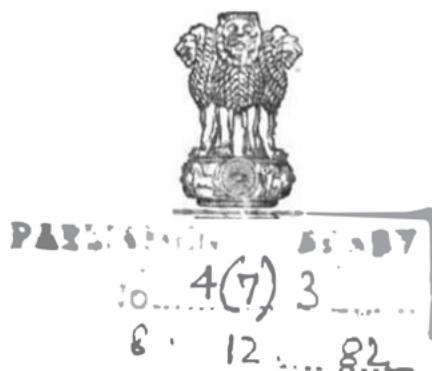


Fifth Series, Vol. XXLIV No. 30

Friday, August 30, 1974
Bhadra 8 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)



(Vol. XLIV contains Nos. 31 to 38)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, August 30, 1974/Bhadra 8, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Piling up of Chemicals with S.T.C.

*569. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether imported chemicals are piling up with S.T.C. in a large number for the last six months;

(b) if so, what are the items that have been piling up with the S.T.C.;

(c) what steps are being taken to clear them off; and

(d) the main reasons for the piling up of caustic soda flake from Rumania?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) Caustic soda flakes have not been imported from Rumania. Stocks of caustic soda solid held by the STC have been fully allotted to Release Order holders.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I would like to know what quantity of titanium dioxide was lying unlifted with the corporation at the end of July and on 15th August, 1974. I would also like to know whether caustic soda flakes have been imported from any other country and if so, how much and what quantity is lying unlifted after the allotment made by the corporation against the release orders.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Regarding titanium dioxide, I may not be in a position to split it up into two different dates. But as on date the quantity unlifted and lying with the corporation is 163 tons valued at Rs. 22.27 lakhs. About caustic soda flakes, our import is mostly of caustic soda solid. The quantity of stock held is 857 tons valued at Rs. 19.67 lakhs, after the allotment against release orders.

श्री सत्पाल कपूर : अध्यक्ष गहोदय, मैं आप के मार्फत जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या डिपार्टमेंट ने यह प्रज्ञापन किया है कि कोई ऐसी डेट मुकर्रर की जाय जिस रोज़ में इस का इम्पोर्ट हम बन्द करें और इंडिया अपने पैरों पर खुद खड़ा हो सके इस के प्रोडक्शन में ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Our domestic requirement is nearly 4.6 lakh tonnes and our indigenous production 4.25 lakh tonnes. The import is to the tune of 5,000 tonnes. It is our endeavour to progressively increase the production of caustic soda inside the country and to do away with import at all. But it will be appreciated that I may not be able to give the exact time.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Is it a fact that the caustic soda that is imported

has not been up to the mark and so many people who have imported have not lifted the stock so far? If so, what does he propose to do?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The imported chemicals, especially basic chemicals, are of international standard and there are certain stipulations about them. There is no doubt about the quality or standard of them. The slight difficulty was that the cost or incidence of imported price on certain occasions was a little higher than the indigenous price.

'स्लिप सिस्टम' लागू करने के पश्चात् एयर इंडिया को हुई हानि

+

***571. श्री मुख्यमन्त्री डामा :**
श्री भोगेश्वर ज्ञा :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) एयर इंडिया के ऐसे फिल्में विमान चालक थे जिन्होंने अगस्त 1974 में स्लिप सिस्टम का विरोध किया था और नियन्त्रित किया गया विमान चालक विलेन थे और उनके नाम क्या हैं वहाँ उन्हे नियन्त्रित किया जाने के पश्चात उनके विकल्प क्या रायकार्डी की गई, और

(व) स्लिप सिस्टम लागू करने के पश्चात् एयर इंडिया के कुल १५ नं. अधिक व्यापारी हुई और इस हानि को कैसे पूरा किया जा रहा है?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) On the 27th July, 1974, the Indian Pilots Guild issued a directive to its members not to undertake any flights involving a slip pattern. Another directive was issued on the 31st July. In consequence of these directives, the pilots refused to operate flights under the slip pattern

on the 1st August, 1974 and the following pilots were placed under suspension—

1. V. P. Raol
2. N. K. Mukherjee
3. P. K. Ghosh
4. A. Almeida
5. B. S. Sandhu
6. K. Menezies

A further directive was issued by the Indian Pilots Guild on the 2nd August, whereby all members of the Guild were required not to undertake any flights whatever on any of Air-India's routes whether involving the slip pattern or not. For their refusal to undertake flights four more pilots were placed under suspension on the 2nd, namely—

- 1 S F Pedda
- 2 M R Mistry
- 3 V R Rajwade
- 4 A K Noble

The explanations of the suspended pilots have been called for and 8 have since replied in identical terms to the effect that their refusal to undertake flights was under the Guild's directive. Further action against these pilots is under the management's consideration.

In view of the illegal strike resorted to by the Pilots Guild, the management had no option but to declare a lock-out of its line pilots with effect from 8.00 A. M. on the 3rd August, 1974. Air-India has 187 line pilots 15 have agreed to operate under the slip pattern. There are also 11 executive pilots who are not affected by the Guild's directive.

With the help of these pilots the management is operating four Boeing 747 services to London, 2 Boeing 707 services to points in the Gulf and one extension flight from Bombay to Delhi weekly.

(b) Air-India's estimated loss due to this illegal strike up to the 26th August is approximately Rs. 5 crores. It will only be possible to recoup this loss by efficient and economic operation uninterrupted by strikes and labour unrest.

श्री भूलचन्द डागा : इन की गलती में 5 करोड़ का नो बाटा कम में कम हो गया है और अब यह बनाहट कि यम पीड़ने भी कन अपील की है ...

श्री अग्निधार राव जोशी : नेवल अपील की है या दम्भवन भी दिया है ?

श्री भूलचन्द डागा मब कुछ किया है और मब कुछ करने के नाद भी उन्होंने अपना नदम पीछे नहीं लिया तो क्या मरकार इम प्रशार का जो नदम उम रहे हैं उम के प्रति मर्ना और मर्जन रहेंगे प्रायः अपने एवं फोर्म को लगा कर काम चलाएँगे

एक मानवीय स्वस्थ उन दो गोली मार दा ।

श्री भूलचन्द डागा हाहा : मार दो, क्या करें, देण का इनना नदमान करने रहे ? प्रायः यह गहोदय यह मबल नहीं है जंगा किंगे लोग कह रहे हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो गिरह है इस के प्रति मरकार का क्या स्वरुप रहेगा ? जिन लोगों को आप ने मर्पण किया है और पाच करोड़ का बाटा तो हो गया है, उम के बाद आजकल भी जो हालन है उम को देखने हुए इस के प्रति मरकार का क्या स्वरुप रहेगा ? क्या मरकार इक नो नहीं ज्ञायगी इन लोगों के कहने से ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR. It is true that the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism discussed and considered this matter fully and issued a unanimous appeal that the pilots should abandon their strike on the issue of slip system and accept it and that, if there are any difficulties, they

can be put to the management and the management will consider and discuss them with their representatives. Some pilots, I understand, are giving serious thought to it. One of them has already issued a statement and joined. I hope, the pilots will certainly consider this at the meeting which is going to take place on saturday, that is, tomorrow—It is a postponed meeting.

So far as the loss is concerned, we know that in any industrial dispute, an industry suffers loss and the striking workers also suffer the loss of their wages. The loss is on both sides. This is an inevitable feature of any industrial unrest and strike.

श्री भूलचन्द डागा जिम पाल्केन ने आप की नगफ काम करना गम किया और म्याडिक में नहीं गया, क्या उम के पुरा पोटे-क्षण मिनगा ? कहो देसा नहीं कि आप मुक जाएं गाएं जो लोग आप को नगा आये हैं उम को न मान पड़ने इस लिए क्या आप — मर्नी में बूढ़ा रहना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR. There were some complaint that some of the pilots who wanted to work being intimidated, etc. But an assurance has been given to such pilots that full protection will be given to them. There is no question—I am sorry I did not reply to the question earlier—of the Government or the management going behind the decision taken with the regard to the slip pattern.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA. This strike has cost the country much. As far as the country has been made to know, the dispute started not over the issue of slip system but because the management through its Chairman, Mr J.R.D. Tata, was determined that the pilots' guild will not be consulted, that they will not be asked to give any advice and that their advice will not be accepted in connection with the running of the Air India. This is a fundamental issue posed before the whole country.

[SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA]

We are supporting the public sector. Some public sector undertakings are manned by big monopolists of the country and others by big bureaucrats who are antidemocratic to the very core, anti-working class to the very core. I am talking of some of them. May I know whether the Government is accepting the position that the employees' association or guild or whatever it may be will not be consulted, that their advice will not be accepted or even heard in deciding any policy with regard to the economy or efficiency of any particular management. I am particularly referring to the slip system. But I want to know the Government's position on this fundamental issue.

Secondly. I want to know whether the hon. Minister today wants to make it clear to the House that if the pilots guild decides to resume the work and the pilots resume the work, there will be no victimisation, the *status quo ante* will be restored and the pilots guild will be consulted with regard to the introduction of the slip system if they accept the slip system.

