग को जब यह काम सौंपा जा रहा है तो दो बातों का ध्यान रखना आवश्यक है—एक तो काम बीच में बन्द नहीं होना चाहिए और दूसरे मजदूरों को बेरोजगार नहीं करना चाहिए।

अंत में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जितने भी खनिज पदार्थ पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में हैं उन का उपयोग करने के लिये एक तो व्यक्तिगत ठेकेदारों के माध्यम से वह काम नहीं होना चाहिए, जहाँ तक हो सके सरकार इस को करे और दूसरे वैज्ञानिक ढंग से इस काम को करना चाहिए। मसूरी के पास जो लाइम स्टोन चूने का पहाड़ है उस का काम बड़ी निर्दयतापूर्वक किया जाता है। बहुत उसमें बेस्ट जाता है, लराब जाता है और वह उपयोग में नहीं आता है। इस के अलावा काम करने वाले बंकिंग मजदूरों

## [श्री परिपूर्णविन्द पन्द्याली]

की कंडीशन बहुत खराब है। सेकड़ों आदमी उसमें अब तक बीमार हो चुके हैं। उन की सुख-सुविधा का ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता है। लेबर कानून है लेकिन उस का पालन नहीं किया जाता, क्यों कि मालिकों की व्यूरोकेसी के बड़े बड़े अफसरों के साथ आपस में सौंठ गांठ होती है और मजदूरों के हित का वह ध्यान नहीं रखते हैं। तो मैं आशा करता हूँ कि कुमार भगलम साहब इस का विशेष ध्यान रखेंगे कि मजदूरों को अधिक से अधिक सुविधा मिले। उन की विकास और लिंगिंग कंडीशन में सुधार हो और इन लानों का अधिक से अधिक उपयोग स्थानीय लोगों के हित में हो।

17.12 Hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *In the Chair*]

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Domariaganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will be very brief. I would like to make only two or three points. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to certain important activities of this Ministry which is the most fundamental and economic Ministry of the Government of India.

Firstly, I would like to know something much more about the position of the metallurgical coal of our country. What percentage of this valuable material of ourselves is still unexplored and unexploited and which is still in the private hands, in the hands of big houses. I do not want to refer to any big houses in particular. I am not in the habit of doing that. The point is that sometime back, the information available to me was that

a large percentage of metallurgical coal is still lying unexploited under mining leases of big industrial houses and that the mines are being utilised not for exploiting and producing the coal but for other purposes such as using them as a property to raise loans and utilising them for other industries. Is it right or not? If it is right, will the hon. Minister try to expedite the process of exploiting the metallurgical coal under State control so that we can go ahead in solving the problem of scarcity of coal. That will help the steel industry incidentally which is very well known to the hon. Minister.

The second point is about the aerial survey, about the programme of aerial survey of the Ministry that was started sometime back in order to know more about the quality of our minerals and also subsequently the quantity of our minerals. How is that programme of aerial survey of minerals going ahead these days? How has the economy established itself in relation to the ground survey by the Geological Survey of India. I am more interested in knowing about it because the ground survey by the Geological Survey of India gives greater opportunity of employment and, perhaps also of some more facilities of detailed prospecting although the time element is not in our favour. Nevertheless, I was told sometime back that aerial survey was being conducted in collaboration with some foreign experts. Sometime back, an idea was to conduct aerial survey with the help of our Defence Department.

Perhaps something was done also on that line. Will it not be proper to so arrange the programme of the Geological Survey of India that prospecting for minerals is done in less time spending less money?

The third point is about the latest position of our copper mines. The Geological Survey of India did valuable work in discovering several copper mines in

India. But the programme of exploitation of copper ore, extraction of copper ore and its subsequent purification process did not perhaps go very well and the foreign assistance that came to us was not very helpful. Is it not now high time that we should have a fresh look into the whole question of expeditiously producing copper not only from the Rajasthan mines but also from the Rakha mines which were discovered not long ago so that we may be able to spend much less foreign exchange and get our own copper?