I would like to know whether this announcement will be formally made by the hon. Minister today. I want a categorical reply on this issue.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: So far as the first question is concerned about consultation, may I say that full consultations were held by the management with the workers' representatives, with the guild's representatives. The first communication was sent on 11th January. They were written about this matter again on 22nd January. On the 18th February, there was a meeting in which a full chart of the slip pattern was given, to the Giuld's representatives, of the same slip system which is now being introduced. May I add that there was nothing new in this system in regard to the rest periods, in regard to the flight time or in regard to the duty time? They had came to an agreed decision on these matters as far back as in 1961. At one time I am given to

understand this slip pattern was even insisted upon the pilots themselves. The slip pattern was operating in 1963-64 and also in 1964-65. In 1966, for some reason, the base pattern was adopted. But the rest periods the flight periods, the duty periods, remained the same. The new agreement in 1965 also recorded the same old rest periods, flight periods and duty periods. In 1971 when the agreement was renewed, the same rest period, flight period and duty period remained; there was no difference. On the same basis, the slip pattern was now given to them and they were asked to give their comments. But they have not offered their comments upto this moment as to what are their objections. On 4th March a meeting was held to explain the whole thing again, when some of even those who were based outside, in Hong Kong came and attended this meeting. Everything was discussed fully with them. On the 11th, the Managing Director again wrote to them on the subject. On the 19th they said that they did not want to discuss the matter and charged that the management was imposing its unilateral decision on them; and suggested that a committee should be appointed. On 22nd March the management accepted to have a committee. Then the pilots demanded that the whole range of operations of Air India should be taken up for discussion. The management said that the operations, so far as they involved the pilots, would be taken into account... (Interruptions) on 6th June the pilots declared that even this Joint Committee was futile. If, after all these processes my friend says that it is a case of "anti-working class mentality" on the part of the part time Chairman of Air India which has a full time executive who is an official of the Government of India, who is now the Managing Director, it would be a travesty of facts. He should not rush to conclusions where they are not justified. As far as victimisation is concerned, there is no question of victimisation. Each case, so far as discipline is concerned, will have to be dealt with on merits.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: From whatever the Minister has stated just now, it appears that the slip system is not a new thing; it had worked in 1963-64 and 1964-65. I would like to know whether this kind of slip system is introduced only on Air India now or it is working in other airlines also. From whatever facts we have before us, we find that, even this time, the pilots have accepted the working of the slip system. The only complaint from their side it appears, is that this has been decided unilaterally by the management. But from the facts it also appears that a series of meetings had taken place. In 1963-64 and 1964-65 the slip system was introduced at the insistence of the Guild. And this time also they accepted the slip system. Then what is the reason that all of a sudden, without giving any notice, without any indication to the management they have stopped working? I would also like to know what is the reason that this General Body meeting of the Guild is being postponed from day to day and whether the Government have received any complaint that this meeting is being postponed.

The Consultative Committee of Parliament on Civil Aviation has also made a unanimous appeal to the striking pilots. I would like to know what is the effect of that appeal on the Pilots' Guild and whether they have decided to resume their work.

Fourthly, I would like to know from the Minister...

MR. SPEAKER: No please. You cannot make a speech during question hour.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: This is a very important question. I want to know whether the Management will assure that after the pilots resume duty, negotiations will take place and if there is any grievance brought out by them regarding the working of slip system and other things, it will be sympathetically considered.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: With regard to the slip system, practically, all

major international airlines the world over are working on the slip pattern. I need not name them because that will needlessly elaborate my answer.

Why they have given it up, having tried it and also having worked in that is a question which also baffles me. In regard to the postponement of the General Body meetings of the Pilots Guild, I have received a copy of a letter written by a senior Captain, Shri Madan Lal Kalia in which he has written to the President of the Pilots' Guild:

"I have been waiting for the General Body meeting but I find it has been postponed from Wednesday to Friday, and then from Friday to Saturday and then from Saturday to Monday and from Monday to Wednesday."

So, this is the complaint we have received.

As far as the grievances are concerned, I have said that if they accept the appeal not only from me but also from the Consultative Committee and if they work it and while they are operating it, if they find that there are any shortcomings or difficulties, the management will certainly consider it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: A very important question, Sir.

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: I have also a very important question.

MR. SPEAKER: All are important questions.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: In the slip system I want to know whether the working and rest hours, the work-load, the remuneration of pilots per hour of work and the service conditions change in terms of his inputs. After all, the industrial productivity is involved and is pilots, unrest related to any payment of the industrial productivity or is it related to extraneous matters?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I would repeat again what I have said earlier

[SHRI RAJ BAHADUR]

that the "rest time", "flight time" and the "flight duty time" which means, the time when they report at the airport for duty till 15 minutes after the conclusion of their flight, all this was decided long back in 1961 and all that remains the same. It makes no difference whether you work on the "base pattern" or "the slip pattern". All that has been laid down, 9 hours for flight time and 12 hours for duty time and then there is a rest period. Further it is provided that a pilot would not fly during more than two consecutive nights. These conditions have not been violated at all. All these which obtain in "the base pattern" will continue to obtain under the slip pattern.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Recently I had been to Bombay and I had the pleasure to meet some of the office-bearers of this Guild. One of them, an ace pilot, who took the Prime Minister abroad, has been rewarded for his work.

They told me very clearly that they have made it abundantly clear to the hon. Minister—they have no grouse against the Minister and the Minister was kind to them—that they were prepared to accept the slip system. They are prepared to accept the slip system which is in vogue in all international airlines like Qantas, BOAC, etc. if they are given the same service conditions minus the wages. India cannot give the same wages. They are prepared to accept the same service conditions as in Qantas, BOAC, etc. I would, therefore, like to know the reaction of the Minister to this

(b) Now, the loss sustained by Air India on account of this is approximately Rs. 5 crores. The airline has sustained a loss of Rs. 5 crores to save Rs. 75 lakhs if they had introduced the slip system. I want to know whether it is a fact that the General Manager at London, Mr. Dalal has been there for the last 22 years and he has a British passport and he is getting Rs. 10,000 in foreign exchange

and in America also in New York the General Manager has an American passport. When they were asked to come to India they refused. Is he prepared to have a probe by the PAC with regard to the money which is being squandered. The pilots are reported to be receiving Rs. 10,000; but they are getting in hand not more than Rs. 2500; I can produce the pay slips. Will the Government be prepared to have a probe by the PAC or by the PU Committee or the Estimates Committee in the matter? Will he assure that no victimisation will be there? I am sure Sir, that they will withdraw the strike once the Minister calls them, and gives instructions in the matter.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: With regard to comparison with other airlines, in the matter of rest time, flight period, duty period, etc. we compare very favourably with other Airlines. As far as the route pattern is concerned we fly our own limited routes. PA and other airlines fly round the world. Their slip pattern is such that pilots may be out for about 10 or 11 days; in our case they return to their base in 7 days. In British Airways it is 16 days. They go from London to Sydney, they return from Sydney via Hong Kong then to London. That takes 16 days or more. There cannot be a comparison between their route patterns and our route patterns. With regard to class of hotels in which they have to stay, it is the same. We have seen that our pilots are not allotted to any hotels inferior to those hotels where PA and other pilots stay. With regard to the officers, they have built the reputation of Air India. They have established Air India's image and they are not getting anything much more compared to the officers of other Airlines or other ranks. The Member said that the pilots told him that I have been kind to them etc. But my regret is, they have not been so kind to me. I appealed to them. They did not listen to my appeal.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I wanted whether there will be a thorough

probe, by Public Undertakings Committee....

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: It is a public undertakings and Public Undertakings Committee can at any time go into it.

श्री राज बहादुर जलीलुर्हवान : मोहनसिंह बडोर के अवादात मुनने के बाद यह बात साफ हो गई कि ऐयर इंडिया में अब तक काफी नुकसान पूर्व लुका है। मैं जानना चाहता क्या आप ट्रेंट पाइलट्स इंडियन ऐयर पोर्स ने नोन पर नकर एवं इंडिया की सारी सर्विसेज द्वा तकायें ताकि मजोद नुकसान न होने पाये ?

श्री राज बहादुर मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ इंडियन पाइलट्स गिर्ह हमारी आगाम को बचाएगा और वह आयेंगे। अब ऐसा नहीं होता, है तो क्या स्ट्रेट लिये जायेंगे वह मैं नहीं के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ।

SHRI N. K. SANGHI In view of the fact that it has been reported that the striking pilots in Hong Kong were offloaded from the planes and thrown out of the hotels has any action been taken for such ungentlemanly manner against the pilots?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: We have no such information. If he can kindly write to me I will enquire

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: They have declared that they are not against the slip system as such. They only want a committee to study all aspects including safety aspect. Fortunately, since the Consultative Committee was unanimous and made an appeal to them to return back to work and, whatever difficulties there will be, can be gone into and since they are not accommodative, without loss of any further time, will you kindly bring them to the conference table for a discussion and finally settle the problem on the basis of the appeal made unanimously by the Consultative Committee?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: The door is always open to them to come to the Conference Table. I told them to accept the slip system, work for it some time and if any difficulty comes up, I shall get it examined across the table. This has already been done at various stages after discussions across the table between the management and their representatives. They all wanted a Committee which was set up and then they themselves rejected that too. Now, if they want a committee again even if we appoint such a Committee, they can again hold it futile. How can they ask for this when they themselves felt it was futile to appoint such a committee?

Evasion of Taxes by Indian Businessmen by Depositing Black Money in Nepal Banks

+

572. **SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:**

SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Indian businessmen have deposited large amounts of unaccounted money in Nepalese banks to evade tax;

(b) whether many of them have accounts in Nepalese banks in fictitious names, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Government have no definite information in this respect. On the basis of recent press reports, however, enquiries are being made.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it has come to the notice of Government that while the income-tax authorities were making enquiries they found some Nepalese currencies in possession of some of the steel

dealers one of whom had got Rs. 2 lakhs in cash and jewellery etc. and against who a seizure was made he being connected with this group had flown immediately to Kathmandu the next day and had transferred his bank account from the Nepalese Bank to the Swiss Bank?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have no information at the moment. As far as currencies are concerned, in this particular case, the currency was seized. As the House is aware, I have given this information. He has got assets worth about Rs. 9 lakhs or so. As far as this particular question of the hon. Member is concerned that one individual belonging to this firm went to Nepal and transferred his account from Nepalese Bank to a Swiss Bank, there is no information available at the moment about this individual. Enquiries are under way.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: In view of the great problems of black money that we are facing, may I know whether Government is thinking of bringing forward a new legislative measure to see that all the inter-continental asset is checked by the Indian authorities?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As the House is aware, between Nepal and India there are no currency restrictions. So, the Foreign Exchange Regulations do not apply. So, any Indian can deposit money in a Nepalese Bank. And, in the same way, any Nepalese can also deposit money in any Indian Bank. Since this is a result of the agreement on the basis of our relations with that country, particularly our relations are good with this country, and both of us have common economic interests we allow this thing. As far as black money is concerned this is our major problem to-day. This is an avenue for the unscrupulous persons who deposit the money in this way. There are various agencies such as the Reserve Bank, Enforcement Directorate and the Income-tax Department and the C.B.I. who

are all looking into this problem. The information is that the problem of black money being deposited in Nepal has not reached such a dimension as to cause us any concern.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Chandrappa. He is not here. Mr Bhogendra Jha.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether Government has got information that several persons, mostly business men and some others too have transferred a part of their taxable income and their properties to Nepal in the name of their sons who are doing business of smuggling and things of that sort? They cannot be taxed here. Nor do they help Nepal Government. In the name of doing business in Nepal, they import certain things and they also sell them in black market. Nepal is also not happy with this. So, whether the Minister is prepared to have a list of those people in case the Government has got the information with regard to the exact number of persons and their families who have got one set of family in India and others in Nepal and thereby they are passing on millions of rupees to Nepal which can otherwise be taxed here. If that is to be taxed here, I want to know whether Government has prepared or is going to prepare such a list of persons so that they can be brought to book and be taxed?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Firstly a non-resident's income has gone into the Nepalese Bank. According to banking principles, it is not easy to find out those things.

The hon. Member has raised this problem whether as a result of this free exchange of money between the two countries there are persons who are taking advantage of this and escaping tax. Also whether there are persons engaged into other unauthorised dealings. This is a problem which is being looked into by the various agencies.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, pertaining to this question, it has been reported in the Press, the blackmoney involved is to the tune of Rs. 75 lakhs in addition to jewellery and other things. The persons who are involved in this racket are all steel magnets from Calcutta and Bombay. Since the raids have been made these people are moving freely between India and Nepal and are keeping this black-money in fictitious accounts. I want to know is there any powerful machinery in the Government to unearth all these operations which are going on a large-scale? These people from Nepal banks are transferring this money to Swiss banks.

MR SPEAKER May I tell you, you seem to be a little confused about the specific news and the other news about the Nepalese bank. You are mixing both the news.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA I have got press cutting here with me. I can give the names of persons who are involved.

MR SPEAKER Will you satisfy him?

SHRI K R GANESH There are two aspects of the question. One is, a raid has been conducted about which I have said I do not want to take the time of the House. The other is, whether one of the persons involved in the raids has gone to Nepal to deposit some money or transfer some money from Nepal to Switzerland. This is the second aspect. In regard to that, I have already indicated that I have no information. We are enquiring into this.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Sir, hon Minister has just now stated that he has no definite information with regard to the question of transfer of black money from here to Nepal. Our Indian currency is a recognised currency in Nepal. This gives scope for the people who are here and who are involved in this to easily transfer

money to Nepal; to transfer money from Nepal to any other country. I would like to know, has the Government of India any arrangement with Nepal to get the information as to how much money is transferred. So many industries are established there. May I know, is there any arrangement between India and Nepal in this regard?

SHRI K R GANESH Sir, as I indicated earlier, Nepal and India have got free currency area. This problem has come up now. This has been reported in the Press. As I indicated, as far as our agencies are concerned, Reserve Bank and various other agencies are concerned. We are already looking into this problem. When the Government comes to the conclusion that this problem is of such dimension, then, it will have to be taken up with the Nepal Government. It is only at that stage that a view can be taken on this.

श्री शुक्रम बन्द विदेश : अम्भाल मन्त्रोदय माननीय मंत्री जे ने प्रश्न के उन्नर मे रागया कि कुछ कठिनाइया हमारे नामने के पोर आज कानन रुप इम प्रकार के कि हम विदेशो मे डन क याना को नहीं देय सकते। उन्नर पहले आप रुपूर्व इनी जो १ मेरे १५ प्राम ने उन्नर मे बनाया था कि लगभग १५० व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं जिन के खाने विदेश मे हैं। क्या नेपाल सरकार ने सम्पर्क व्यापिन इसके अप गँह लाना नहीं लगा सकते कि कौन कौन से लोगो के खाने वहा के बंडो मे हैं और उन मे फिल्मी रकम जमा है? वहा पर हन लोगो ने नौकरी मे माल गाया हमा है। तो क्या देग हिन मे आप यह पाना लगाने की कार्यवाही करेगे?

SHRI K R GANESH. Sir, as far as Nepal banks are concerned, like any other Banks in the world, they will have their own secrecy and various other regulations that banks have. As I have already indicated, when Government of India and various agencies come to this conclusion that the extent of money going to

Nepal is of such dimension and order, then the matter will have to be taken up with the Nepal Government and discussed. That stage has not come yet.

श्री अशु लिल्ले : अभ्यर्थ महोदय, नेपाल के साथ दूसरा व्यापार करार होने में पहले मैं यह कहा : आया ह कि मिथेटिक यार्न, केबिक, स्टेनेमेस स्टोन और अन्वोडन्ड निय्स्क आदि बोर्डे में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर लग नाइट इन्डस्ट्रीज स्पर्सिंग चल रहा है और इस में अधिकार इच्छित वित्तनमयी है, जो इस काम को करने हैं। मैंने इन के नाम आदि भी सरकार के पास भेजे हैं। तो मैं जनना चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों को जो कलकत्ता या बांग्लादेश में दस्तर है उन पर या इन के पारे पर भी आप मारे गये हैं?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have no information.

श्री अशु लिल्ले इन को मालूम नहीं है तो श्री चन्द्राण मालूम को मानूष होंगा।

विल संत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चक्रवाच) : आप मताल पूछिये मैं जवाब दूगा।

श्री अशु लिल्ले मैंने मताल तो पूछा ही है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब कक्ष लम्बे अर्थे में सरकार के साथ पत्र-व्यवहार चलना है, तो भी इन की मद्दती रहती है। मैं दृष्टगा द्राइविंग इवेन्यूमेंट, कामांग और काइडेन्म लिनिम्स्ट्रीज को कापीज भेजा करना है, तो इन को जवाब तो देना चाहिए। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह हिमालय को नरह बढ़े रखते हैं, इन को जरा दिलाइए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप नो रोड हो गेमा मताह-मिशन भुजे देने हैं।

Increase in Foreign Trade

*573. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether our trade is going to be increased with America, other La-

tin American and East European countries and with U.S.S.R.; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The objective of Government's policies is to diversify and increase our trade with all countries in the world including countries in North America, South America, and East Europe and the USSR.

(b) The export promotion efforts that are being made in cooperation with various Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards include entering into trading arrangements between India and these countries, market surveys, visits of trade teams, participation in fairs and exhibitions abroad, etc

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले बर्ष और इस वर्ष हम ने किनने व्यापार में से भाग लिया है और उस पर किनना कर्वे प्राप्त है और किनने इमारे आईंग बढ़ गये?

SHRI A C GEORGE: I may not be in a position to give the exact number of exhibitions and the amounts but I shall pass on the information

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह क्या पर नुस्काइश देखते गाए हैं। जब जवाब नहीं आते हैं तो यह किस तरीका आते हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने परसेन्टेज पूछी है।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैंने जो प्रश्न पूछा है उसी के बारे में यह है। जो व्यापार में दूसरे देशों में होने हैं, उसी के बारे में मैंने पूछा है। यहाँ पर देशी स्थिति में नहीं है, तो उन्हें स्टेटर पर बिड़ा कर ले जाइए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस रोनियां स्पेनी-फि नार्टिम दाना पड़ता है। अब आप इसका प्रयोग पूछ लीजिए।

श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा : अध्यक्ष जो, एक दूसरा स्वाल मैं यह पूछता चाहता हूँ कि प्रत्यरोपित संघर्ष में हम को बिनं आईं-मिलते हैं, उन को पूछा करने में ये असमर्थ रहते हैं, तो इस के कारण क्या है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन कौन से आईं-इन्होंने पूछा कर लिये हैं और कौन कौन से बाबा हैं!