The last point to which I wish to refer is the greater necessity of utilising the technology of geo-chemistry in the search of our minerals, all types of minerals. As I learn from some experts, this technology of geo-chemistry is very very helpful in the preliminary stages of searching for minerals. I learn that much is not being done by the Geological Survey of India these days because some sort of a feeling is going round that other processes will perhaps expedite the discovery of minerals. I feel that the technique of geo-chemistry is gaining more importance internationally also with a view to gain in a less time much more valuable information which forms the guidelines for minerals' discovery.

These are the points on which I would like the Minister to give us some information so that it may be helpful for the work that the Ministry is doing.

**SHRI P. K. GHOSH :** Sir, I used to support the Demands of the Steel Ministry.

Unfortunately all the loosing and problem-stricken undertakings have been placed in charge of the present Ministry. HEC is a sick undertaking and because of mis-handling in the past, the disease has become chronic. Such a complicated undertaking cannot be expected to make profits from its very start. For some years we cannot expect profits from such undertakings. But there are no reasons for the huge losses that have been incurred during these years.

*\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.*

HSL is equally bad. The entire blame cannot be attributed to labour unrest. I feel that gross mis-management and corruption are also responsible for the losses in HSL.

Then, NCDC which made profits last year, is going to show a substantial loss this year. I am sure, the present Minister, who is a dynamic personality, will, with his realistic approach, be able to remove the difficulties and will set things right within a very short time.

Let us come to HEC first. I am glad that the Minister has removed the present Chairman—if the reports which have appeared in the Press are correct. Although this Chairman tried to show proof of his worth by jugglery of figures of production and despatches, the Minister thought it fit to remove him and I am glad about it and I thank him for that.

But, removal of one man will not solve the problem of the HEC. There are many officers, high officials, who are indulging in politics in the HEC. If things have to be set right, you have to remove a number of them.

In my speech last year I pointed out with respect to the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering that lot of politics was going on in the HEC. Some top officials, including the present Chairman who was Deputy Chairman at that time was hatching conspiracy against the then Chairman.\*\* I pointed this out one year back. I had also mentioned this fact to the then Minister, that these people are playing politics, and instigating the labourers to go on strike. Instead of removing those undesirable elements from the HEC, the Chairman,\*\* who was showing results and improving labour relations was removed.....

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) :** Mr. Chairman, may I suggest to the hon. Member that he need not refer to individuals outside the House? I have an option, but to prevent him from doing this. He may offer his criticisms about my Ministry.

**SHRI P. K. GHOSH :** There are some officials in the HEC who have their relations in the Ministry and those people have a great interest in the HEC. They are the makers of the Chairman. They can remove the Chairman if they want. These officials in the Ministry are also taking a part in the politics in the HEC, and are responsible for the present state of the affairs in the HEC. In the HEC there is lot of favouritism, nepotism, casteism, communalism and regionalism.

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) :** Socialism also... .

**SHRI P. K. GHOSH :** The present Chairman got his son promoted. I would give an example of the favouritism that is going on. When he was Deputy Chairman, he got his son promoted, by superseding 3 or 4 efficient officers. This gentleman is not even... .(Interruption)

17.24 Hrs.

[**SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair**]

**SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM :** I would like to submit to you, Mr. Chairman, that naming individuals and making allegations against them is a thing which is extremely difficult to deal with ..

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The hon. Minister has rightly pointed out this. The name will not go on record. You should not

name anybody who is not present in the House to defend himself.

**श्री के० डौ० मालवीय :** जो माननीय सदस्य यहाँ पर मौजूद है उनके नाम तो ले सकते हैं? उनका नाम लेने की इजाजत तो माप देंगे?

**समाप्ति महोदय :** वे तो यहाँ पर डिफेन्ड करने के लिये मौजूद ही हैं।

**SHRI P. K. GHOSH :** That is done because they are favourites of the officials in the Ministry as well as high officials in the HEC. This is the reason for the frustration among the employees. This is the reason for heartburning among the other employees. That is why we do not have efficiency there and we are not able to have increased production. What I find is that once a mistake is done, even though it has been detected, and it has been found that some wrong thing has been done, no effort is made to rectify those mistakes. Whenever cases of undue advantages and nepotism shown in the matter of promotions come to notice, they should be undone by reverting such persons back to their original posts. Otherwise, they will feel that even though they have done something wrong, they will be getting something for the future.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The hon. Member should now conclude.