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Our constant endeavour is to increase the production base of the commodities which have got potentiality for exports, and when export possibilities are generated we are in a position to export also. The constraint is only of raw material or certain other restrictions. Otherwise, all these experiments are giving fruitful results.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: With all the efforts that he has made with regard to organising exhibitions and conferences in East European countries, and Latin American countries, what is the quantum of trade established with the East European countries and are there any bilateral agreements with these countries with which we have established trade contacts?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Our trade with the East European countries including the USSR in 1953 was only of the order of Rs. 8.6 crores, and over the past two decades it has gone up: in 1963 it had gone up to Rs. 302 crores and in 1973 it was nearly Rs. 700 crores. With all these East European countries, we have got bilateral rupee-payment agreements, and our trade is increasing day by day.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: The hon. Minister has said that our trade with the East European countries is on the increase. But in answer to another question, namely

Q. No. 587 today, he has placed a statement before the House in which has clearly admitted that our trade in the international market has come down from 1.2 per cent to 0.6 per cent during the period from 1963 to 1973. I can understand our export trade being at a low level. But what is the reason for the continuous decline of this export trade in spite of the fact that we are assured in this House that Government are taking all steps to increase it? Why is it that in spite of their efforts, instead of it being maintained at least at the same level, instead of it being maintained at least at the same level, it is going down year by year?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The reply that the hon. Member is referring to is about the proportion of Indian exports in comparison or in parity with the world exports. The answer that I was giving was in comparison to our own exports; during the period from 1953 to 1973, our trade has gone up from Rs. 8.6 crores to Rs. 700 crores. The world trade which involves all other countries in the world may be having a different level of development; we can only compete with our own limited resources.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Which are the countries particularly in Latin America with which our export trade has increased of late? Also, why is it that we are not able to enhance the export of those commodities which have an export potential and which are very much required and liked by those countries? Are there any faults on our side which keep the exports at a lower level?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: As the hon. member is aware, the population of all the Latin American countries is 20 crores. Because of the long distance and insufficient frequency of shipments, we have proper trade relations only with Argentina, Chile, Peru, Mexico and Panama. We have trade agreements with Chile, Peru, Brazil and Columbia with the most-favoured-nation clause. Because of the long distance and haulage involved and

because of certain trade practices of the Latin American countries, with all the population and potentiality there, we are not able to expand the business. All the same, we have been sending trade missions. We have been inviting their buyers' missions and trying to generate interest in our products. Everyday we are making efforts and though the quantum of our trade may not be up to the mark, all the same it is increasing.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: What about export promotion?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: We are making efforts.

Deficit Financing

*577. **SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amounts of deficit financing during the last three years; and
- (b) the reasons for the successive rise of the deficit?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Budgetary deficit of the Central Government as measured by net expansion of treasury bills and change in cash balance amounted to Rs. 517 crores in 1971-72, Rs. 872 crores (excluding Rs. 421 crores provided to States for clearing overdrafts with the Reserve Bank) in 1972-73 and Rs. 319 crores in 1973-74.

(b) There was an increase in the Budgetary deficit in 1972-73, compared to that of 1971-72, but it had come down in 1973-74. The large quantum of budgetary deficit in these three years is mainly on account of increase in Defence expenditure due to conflict with Pakistan, expenditure on refugee relief, additional assistance to States to enable them to fulfil their Plan and for agricultural production, larger assistance towards natural calamities relief expenditure and increased expenditure on pay and allowances of Central Government employees.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: In reply to part (a), the hon. Minister has given the figure of Rs. 872 crores, excluding Rs. 421 crores provided to States. If you combine both, it becomes almost Rs. 1,300 crores. Now, in view of the fact that this year also our country is passing through a number of problems like drought, scarcity, floods and other difficulties mentioned in part (b) of the answer, will Government be incurring further deficit financing in order to meet some of these pressing demands in the current year?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: According to the present policy which we have based on the recommendations of the Finance Commission, my answer should be or would be 'No'.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: In view of the fact that deficit financing is generally increasing because of certain factor to which he makes a reference again in part (b), which seem to be almost of a permanent nature, because there is always the danger of attack from nearer countries particularly, and there are the problems presented by drought, relief operations, Central Government employees asking for more pay and so on, does he want us to believe that there is going to be an appreciable fall in deficit financing? Is he trying to see that there are methods like saving of Governmental expenditure and other economies whereby the deficit could be reduced to a lower level in the current year 1974-75?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I have been answering this question for the last three weeks on different occasions in this hon. House.

Exports by Trade Development Authority

*578. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether at a press conference, the Commerce Secretary stated that

the TDA had achieved Rs. 45 crores worth of exports which almost is double the last year's figures;

(b) whether in calculating the export figures, the TDA has taken credit for the exports made by its clients and included *inter alia* the total orders booked irrespective of the fact that a bulk of them had been cancelled subsequently; and

(c) if so, what is the actual break-up of the exports executed by TDA all by themselves and those by their clients during the current year and what steps are being taken to ensure that only verified information is given to Government or to the public about TDA's functions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE). (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Trade Development Authority is a non-trading body engaged in the development and promotion of exports by its clients in 19 product groups, to selected target markets. The Trade Development Authority does not export directly. At the Press Conference held on the 25th June, 1974, the Commerce Secretary had stated that the total exports effected by the Trade Development Authority's clients to these target markets in respect of the 19 product groups amounted to Rs. 45.33 crores during 1973-74 as against Rs. 23.28 crores during 1972-73. These figures are based on the actual shipments and do not include orders which may have subsequently been cancelled.

(c) Does not arise

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: May I know whether in these 19 product groups, there have been a lot of cancellations in the export orders and if so, what is the reason for the cancellation?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I have made it plain in the statement that the

figure given i.e. 45.33 crores for 1973-74 and Rs 23.28 crores for 1972-73 represent the actual shipments and do not include the cancellations. The cancellations have been very negligible.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Since our exports are mainly with the sterling areas and there is a wide fluctuation in the exchange of the sterling, have the Government been able to assess the loss incurred by hedging the rupee with the sterling in our exports?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I am not sure whether this arises out of the main question. If you so direct, Sir, I will find out and give the answer subsequently.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: I will be satisfied if he finds out and gives the answer later.

MR SPEAKER: But your supplementary does not arise out of this question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Since the TDA have done a very good job, is there any scheme to make it a permanent body and expand it?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: This is a statutory authority entrusted with the job of promotion of trade activities and exports. The main job of TDA is to explore the markets in foreign countries, find out the possibilities, examine the stipulations in product diversifications and pass on the information to Indian producers so that they may be in a position to match the requirements with the supplies. It is going to be a permanent body and it is doing a good job.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: The TDA has been able to develop a number of trade activities. Has the Government earmarked some separate exchange to enable the TDA to have the new plants, raw materials etc., which are required for the purpose of implementing the developmental activities that TDA will be creating?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Since it is only a promotional body, it cannot go directly into production. It can only help the producers in India in the matter of licensing procedures, raw material procurement, etc.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Once the TDA promotes the export activities, it should have the means to implement those activities. For that purpose, has it got the necessary tools to do it?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The TDA is a promotional body basically. It gives the necessary help to build up the infra-structure. It does not go directly into the production. All the promotional aspects are taken care of by it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Credit by Nationalised Banks

*570. **SHRI N. E. HORO:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether larger proportion of the total credit from the 14 nation-

alised banks had gone to five large business houses as compared to the credit given to small-scale industries;

(b) whether Government have found out the scope for the nationalised banks to increase credit to small-scale industries; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the policy of Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):**

(a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is seeking to compare the aggregate amount of outstanding advances from the 14th nationalised banks to the industrial concerns owned, managed or controlled by the first five large business houses (ranked according to their assets as in 1969-70) with the banks' outstanding advances to small scale industries. According to the latest available information as on 29-6-1973 the relevant data are as indicated below:—

A. Industrial Groups		Rs. in lakhs.		
Name of the Group	No. of concerns			
1. Tata	69	5001.10	(5945.16)*	
2. Birla	192	7726.27	(5430.17)*	
3. Martin Burn	23	1367.62	(273.50)*	
4. Mafatlal	23	2152.59	(2424.86)*	
5. Bangur	86	2362.47	(1652.03)*	
	TOTAL . .	393	18610.05	(15725.72)*

B. Small Scale Industries.

No. of units.	No. of accounts	Rs. in lakhs.	
80547 (23624)	108274 (34446)	36492.00 (14805.00)@	

C. Total outstanding banks credit to all borrowers

as on 29-6-1973	. . .	351518.00
as on 18-7-1969	. . .	183990.00
as on 30-6-1969	. . .	183200.00

(i) Percentage of assistance to the five groups to total outstanding credit to all borrowers as on 29-6-1973	5.28% (8.55%)*
(ii) Percentage of assistance to small scale industries to total outstanding credit to all borrowers as on 29-6-73	10.38% (8.08%)*

(iii) Increase of assistance from mid 1969 to mid 1973:	Five Groups (Percentage increase)	Small Scale industries (Percentage increase)
	18.2	146.50

N.B. *Figures and percentage within brackets indicate the position as on 18-7-1969.

@Figures and percentage within brackets indicate the position as on 30-6-1969.

From the aforesaid data it will be noticed that though in absolute terms the credit to the small scale industries may appear smaller, from the date of nationalisation in mid 1969 to mid 1973 there has been a sufficiently reasonable rate of increase in the credit given to the small scale industries.

(b) and (c). It has been the constant endeavour of the nationalised banks to step up advances to priority sectors including small scale industries. The performance of the banks in this regard is constantly kept under review by the Government.

Misappropriation of Government money in Cochin Customs Treasury

*574. SHRI M K KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8281 on the 26th April, 1974 regarding misappropriation of Government money in Cochin Custom Treasury and state:

- (a) whether the enquiry against the officer has since been completed;
- (b) if so, the result thereof; and
- (c) the action taken against the officer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R. GANESH): (a) No. Sir. The enquiry has not yet been completed.

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

Losses Sustained by IT.D.C.

*575. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the losses sustained by the India Tourism Development Corporation during the last three years;

(b) whether these losses are due to the fact that most of the tourist cars are being used by Corporation officials; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Ever since its inception, India Tourism Development Corporation has been earning profits. The net profits earned during the last three years are:

Year	Profit
	(Rs. in lakhs)
1971-72 . . .	1.69
1972-73 . . .	26.89
1973-74 . . .	*38.40

*Provisional and subject to audit.

(b) and (c). Since the Corporation did not incur any loss, first part of part (b) of the question does not arise. So far as the use of the tourist cars by Corporation's officials is concerned, only very senior officers are permitted to use them for official duties in places where staff car is not available. Corresponding credit for the use of these cars for departmental purposes is, however, afforded to the Transport Division

Unauthorised Powerlooms in Various States

*576. SHRI LALJI BHAI. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the States who had allowed Textile Mill owners to set-up unauthorised powerlooms without getting Centre's permission; and

(b) how many such cases have since been regularised by the Central Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C. GEORGE): (a) Government are not aware of any State Government having given such permission. However, existence of sizable number of unauthorised powerlooms in the decentralised sector has been reported from Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.

(b) 96,876 unauthorised powerlooms have been regularised so far.

Credits by Nationalised Banks to States

*579. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether present system of granting credits to the States by the nationalised banks have created regional imbalances;

(b) whether in view of this Government propose to review the present system; and

(c) if so the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). The deployment of bank funds as between different States very largely depends upon the quantum of demand emanating from bankable propositions, the general level of economic activity, more particularly in the organised sectors of industry and trade and the availability or otherwise of infrastructure facilities like transport, power, communications etc. It is the endeavour of banks to support all productive efforts. With a view to tackling the problem of inter-State disparities in the matter of banking services, the emphasis in the branch expansion programmes is on going into areas and States that had in the past remained poorly banked. In the sphere of credit dispensation, as a matter of policy, banks are stepping up their lending to small borrowers in the priority sectors such as agriculture, small trade etc., which constitute the most dominant areas of economic activity in the poorly banked States. Besides advancing loans, banks have also been making sizeable investments in State Government securities and in the bonds and debentures of State-associated bodies.

In keeping with the general policy, these investments have increased at a higher rate in the under-developed regions than in the relatively better developed ones.

Changes in World Bank's Lending and Borrowing Policies

*580. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the new proposals of the World Bank President, Mr. Robert McNamara regarding measures for overhauling of the banks lending and borrowing programme for the next four years; and

(b) if so, whether India would be benefited from these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is still under consideration of the Board of Executive Directors of the World Bank.

Fall in value of Rupee

*581. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fall in purchasing value of Indian rupee to 298 paise, according to latest Government figure will effect rupee deal with the Communist and other countries;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) whether such foreign countries have asked for any reconsideration of the equations of money dealings with India; and

(d) if so, effect of such request on the budget?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) No, Sir. While inflation has tended, over a period of time to erode the internal purchasing power of most currencies of the world, including the Indian rupee, our trade and other transactions with other countries are, *inter alia*, mainly, governed by the exchange rate of the rupee. So far as the currencies of the Communist countries are concerned, the exchange rates of the rupee with them are determined with reference to the goal content of the respective currencies.

As for the non-Communist countries, by and large, the exchange rates of the rupee are determined through their cross rates with the Pound sterling, which has been floating since June 23, 1972. Since December 1971, there is a Central rate of Rs. 18.9677 per one Pound sterling, which is allowed to fluctuate within a margin of 2.25 per cent either way.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Currency Notes found during Raids to Unearth Black Money

*582. SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income-Tax Authorities, in their recent raids on suspected holders of large-scale unaccounted money in Bombay, Delhi and other cities, have found huge quantities of small denomination currency notes;

(b) the number of such instances; and

(c) punitive measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) In some of the raids conducted during the period 1-8-1974 to 15-8-1974 in the cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, His-

1995 LS-3.

sar, Bangalore and Dhanbad, large quantities of small denomination currency notes were found.

(b) In 15 cases, currency notes of small denominations, viz., Rs. 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20, totalling Rs. 25,000 and above in each case were found.

(c) Proceedings for passing orders under section 132(5) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 estimating in a summary manner the undisclosed income of these persons and retaining appropriate assets have been initiated in all the cases. Further action as called for under the law from the penalty and prosecution angles will be taken.

Raids by Income Tax Authorities in Bombay

*583 SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether raids were carried on in posh Houses in Bombay on 7th August, 1974; and

(b) if so, articles recovered, their value and action taken against the persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Income Tax authorities carried out searches on 6th August, 1974 (and not on 7th August, 1974) in the case of six departmental stores in Bombay and 15 residential flats out of which 14 belonged to the partners of the stores and one to the landlord of one of the stores.

(b) Cash of Rs 1,38,000 was seized. Jewellery and ornaments approximately valued at Rs 2 lakhs as well as books of accounts and documents have also been seized. Inventories of Stocks in the stores including foreign goods have been taken and are being verified. Investigations in respect of all the cases are in a preliminary stage. Action as called for under the law will be taken in each case.

Distribution of money by L.I.C. to Policy Holders

*584. **SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether before nationalisation the erstwhile insurers distributed 32.1 per cent of their total income to the policy holders while after nationalisation L.I.C. reduced this percentage to 23.4 per cent only; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Before nationalisation (i.e. 1955) the total payments made to policy holders amounted to 30.87 per cent of the total income of all the insurers. In 1972-73, the corresponding figure was 23.52 per cent.

(b) With the rapid expansion in L.I.C.'s business in recent years and the consequent growth in total income, the ratio of payments to policyholders to total income of the L.I.C. is bound to be lower at present, because the claims experience, particularly the maturity claims, would be of much smaller magnitude related as it is to the relatively lower amount of new business underwritten during the earlier years of its working.

Inflation Curbed as a result of New Bank rate

*585. **SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:**
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether economists have observed that new bank rate will not curb inflation in the country;

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

(c) to what extent the inflation has been curbed after the new bank rates?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The increase in Bank rate announced by the Reserve Bank of India on July 22, 1974 has been generally welcomed by economists as one of the important steps taken to contain inflation.

(c) It is too early to assess the effect of the rise in the bank rate on inflation. However, money supply with the public has declined by Rs. 118 crores and borrowings by scheduled commercial banks from RBI have come down by Rs. 164 crores between July 19 and August 9, 1974, partly as a result of the increase in bank rate.

Refusal of permission by R.B.I. to Madhya Pradesh Audyogik Vikas Nigam Limited for Public borrowing

*586. **SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India refused permission to Madhya Pradesh Audyogik Vikas Nigam Limited, Bhopal for public borrowing of Rupees 250 lakhs for which State Government had given guarantee for 1974-75;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The resources available for sustaining public borrowing programme do not permit of any additional market borrowings by State Governments or their agencies. In view of this, it has not been possible to accede to the request of the Madhya Pradesh Audyogik Vikas Nigam.

विश्व निर्यात व्यापार में भारत का अंश

* 587. श्री माधवराव सिंधिया :
श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विश्व निर्यात व्यापार में भारत का अंश 1963 में 1.2 प्रतिशत में घटकर वर्ष 1973 में 0.6 प्रतिशत रह गया है;

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं और गत तीन वर्षों में इन वारे में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं और अब क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है

(ग) क्या निर्यात व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिए कोई नई योजना बनाई जा रही है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुद्दा बातें क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जा हां।

(ख) वे (घ). विश्व के निर्यात व्यापार में भारत का अंश कम हो जाने के लिए बाह्य तथा आन्तरिक दोनों प्रकार के अनेक कारण हैं। विश्व व्यापार का पैटर्न ही ऐसा है कि मूल उत्पादों की अपेक्षा निर्मित साल के सम्बन्ध में वृद्धि दर अपेक्षाकृत काफी ऊची है। इसके अतिरिक्त, मूल उत्पादों के लिए मिलने वाला इकाई मूल्य सामान्यतः कम रहता है जबकि निर्मित माल का मूल्य अनवरत बढ़ता रहता है। ऐसी स्थिति में अधिकतर परम्परागत और मूल (फाइमरी) माल के निर्यातों पर निर्भर रहने वाले भारत जैसे देश का विश्व व्यापार में अंश तब तक कम बना रहेगा जब तक कि निर्यातों का और अधिक विविधीकरण नहीं हो गाता। इन बातों के अलावा जहाजों में जगह/जहाजी भाड़े, मुद्रा सम्बन्धी उत्तार-चढ़ाव, संशिलिष्टों

में प्रतियोगिता, कतिपय प्रकार के ग्राधार-भूत कच्चे माल की कमी, कम घरेलू उत्पादन, घरेलू मांग में वृद्धि, मुद्रास्फीति के द्वाव सम्बन्धी सभी सम्बन्धी आओं का इसमें योगदान है।

निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए मरकार द्वारा किये गये उपायों में दो जामिल हैं : निर्यात-अभियुक्त उद्योगों का उत्पादन आधार मजबूत बनाना, निर्यात संभाव्यता बाज़ों मदों और क्षेत्रों का पता लगाना, नक्द मुआवजा सहायता और आयात प्रतिपूर्ति लाइसेंसों में सम्बन्धित क्रिया-विधि को मरल बनाना, निर्यात सवधन/उन्पादन के लिए आयात न ति का अभिविन्यास, मंत्रालय का पुनर्गठन आदि। विदेशी बाजारों का पता लगाने, निर्यात के लिए देशी माल पैदा करने तथा निर्यात बढ़ाने की दिशा में अनवरत प्रयत्न किये जाने हैं। आज्ञा है कि इन उपायों और हालात के मुताबिक किये जाने वाले अन्य उपायों के फलस्वरूप भारत के निर्यातों की वृद्धि दर विश्व निर्यातों के समकक्ष पहुंच जायेगी और उसमें हमारे अंश में हुई गिरावट रुक जायेगी।

Raids by income tax authorities

*588. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of raids conducted by Income-Tax Authorities in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras during the last six months ending 31st July, 1974, city-wise;

(b) the amount of black money unearthed during this period;

(c) the number of bank lockers sealed; and

(d) the names of persons involved and the action taken or proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). A state-

ment is laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library. See No. LT 8352/74).