**SHRI P. K. GHOSH :** I come from Ranchi which is the headquarters of the HEC'....

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** No, I cannot give more time. Every Member has something special to say.

**SHRI P. K. GHOSH :** The question of the rehabilitation of the Muslim employees is a burning problem. Even after four years, they have not been rehabilitated.

When the hon. Minister visited Ranchi, I showed him how these people were living like sheep and goats. Something has to be done about it. The ex-chairman Shri K. D. Malaviya tried his utmost to rehabilitate them. But there are some Jan-Sanghi minded officers there who have always tried to frustrate the efforts made by Government as well as the chairman who tried to rehabilitate these people. I would request that we should not just impose something upon these poor unfortunate persons. A plan should be chalked out, and the plan should be got approved by the people who are going to live there and then this plan could be imposed on them.

Many of my friends have referred to the local people not getting adequate opportunities of employment in HEC.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member should conclude now. Shri Gajadhar Majhi.

SHRI P. K. GHOSH : I would crave your indulgence for just one more minute to say a few words regarding Mini Steel Plant.

MR. CHAIRMAN . All right; he should conclude after that.

SHRI P. K. GHOSH : Regarding Mini Steel Plants, one of my communist friends had raised an objection to their establishment. I should say that we should welcome this. There is shortage of steel in the country, and we are planning for big steel plants which would come to production after five or six years. To meet the deficit during the intervening period, these mini-steel plants which can go into production within a year should be encouraged to come up and more and more mini-steel plants should be set up.

SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI (Sundargarh) : I rise to support the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry

of Steel and Mines. In regard to the public sector undertakings of this country, this Ministry controls the second biggest public undertaking, namely the HSL, which is next only to the railways.

Sir, I come from a constituency wherein is situated the first public sector steel plant and the first-born is still a sick child of the family. Its unutilised capacity is not only alarming but the fall in production is a disturbing factor. The utilised capacity of Rourkela was only 56 per cent during last year, the production being 1,038,000 tonnes of ingot steel as against its rated capacity of 1.8 million tonnes. The shortfall in production over that of the previous year is 56,000 tonnes. The point is when so much money is invested and we are paying the loans with interest to foreign countries, why there should be such a big gap of unutilised capacity and continuing shortfall in production?

Sir, steel is rightly called the mother of all industries and it is rightly in the public sector. It is true that investment in this sector does not pay dividends immediately. But it is 18 years since this project has come into being and still it does not yield enough profit to the nation. This is not only true of Rourkela but of the entire HSL

The time has come now when the HSL should run most efficiently to its full or near full capacity and all-out efforts should be made towards that end.

Again there is growing bureaucracy in the public sector. We want to make it a prototype of our administration with its delays and arguments. It is necessary that practical men are put at the head of our steel plant, particularly successful engineers, and not bureaucrats if we want to make this undertaking a success. It is high time that the Government starts a separate cadre for public sector engineers and officers.

Most of the steel projects are located in the Adivasi areas and are meant to change the economic life of areas around, Adivasi

[Shri Gajadhar Majhi] area's poverty, ignorance and disease. How pathetic it is that the tribal people still live in utter poverty around the steel plants. They were formerly living in simplicity, leading their own traditional way of life. Now their lands and homes have been taken away for the steel plants. Of course they have been paid compensation. But as they were not used to money and its proper commercial utility, most of them were swindled by clever men, the so-called civilised people from the plains. Now they live in slums and nothing is being done to see that they are properly educated and trained and given preferential treatment in employment.

There is a saying in our language that there is darkness underneath the lamp. This is the story of tribal areas under our steel plants.

I come from a constituency which is rich in natural resources. I mean the Bonai area, the world famous for its high grade iron ore. There are large deposits of iron ore extending over thousands of million of tonnes. Dolomite and limestone are also there. Inspite of all available ingredients in plenty and its nearness to the main railway line, a second steel plant is not coming up there.

This is not the demand of only my constituency or of the State of Orissa but also the demand supported by hard facts and valid reasons from the national point of view. I hope the hon. Minister would be able to give his long-delayed promise in this regard.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : I do not want to make a speech. I want to put certain questions to the hon. Minister. Firstly, I would like to know what is the progress of construction at Bokaro? Will the earlier time schedule be adhered to?

SHRI PILOO MODY : He does not know that.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I know very well.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY . Will the earlier time schedule be adhered to—that is completion of the first blast furnace complex by December this year and completion of the first stage—1.7 million tonnes - by March 1979? Since he will be speaking only tomorrow he can very well give a reply.

Secondly, it appears there is delay in the delivery of equipment from HEC and other plants for Bokaro. What steps are being taken to speed up the supplies?

Thirdly, I want to know about the scheme for increased production of alloy and special steels. And lastly, what is the latest position regarding the so-called ministeel plants and sponge iron plants?

I hope the hon. Minister would be able to answer these questions while replying to the debate tomorrow.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South) : The Government has attached the highest importance to the development and exploitation of the mineral resources and its effort to tap this potential and achieve a faster rate of growth has been very commendable.

I may point out that the Plan outlay has been increasing right from the first Plan period. In the first Plan, it was Rs. 73 crores, and now in the fourth Plan it has come up to Rs. 510 crores. In the same way, the national income out of this mineral wealth has been increasing right from the first Plan. I give the figures. The income was Rs. 470 crores in the first Plan; in the second Plan it was Rs. 688 crores; in the third Plan, it went up to Rs. 969 crores. In the fourth Plan, till 1967-68, the income figure has reached Rs. 1471 crores.

I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the Khetri copper Plant. He

should apply his mind to this copper plant which has almost taken rather eaten Rs. 90 crores to Rs. 100 crores. We do not yet know what is the fate of this plant. Today we cannot afford to wait any longer for copper because the want of copper has held up many of our development plans and programmes. I suggest that the coal mines should be nationalised before long. Only the other day, there was a half-hour discussion on the shortage of coal supplies to the industry. The reason given was that there was a shortage of wagons while the coal was lying in the collieries. May I suggest that a high-power committee may be constituted, having some high officials of the Railway Ministry and the Ministry of Steel and Mines to allocate the wagons which are required so badly. I am sure that the hon. Minister Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam will take this up before long.

It has been stated in the 1970-71 report that the Iron and Steel Controller supervises the receipt and distribution of Steel. I fail to understand, when the Iron and Steel Controller is there, how large stocks of Steel are available in the market and from where the iron merchants get their supply of steel and how they create an artificial scarcity. (*Interruption*) They must be getting from somewhere. I do not know how they get the wagons and how they get the priorities and how they can win over the Controller. In Bombay, one can buy crores of rupees worth of steel if one can afford to pay. Hence, there is something wrong either in the priority committee or in the Department of the Iron and Steel Controller. I would suggest that the distribution system should be taken over by the Government.

All over the country now, we are producing milk and milk is being distributed through Govt. agency. I am talking about a small item, as an example. The consumers of milk are innumerable, lakhs and lakhs, and the distribution is controlled very well by the Government.

There is no blackmarketing in milk, nor there is degradation in the quality of milk. The Steel Ministry is losing, though they are producing steel in three plants, while the iron merchants earn exorbitant profits, vitiating the whole atmosphere of the country. Hence the distribution system may kindly be taken over by Government before long.

The report under discussion says, the refractory requirements of the ministry are going to increase every year and we have to depend upon outside purchases, when this ministry has good technical hands and can plan for the supply of the refractory materials. Why this dependence? The report also says, there is a plan for manufacturing bricks. I do not know how much time it is going to take. We should not lose time in manufacturing such requirements of the steel plants. When is the seamless tube plant with a capacity of 80,000 tonnes going to be set up? The report again says, the decision is yet to come. Let the minister turn the tide and prove to the country that public undertakings under his command can show profits. I am sure he will succeed in his efforts.