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks

*589. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI AMBESH

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of nationalised banks opened in the country during the last three years, and

(b) the ratio between the urban and rural banks in the country and what conditions Government have imposed on banks to open more branches in rural areas than in urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN).

(a) Data regarding the number of bank offices opened by different categories of commercial banks during the years 1971 1972 and 1973 are set out below

Bank Group	No. of branches opened		
	1971	1972	1973
State Bank Group	518	493	365
14 Nationalised Banks	934	899	105
Other Commercial Banks	303	371	412
All Commercial Banks	1805	1763	1782

(b) As at the end of June, 1974, there were in all 18936 bank offices in the country. Of the total, 6185 or 33.4 per cent were located at rural centres, 5089 or 30.0 per cent were located at semi-urban centres and the remaining 5682 or 33.6 per cent were located at urban and metropolitan centres and port towns

The branch licencing policy pursued by the Reserve Bank of India provides for taking into account the performance of each bank in the matter of opening branches in rural and semi-urban areas, while considering each bank's applications for opening branches in urban and Metropolitan areas. At present a bank which has 60 per cent or more of its offices in rural and semi-urban centres will be eligible to open one office each in an urban and a metropolitan port town for every two offices opened in rural semi-urban centres and in other cases one office each in an urban and a metropolitan port town for every three offices opened in rural semi-urban centres

Coca-cola Export Corporation

4013 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE
SHRI HARI KISHORE
SINGH

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Coco-Cola Export Corporation has threatened to wind up its operations rather than to comply with the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and the Guidelines issued by Government thereon, and

(b) if so, how Government propose to deal with the recalcitrant companies, including the Coca-Cola Export Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN).

(a) The Coca Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi has made an application to the Reserve Bank of India under Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973 for permission to carry on its business in

India, and the same is being scrutinized by the Reserve Bank of India and will be dealt with in accordance with the guidelines issued under that Section. There is no indication in the application about the winding up of its operations.

(b) Adequate powers are available with the Reserve Bank of India under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 to take action for non-compliance of the regulations or directions given by it.

Payment of D.A. to Government Employees

4014. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to change its policy with regard to payment of Dearness Allowance to Government employees;

(b) whether the Labour Ministry is being consulted in this regard;

(c) if not, whether the Labour Ministry has warned the Government of the consequences of this step in terms of strained industrial and labour relations; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). There is no change, at present, in the policy of Government with regard to payment of dearness allowance to Central Government employees. After the issue of the Additional Emoluments (Com-

pulsory Deposit) Ordinance, 1974, the payment of additional dearness allowance will be regulated by its provisions.

Imports from Rupee payment countries

4015 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the total value in terms of rupee and volume of all the imports from the export to the developed capitalist countries which do not accept our rupee, with the socialist countries which accept our rupee and with the third world countries during the last three years and what would be the estimate thereof for the coming three years; and

(b) whether it is proposed to import all our requirements from the rupee payment countries which are available there and from the third world countries which accept equivalent exports from India and minimise our imports from the developed capitalist countries to the level of our imports to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The following are the total value of exports and imports in Rupees during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 (the latest complete year for which Foreign Trade Statistics are available) based on Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India published by the Director General Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta:—

		Imports (Rs. /Lakhs)	Exports (Rs. lakhs)
A. Developed Market Economy Area	1970-71	103858	75775
	1971-72	123371	83694
	1972-73	112492	98484
B. Rupee Payment Area	1970-71	26749	41880
	1971-72	24266	36665
	1972-73	24667	50145
C. Third World (Developing Countries)	1970-71	32813	35861
	1971-72	34817	40462
	1972-73	42515	47450

While the future level of exports to these countries depends on the growth of the economy, capacity to generate export surpluses and our ability to sell goods at competitive prices, the future level of imports depend on our requirements for the various types of development goods like oil, oil products, non-ferrous metals, chemicals, fertilisers, machinery etc. and the capacity of these countries to supply them at competitive prices.

(b) It is the Government's policy to diversify and maximise trade with all trading partners whether they be in rupee payment area or in convertible currency area. Imports from rupee payment area are dependent on several factors and balanced by matching exports within the framework of long term trade and payments agreement conducted on the principle of mutual advantage. Essential requirements are imported from the sources where they are available at the most competitive prices. There is no arrangement to restrict the trade with any particular economy area.

Additional Powers to States as a result of proposed change in Financial Administration

4016. SHRI P. GANGADEB,
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN
DAS.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed change in the system of financial administration will obviate delay and give a litigation powers to the States,

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) whether this will involve performance budgeting based on physical targets; and

(d) if so, whether this will upset financial allocations at a time of rising costs?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):
(a) and (b). Enhanced delegation of powers to the States in respect of works relating to execution and maintenance of national highways is under consideration. This will no doubt minimise delays.

(c) and (d). Performance budgeting at the State level is the responsibility of the State Governments. The recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission for introduction of performance budgeting has been commended to the State Governments in March, 1969. Performance budgeting is meant to facilitate optional allocation and use of resources, and hence would not upset financial allocations at any time.

Decline in Bank Deposits during May, 1974

4017 SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI D D DESAI:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL
BHATIA:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN
DAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been great decline in Bank Deposits in the 1st week of May;

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) its impact on finances of the Banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). During the week ended May 3, 1974, there was a decline in bank deposits. Since then, however, there has been a steady rise in bank deposits. Conditions in the money and capital markets, temporary increases in the needs of trade and industry for cash holdings etc. sometimes lead to sizeable variations in deposits from week to week.

Export of Selected Industrial, Traditional and Non-traditional Goods

4018. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has undertaken a study of a programme for boosting export of selected industrial and traditional and non-traditional goods;

(b) whether an informal special group of Secretaries have been constituted to push up the scheme; and

(c) whether Government have given up the idea of having an export cell in each Ministry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The idea of having an export cell in each Ministry is still under consideration.

Visit by Marine Products Export Development Authority to Japan

4019. SHRI N. R. VEKARIA:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a four-man delegation of the Marine Products Export Development Authority visited Japan during the year 1973-74 and held discussions with the importers of marine products in Japan;

(b) whether in view of the discussions the export of marine products to that country would increase substantially; and

(c) if so, the quantity which is likely to be exported during the year 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) It is expected that 25,000 tonnes of marine products will be exported to Japan during 1974-75.

Tightening of Credit Squeeze

4020. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to further tighten credit squeeze;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken into account the impact of credit squeeze last season;

(c) whether Government have made any study of the impact of expansion of credit to private sector on prices vis-a-vis similar impact of expansion of credit to public sector; and

(d) if so, outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (d). Since May 1973, the accent of the credit policy measures formulated by Reserve Bank has all along been on dampening the inflationary forces. The economic situation is kept under constant review with a view to formulating such specific measures as may be called for. In formulating these measures, due account is taken of the effect that measures in the past may have had. Inflation being a phenomenon which can be tackled only by a multi-pronged attack, it would be too much to expect that any one single set of measures—say in the credit field alone—would succeed in achieving the desired effect of arresting the price rise. Concerted efforts on several fronts—monetary, fiscal, production and distribution—can alone relieve the situation and this is what is being attempted currently.

Uneconomic Tea Estates in West Bengal

4021. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether uneconomic tea estates are increasing in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to re-vitalise these tea gardens?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government have no information to the fact that uneconomic tea estates are increasing in West Bengal

(b) Does not arise.

Encouraging Production of Silk in Fifth Five Year Plan

4022. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR.

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to encourage the production of silk in the Fifth Five Year Plan, and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken and the provisions made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following steps have been taken by the Government to increase its production.—

(a) A provision of Rs 33.65 crores has been envisaged for achieving the V Plant targets as per details given below—

(Rs. in crore)	
(i) Central Projects	8.00
(ii) State's Schemes	25.65
	33.65

(b) A crash programme will be intensively pursued in Karnataka State for reaching a target of production of 35 lakh kg. of raw silk in the course of 10 years. This envisages sinking of 14,385 wells at a cost of Rs 10.7 crores and providing other amenities to the rearers etc.

(c) Jammu and Kashmir State will reorganise its cropping pattern and go in for large scale mulberry plantations. The State has set a target of production of 1.50 lakh kg. of mulberry silk.

(d) West Bengal will go in for large scale expansion to a tune of about 2,500 acres in Bankura and Birbhum areas where potential exists for introduction of sericulture

(e) A Corporation will be set up by State Government in Manipur State for production of oak tasar silk.

(f) Projects for production of oak tasar will also be started in Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh

(g) A boost will be given to the Research Institutions so that the flow of research might be intensified

(h) The bivoltine rearing will be popularised in West Bengal and Karnataka States. A scheme for production of 800 tons of bivoltine silk under FAO programme will be taken up during Fifth Five Year Plan.

Pending Cases for Income Tax Assessment

4023 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Income-tax assessment cases pending in the country on the 1st April, 1974; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for early settlement of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH): (a) The number of income tax assessment cases pending in the country as on 1st April, 1974 was 17,19,597.