With these words, I support the demands.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** Sir, I certainly do not envy the job entrusted to my friend, Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam. Not only has he been entrusted with this job, but has been allotted certain monies in the budget grants as they are called, for his ministry. I think it must be pricking his conscience that good money should be thrown down behind bad money. As a matter of fact, the Ministry of Steel and Mines has been bugged from its very inception. It is so full of corruption, so inefficient, so completely incapable of doing the job it is asked to do that the ministers in this House for the last 20 years have been put in a position where they have to give replies to questions for which there is no

[Shri Pillo Mody]

justification. I will give an example to illustrate my point.

In the Bokaro steel plant, there is in the manufacture of steel a process which requires a calcining plant. Since he is Minister of Steel, he has to learn these things.

Calcining process is a process quite independent from the normal manufacture of steel. It really takes a particular commodity of a certain purity and turns it into a commodity which is more pure than what went into the plant. Bokaro steel plant issued tenders for this calcining plant. There were 12 or 15 tenders; I do not know how many. ACC, which has been making dozens of this calcining plant, tendered for the job and gave an alternate solution saying that "if you build the calcining plant according to our specifications, not only do we promise you somewhat higher performance, but we will also save you Rs. 75 lakhs on the tendered price." I am afraid that this suggestion did not find any favour with their masters whoever they may be, and the proposal was rejected totally out of court. They would not even consider it, although they could have had a calcining plant performing more efficiently for an amount which is Rs. 75 lakhs less. There is an expression in Gujarati which, when translated, means : whose father Diwali ? This is the short of thing that goes on when you entrust jobs of this nature to people who are constantly wanting to pick away what they can out of it.

I have to remind the Minister that we have an enormous investment under his control for which there has been blood and sweat shed in this country. He is responsible to the House and, therefore, to the country to see that this investment made in his Ministry is not a total loss for this country. So far the figures that we read year after year are beginning to sound more and more dismal. I would recommend to him that he should spend all his time in just

ensuring one thing, that the rated production of the steel plants under his control is achieved and the other enterprises under his control, the other part of his Ministry, pay dividend to the nation. If they do not pay dividend to the nation, I would like him to come here and explain truthfully why these are not paying dividend to the nation and what remedy he has so that the nation will benefit out of these enormous investments that have been made in his Ministry, of which he is now the grandfather

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi) : Mr. Chairman Sir, the Government of India have accepted the principle of balanced development of all regions in the country and in furtherance of this they have decided to establish three new steel plants at Vizag, Aespet and Sale No. Many critics have stated that the cost of production in these new plants will be very high as the coking coal has to be brought from North-east India or it has to be imported from outside. This criticism is based on certain doubts which are purely imaginary. As a matter of fact, the cost of production in these plants can be brought down by using modern techniques and also by the replacement of blast furnace by electric furnace where electricity is available in abundance. If we are a little imaginative, a fourth steel plant can be established in South India as on the western ghats iron ore is available in large quantities between Kutachadri and Kudremuk in Mysore State.

There are small rivers flowing from western ghats in the State into the Arabian Sea and these rivers are full of hydro-electric potential. One such river is Varahi and the investigation is already going on to exploit the waters of Varahi river to establish a hydro-electric project in South Canara district. Using cheap electricity from this hydro-electric project and using the iron ore on western ghats a steel plant can be established in South Canara district in Mysore State. A major port is coming up in Panambur near

Mangalore and this port can be used for importing coking coal, if necessary, and for exporting surplus ore, steel and steel products.

It has been criticised by some Members that the Government was wrong in allowing private sector to start some mini plants. I do not see anything wrong in this policy of the Government. As has already been stated by the hon. Minister, it is not against the Industrial Policy Resolution. If we can send our iron-ore outside the country and allow the private interests in foreign countries to manufacture steel at the expense of employment and advancement in India and at the expense of private interest in India, our Government can certainly allow the private interests within the country to produce steel in this country itself.