(b) A time bound 'Action Plan' has been formulated to ensure expeditious

completion of these assessments. The progress in this respect is being watched every month. During the four months' period of April 1974 to July 1974, 7,12,510 assessments have been disposed of as compared to the disposal of 5,05,838 in 1973-74 and 3,46,067 in 1972-73 during the corresponding periods.

विद्युतम के निकट एक मोटर नीका से निविद्युत वस्तुओं को बरामद करना

4024. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवायः क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की द्रष्टा करेगे हि

(क) क्या जून, 1971 के तुर्वार्दि में विद्युतम सम्बन्धित पर एक मोटर नीका में भारी मात्रा में नस्करी का सामान बरामद किया गया था; और

(ख) वर्गमद किए गये सामान का भारतीय मुद्रा में मूल्य क्या है और इस बारे में किनने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कायदाही की गई है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य भंडी (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) ग्राह (ख) 2 जून, 1974 को विद्युतम के समीर पलायर में एक अवर जलयान में विदेशी वस्त्र तथा टेप रिकार्डर पवरे गंभीर जिनका कुल मिला कर मूल्य लगभग 15,95 लाख रुपया था। यह जलयान भी, फैक्ट्री मन्त्र लगभग 10 लाख रु० है, पकड़ लिया गया है। मामले में व्याय निर्णय ही गया है और माल तथा जलयान को पूर्णलैप में जब्त कर लिया गया है। भव्यन्धन व्यक्तियों पर 1,51,000 रु० के व्यक्तिगत दायरे भी लगाए गये हैं। हिरामत में लिए गये 9 विदेशी रास्ट्रिकों तथा 2 भारतीयों पर भुकदमा लगाया गया है। 9 विदेशी रास्ट्रिक जेल में हैं फिल्जु 2 भारतीयों ने भविन्ट्रेट द्वारा जमानत पर छोड़ दिया गया था।

रेखी नाव से तस्करी के सामान का बरामद जान

4025. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवायः क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की द्रष्टा करेगे हि

(क) क्या जून, 1974 के तुर्वार्दि में ब्रह्मदावाद के उमरगाव १८ एक अरबी नाव (नार्क महावृद्ध) तथा कुछ अन्य नावों से बाही मात्रा में विदेशी तस्करी का सामान बरामद किया गया था आर

(ख) वर्गमद किये गये सामान का भारतीय मुद्रा में मूल्य क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य भंडी (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) ग्राह (ख) 3 जून, 1974 का ब्रह्मदावाद समान्वित व्यार्थिय ने नमदी प्रशाग, बलवाट वी सीमा ग्रूप्ल व्यधिकारियों ने उमरगाव पत्तन पर एम० एम० वी, नार्क महावृद्ध जलयान (जो दुवई में पड़ी थी), पक्षा और उसमें से १६ पैकेज पकड़े जिनमें मसिनाट वस्त्र, बिगरेट, लाइटर, मगार्क मज्जीने रिसाई चैंजर केनेट टेप रिकार्डर, कार स्टीरिंग, कार के पहुँच नथा दुवई की मद्रा थी जिन का कुल मूल्य लगभग 12 लाख रुपया था। जलयान भी पकड़ा लिया गया जिसका मूल्य लगभग 2 लाख रुपये है।

1974-75 में आयात किया गया अस्तकारी कागज

4026. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवायः क्या वाणिज्य भंडी यह बनाने की द्रष्टा करेगे हि वर्ष 1974-75 में किनना शक्तवारी कागज आयात किया गया है और भारतीय मुद्रा में पकड़े जाएंगे?

वाणिज्य भंडालय में उप भंडी (श्री ए० सी० जांज) : प्रैंस में जूनाई, 1974 के दौरान गोल्ड व्यापार नियम द्वारा 14,57 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य का 51,216 में० टन अस्तकारी कागज आयात किया गया है।

"Cotton Growers" Satyagraha across M.P. Maharashtra Border

3027 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports of the cotton growers' Satyagraha across the M.P.—Maharashtra border,

(b) the major demand/grievances of the growers, and

(c) whether Government have advised the States to follow a common method in respect of purchase prices to be paid to the cotton growers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) No, Sir

Expansion of acreage under tea

4028 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether any steps are being taken to expand acreage under tea

(b) whether Government are giving any assistance for the re-planting programme,

(c) whether any steps are being taken to secure higher prices for this traditional export, and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir The Tea Board is already administering a Plantation Finance Scheme and a Replanting Subsidy Scheme with this objective

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Efforts are constantly being made under the auspices of FAO by international agencies to evolve short-term and long-term strategy to stabilise and improve tea prices. The last meeting was held in June, 1974. A Working Party will meet shortly to finalise details in this regard

Financial Assistance to Gujarat

4029 SHRI ARVIND M PATEL SHRI D P JADEJA

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether any provision has been made in the current year's budget relating to the State of Gujarat to provide relief on account of natural calamities as suggested by the Sixth Finance Commission,

(b) if so whether the provision thus made is in addition to the provision for Drought Prone Area Programme made in the States Annual Plan and

(c) particulars of the provisions made under both the heads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) A provision of Rs 455 crores has been made in the State budget for relief on account of natural calamities as suggested by the Sixth Finance Commission. In addition thereto the State budget provides for Rs 3.80 crores for expenditure under the Drought Prone Areas Programme for minor irrigation, drinking water supply, animal husbandry and dairying, efforestation, soil conservation, fodder and pasture development, agriculture and co-operation

प्रश्नोत्तर के भूत्य को बढ़ाने की योग

4030. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मदसीर (मध्य प्रदेश) तथा चित्तोड़ (राजस्थान) के अक्षीम के काष्टकारों ने अफीम के मूल्य बढ़ाने की योग त्री है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में मरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

वित्त अंतर्राष्ट्रीय में राज्य अंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) (क) जी हाँ ।

(व) मूल्यों के मार माम वृद्धि तथा अन्य कारणों को ध्यान म रखने कुण्ड मरकार ने 1974-75 की कम्पनी मासम मे उत्तराइकों का दी जाने वाली अक्षीम को कोमन म वृद्धि करने का निर्णय लिया है ?

‘

Export of Ready Made Garments

4031. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how far the country's export have increased as compared to the World Trade in Ready Made Garments; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to step up the exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) World trade in garments which is at present estimated at Rs. 7500 crores per annum is reported to be increasing at the rate of over 10 per cent per annum. Exports of garments from India during 1973-74 have been worth Rs. 58.50 crores as against Rs. 35.5 crores during 1972-73.

(b) The steps taken to increase exports of readymade garments include:—

(i) Import replenishment as provided for in the Import Trade Control Policy (Vol. II) is available to the exporters,

(ii) Financial assistance is provided by the Indian Cotton Mill Federation under its voluntary Export Promotion Scheme to exporters of readymade garments;

(iii) Garment exporters can participate in Garments Fairs arranged by the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, at concessional rates, and

(iv) Exporters of garments whose exports exceeds Rs 5 lakhs are entitled to the benefits of recognised Export Houses.

केन्द्र का राज्यों की ओर बकाया ऋण

4032. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या वित्त भवीत गर बनाने की ग्रापा करेंगे कि

(क) इस समय किम किम राज्य पर देशीय मरकार का किनना किनना ऋण बकाया है आग प्रनोक राज्य द्वारा केन्द्रीय मरकार को किनना द्वारा प्रतिवार्ष देना पड़ता है ? आग

(ख) राजस्थान मरकार दो ऋण का भुगतान कर नक उठाता है और क्या उसकी हानि कर्ज चकाने को नहीं है प्रार यदि हाँ, तो देशीय मरकार का दून स्थिति मे क्या कायं वाही बरने वार विनार है ?

वित्त अंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव बद्धाम) :
(क.) एक विवरण भभा पट्टन एवं रख दिया गया है। [प्रधानालय मे रखा गया।। देशीय राज्या एवं दी ५३५३'८:] ।

(ख) अन्य राज्यों को नरह राजस्थान को भी प्रत्येक वर्ष ऋण के लिये निर्धारित रातों के अनुसार ही केन्द्र मे लिये हुये ऋणों

Central Excise Collectorate

को वापस चुकाना है। 1973-74 के अन्त तक वकाया रहने के संबंध में अदायगी की शर्त छठे वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार काफी उदार कर दी गई हैं—जैसे कि कुछ मामलों में अदायगी को अवधि 1974-75 से 30 वर्ष तक कर दी गयी है।

जयपुर के भूतपूर्व राजधराने पर करों की वकाया राशि

4033. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित वह समाचार देखा है कि जयपुर के भूतपूर्व राजधराने पर लाखों रुपयों की आय कर की राशि वकाया है।

(ख) अदि नां, तो इस वकाया राशि के बारे में व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) वकाया राशि के जमा होने के क्या कारण हैं तथा इसको वसूल करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) : जी हां। दिनांक 15 जून, 1974 के दिनटज के हिन्दी अंक में छपे समाचार की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) : जयपुर के भूतपूर्व शासक के परिवार के सदस्यों की ओर 30, जून, 1974 को आयकर को जो रकम वकाया थी, वकाया रहने के जो कारण थे, नया उनको वसूलों के लिये यायकर विभाग द्वारा जो उपाय किये गये उनको दर्शने वाला विवरण मध्यम सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए सद्या अंकी 8354/74]।

4034. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the basic ingredients for sanctioning a Central Excise Collectorate in a State;

(b) the names of the States which do not qualify such basic conditions; and

(c) the difficulties in having a Central Excise Collectorate for the State of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Some of the basic factors which normally go to determine the need or otherwise for a Collectorate are revenue potential, extensiveness of the territory covered, viability, complexities and volume of workload as reflected by the number of excisable commodities, total number of units producing excisable commodities, quantum of Preventive and anti-smuggling work, Minor Ports, Land Customs Stations, number of administrative units, total staff strength etc.