With these observations I support the demands.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE** (Kanpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to associate myself with my hon. friend, Shri D. K. Panda, in condemning the Government's attitude in giving licences for mini steel plants and to those houses who have questionable conduct and, Sir, for whom several enquiry commissions have given their reports. I would like an answer from the hon. Minister about the whole thing as to why a decision has been taken by the Government or was taken by the Government to grant mini plants licences just after the mid-term poll.

Sir, it is no question—we are not against—we know the mixed economy and in the mixed economy the private sector and the public sector have to exist. But still, Sir, I feel that this particular decision was taken to help the same monopolies who enjoy monopoly in jute, textile, sugar and other industries. For instance, Modi family. They have got rayon; they have sugar and now, Sir, they want to come in the steel plant. Sir, this should be properly investigated and these licences should be cancelled.

The second point is : the U.K. Government is behaving shabbily with us and tomorrow the calling attention is again coming where they want to break the agreement with us which we entered in 1939. I would like the Minister to give me an answer. Is it not proper time that manganese and copper mines owned by the Britishers or the British capital in India in the manganese and copper mines should be taken over by the Government? Unless there are some retaliatory measures, I know the Britishers, who bled our country white, will not open their eyes.

The third point is about coal mines. Much has been said about it by my hon. friends. Coal price was increased last time with a view to pay according to the recommendations of the Wage Board to the mine workers, but it was never paid. Even today the recommendation of the Wage Board has not been implemented by the majority of the mines. It is high time that some action should be taken against them. If this Government sincerely believes that they are really moving towards socialism or something like socialism, it is high time that these coal mines should be nationalised in the larger interest of our country.

I would add only one more point. For want of steel, the Indian Standard Wagon at Burnpur is being closed. I would request the hon. Minister to say something about the distribution of steel, whether it will remain in the hands of those who are black marketing or whether it will be given in the hands of those who will possibly distribute it well.

**श्री नारायण अहिरवार** (टीकमगढ़) : माननीय सभापति जी, यहां पर जो मांग प्रस्तुत की गई है उसका समर्थन करते हुए मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

एक तरफ सरकार कहती है कि हमारे स्टील के कारखानों में बाड़ा होता है बाड़ा क्यों होता है? आप शिलाई में देखें कि जो कर्मचारी

## [श्री नाथुराम अहिरवार]

1-4-60 से पहले वहां पर नौकर हैं उसको एक महीने की अर्न्ड लीब और 15 दिन की कैंजुवल लीब मिलती है लेकिन जो कर्मचारी 1-4-60 के बाद वहां पर रखे गए हैं उनको 15 दिन की अर्न्ड लीब और सात दिन की कैंजुवल लीब दी जाती है। वे कर्मचारी एक ही सेक्षन में काम करते हैं, एक ही पोस्ट पर काम करते हैं, एक ही कारखाने में हैं लेकिन उनसे दो तरह का ट्रीटमेन्ट किया जाता है। उनके बीच इस प्रकार का भेद भाव होने के कारण उन कर्मचारियों में असंतोष की भावना पैदा होती है जिससे वे अपने काम में रुचि कम लेते हैं। इसी प्रकार से वहां पर जो कर्मचारी चार सौ मील से अधिक दूरी के रहने वाले हैं उनको कारखाना ट्रैवेलिंग एलाउंस देता है लेकिन जो चार सौ मील से कम दूरी के हैं उनको कारखाना नहीं देता है।

हिन्दुस्तान में 71 कारखाने सरकार के लगे हुए हैं लेकिन सबसे कम लोकल एम्प्लाईज हेबी एलेक्ट्रिकल्स और भिलाई के कारखाने में मध्य प्रदेश में लगे हुए हैं और वाकी सब चार पांच सौ मील दूर के ही हैं वहां के जो लोकल लोग हैं उनको वहां पर कोई मौका ही नहीं दिया जाता है। पड़े लिखे लोग वहां पर मारे फिर रहे हैं। तो इसकी तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। जहां तक हाई आफिसर्स का सवाल है, अभी पिछली मर्तवा वहां के एक आफिसर से मेरी बात चीत हुई, वहां पर पांच साल पहले एक आफिसर चार सौ रुपए की पोस्ट पर आये थे जिनको पांच साल में एकदम 16 सौ रुपए मिलने लगे हैं और दूसरी तरफ 11 साल पहले तीन सौ रुपए पर जो आफिसर था उसको आज केवल पांच सौ

ही मिल रहे हैं। तो जब इस तरह से एक आदमी सुपरसीड करके दूसरे को प्रमोट कर दिया जाता है उससे मैनेजमेन्ट में बड़े असंतोष की भावना पैदा होती है और इससे सरकार का नुकसान होता है। सरकार ने अपने बड़े-बड़े कारखानों पर इतनी बड़ी बनराशि लगा रखी है लेकिन अगर वहां पर इस तरह से असंतोष की भावना फैलती रहे तो उससे देश का नुकसान होता है। मैं समझता हूं कि मैनेजमेन्ट में जो आप के आफिसर्स बैठे हुए हैं उनको बदला जाना चाहिए, मिनिस्टर बदलने से कारखाने ठीक नहीं होंगे। सबार बदलने से रास्ता अच्छा नहीं होता है बल्कि घोड़ा बदलने से रास्ता ठीक होता है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि आप के जो कर्मचारी वहां पर बैठे हुए हैं उन की हालत को सुधारना चाहिए और जो आफिसर गड़बड़ी करते हैं उनको बदल कर दूसरी जगह भेजना चाहिए। इस राष्ट्र का साड़े तीन हजार करोड़ रुपया इन उद्योगों में लगा हुआ है और इसकी जिम्मेदारी इस सरकार पर आती है। उन कारखानों में जो घाटा हो रहा है उसकी जिम्मेदारी इस सरकार पर आती है।

जहां तक खान का मामला है, यह कहा जाता है कि कोयले की बजह से बड़ा घाटा पड़ रहा है। आप कहते हैं कि प्राइवेट लोगों के कारखानों में कोयला पहुंच रहा है और उनको स्टील मिल रहा है तो फिर क्या कारण है कि जो सरकारी कारखाने हैं उनको नहीं मिलता? या तो जो आप की डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन, वितरण की व्यवस्था है उसमें दोष है या फिर जो प्रशावेट लोग हैं वे ज्यादा पैसा देकर, रिश्वत देकर और सप्लाई करने वालों से मिलकर स्टील ले लेते हैं और जो सरकारी कारखाने हैं उनको नहीं मिलता है।

इसी प्रकार से आज देश में कृषि की सबसे बड़ी इंडस्ट्री है। इसमें किसानों को अपने रहट के लिए, ट्रैक्टर के लिए और दूसरे तमाम कामों के लिए लोहा स्तरीदना पड़ता है। लोहे के मूल्य बहुत बढ़ गए हैं इसलिए किसानों को बड़ी परेशानी आती है। सरकार को चाहिए कि किसानों को सस्ते रेट पर स्टील दे। आप ने ट्रैक्टर के दाम भी इतने ज्यादा बढ़ा दिए हैं। सरकार को चाहिए कि किसानों को ये सारी चीजें सस्ते दामों पर दे।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे क्षेत्र टीकमगढ़ जिले में एक सबै हुआ है और वहाँ पर सीसे की खान निकली है। 6 महीने से वहाँ यर पार्टी पड़ी हुई है लेकिन सीसे की खान का कोई उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है।

सरकार जल्दी से जल्दी वहाँ से रिपोर्ट मंगाये और बड़ी मात्रा में जो वहाँ पर सीसा निकला है उसको एक्स्प्लायट कराया जाये।

**समाप्ति भवोचयः** : जितने नाम थे लिस्ट के ऊपर उन सब लोगों को बोलने का मौका मिल गया, सिवाय उनके जो ऐब्सेंट थे। कल किसी को बोलने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा। माननीय मंत्री जी बहस का जवाब देंगे। डिवेट के लिये किसी को मौका नहीं मिलेगा।

Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A. M.

18.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, July 2, 1971/ Asadha 11, 1893 (Saka)*