The States of Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tripura do not at present fulfil requirements.

A separate and self-contained administrative unit under an Additional Collector, for Orissa State has been established. The need for setting up of a separate Collectorate will be reviewed in the light of the recommendations of the Central Excise (Self Removal Procedure) Review Committee.

Loans Outstanding in the SBI Bhadrak Branch, District Balasore (Orissa)

4035 SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 915 on the 17th November, 1972. Unstarred Question No. 5559 regarding Loans outstanding in the State Bank of India, Bhadrak Branch, District Balasore, Orissa and state:

(a) the total number of defaulters and total amount realised from them;

(b) total outstanding amount at present;

(c) whether in the recent months advancing of loans to the genuine borrowers had gone down; and

(d) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):
(a) The State Bank of India has reported that as on 23rd August, 1974, the total number of defaulters, who were given loans by the Bhadrak Branch for agriculture, small business and small-scale industry, was 620 and the amount so far realised from them was Rs. 4,87,000

(b) The State Bank of India has also reported that as on the 23rd August, 1974, the total loans advanced to the above categories at Bhadrak Branch and outstanding as on 23rd August, 1974 were Rs. 30,39,000.

(c) and (d) The Bank has reported that there has been no instance of declining loans to genuine small borrowers.

Meetings with representatives of State Governments to review resources position

4036. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have asked the State Governments, (many of which have presented deficit budget) not only to wipe out the current year's shortfalls but also last year's deficit; and

(b) whether Central Government have called any meeting of the representatives of the State Governments to review their resources position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). State Governments have been advised to take steps towards seeing that at the end of the current year they close on a balanced basis, taking into account the opening deficit, if any, at the beginning of the year. Discussions are also being held with State Governments for reviewing their finances, jointly by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance.

Development of tourist centres and construction of hotels in Madhya Pradesh

4037. SHRI MARTAND SINGH:
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places and historical sites in Madhya Pradesh proposed to be developed as tourist centres by the Central Government during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the names of places in the State where Government propose to construct hotels and bungalows for tourists during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). The Youth Hostel at Bhopal and water supply schemes at Kanha Kish, Khajuraho and Sanchi will be completed during the Fifth Plan Period under the programme of the Department of Tourism.

The India Tourism Development Corporation has under consideration a proposal to construct a 50-room Hotel at Bhopal at an estimated cost of Rs 45 lakhs subject to the availability of funds and its economic viability.

Recommendations of Central Study Team for Assistance to Madhya Pradesh

4038. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Central team directed to review the expenditure towards flood and famine relief in the State of Madhya Pradesh qualifying for Central assistance, have been received; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) A Central team had reviewed the expenditure incurred by the State on drought relief measures during 1972-73 and 1973-74 upto September, 1973 and had approved an expenditure of Rs. 871.89 lakhs as admissible for Central assistance. This recommendation of the Central team was accepted, and on the basis of the expenditure reported by the State Government, Central assistance of Rs. 517 lakhs was released to the State in 1973-74 subject to final adjustment on the basis of audited figures of expenditure.

As regards flood relief expenditure, a Central team had visited the State in 1973-74 and had recommended a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 244.21 lakhs including Rs. 55 lakhs for flood relief works. On the basis of the expenditure reported by the State Government, assistance of Rs. 152 lakhs was released to the State Government in 1973-74 on this account. Subsequent to the visit of the Central team, the State Government had requested that they may be permitted to utilise the ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 55 lakhs for flood relief works in Sidhi and ten other districts also. This request

of the State Government was referred to the Central team and their recommendation is awaited.

Decline in Cotton Prices

4039. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the comparative fall in the prices of cotton as against the rise in prices of textiles during the last three years and the reasons for the progressive rise in the prices of textiles?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): According to the Official Index Number of wholesale prices (Base 1961-62-100), the average index numbers of cotton prices and mill cloth prices in 1971, 1972, 1973 and July, 1974 stood at the following levels.

Year	Raw Cotton prices	Mill Cloth prices
1971	231.5	153.9
1972	175.8	161.3
1973	229.4	188.4
July, 1974	361.4	240.3

Except in 1972, when there was a decline in the average index number of raw cotton prices, due to the overall comfortable supply position of raw cotton during the season 1971-72 as a result of bumper indigenous cotton crop, cotton prices have increased from year to year. The increase in the average index of mill cloth prices is a result of rise in the prices of both indigenous cotton (barring in the year 1972) and imported varieties of cotton, wages and D. A. A. rise consequent on rise in consumer prices, spurt in prices of popular dyes and chemicals, fuel and furnace oil, hike in power rates and statutory payment of minimum bonus at 8.38 per cent since 1973.

Verification of claims for Ex-gratia grants for properties left in Pakistan

4040. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether special precautions were taken to verify the claims for ex-gratia grants to the Indian Nationals and companies whose property had been seized during and after 1965 Indo-Pakistan conflict; and

(b) the latest list of the Indian Nationals and Companies who received ex-gratia grants for properties declared as enemy properties belonging to former West Pakistan and former East Pakistan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sum of Rs 3,58,27,900 - as ex-gratia grants has been paid to 837 claimants. A list of Indian nationals/companies who have received Ex-gratia grants is being compiled and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Grant of Licences for Import of Machinery for Leather Industry

4041 SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to issue licences for import of machineries, dyes and chemicals required by the leather industry, and

(b) if so, when the licences will be issued?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) Licences for import of machineries, dyes and chemicals which are not indigenously available are issued to both actual users as well as under the policy for registered exporters.

Imports of wattle and qubracho extracts by leather industry are allowed under Open General Licence.

Export of Scrap Mica

4042' SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to export scrap mica; and

(b) if so, what is the price fixed per tonne for export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a) There is no restriction on the export of mica, scrap

(b) Rs 495.00 F. A. S and Rs. 688.17 F O B.

Theft, Dacoity and misappropriation in Banks

4043 SHRI M S PURTY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of cases of theft, dacoity and misappropriation that have taken place during the last one year along with the names of the banks and the amount involved;

(b) the amount that has so far been recovered; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to prevent such cases?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Relevant information on theft, dacoity, robbery and frauds, as furnished by the Reserve Bank of India, is given in the Statements I and II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library See No. LT 8355/74]

(c) In so far as thefts are concerned, all banks have their own internal safeguard and security arrangements for prevention of thefts. At bigger centres particularly, banks have additional security arrangements, such as strong rooms for overnight storage of

cash, protective, enclosures for Cashiers, armed escorts for cash-in-transit and armed guards posted in the branch premises etc. The internal arrangements for the custody and handling of cash are also reviewed by the banks from time to time.

In so far as frauds are concerned, in terms of the instructions issued by the Reserve Bank of India, all banks are required to send a report to the Reserve Bank of India about all frauds perpetrated in their offices as soon as such frauds come to their notice. After going through the *modus operandi* of the frauds and the laxities, if any, in observing the usual internal controls designed to prevent the commission of frauds, the banks concerned are advised about the safeguards and precautions to be taken to avoid the recurrence of such frauds. In the light of these, the Reserve Bank of India also issues instructions to banks from time to time regarding precautions and safeguards to be taken in regard to various types of transactions to prevent perpetration of frauds. The Reserve Bank of India has also undertaken a study of the systems and procedures obtaining in banks with the immediate object of identifying areas of deficiencies and of suggesting, wherever necessary, the introduction of revised systems and procedure and improvements upon the existing ones. Though the study is not yet complete, in the light of the findings of the study so far undertaken, the Reserve Bank of India has advised the commercial banks of certain precautions to be taken in regard to balancing of transactions relating to clearing of cheques, drafts, etc as well as reconciliation of inter-branch accounts.

नियंत्रित कपड़े

4044. श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर: ब्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बनाने की उमा करें कि

(4) क्या गत चीन वर्षों में कपड़े के अस्ति विकास के परिणामस्वरूप देश में सुपर

फाइल कपड़े का उत्पादन बहुत बढ़ गया है और गरीबों के लिए नियंत्रित भाव पर भोटा कपड़ा मिलना कठिन हो गया है;

(ख) क्या नियंत्रित वपड़े का उत्पादन बनाए रखने के लिए सरकार ने आवश्यक तायारी दी है भी?

(ग) क्या बाजार में नियंत्रित भव्य बनाना कपड़ा बहन चटिया आदा है जिसके कारण इस रपड़े का उपयोग गरीब लोग न करते कुछ अध्य लोग पश्चरदानी बनाने के काम में लाने हैं?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जांडे) . (क) 1971-74 के दौरान सुपर फाइल भेजी वे वपड़े के उत्पादन की प्रतिशतता 10.51 प्रतिशत में घटकर 6.67 प्रतिशत हो गई है। बन्ध उद्योग का 1 अप्रैल, 1974 में कानूनी रूप से 8000 लाख वर्ग मीटर कट्टोल का कपड़ा (माटा, मीठियम वी तथा मीठियम ए वर्ग) प्रतिवर्ष उत्पादित करना प्रयोगित है जब कि पहले 4000 लाख वर्ग मीटर प्रतिवर्ष करता होता था।

(ख) जो हा। कट्टोल दे कपड़े का भरनना-मन शीरा मुनो वस्त्र (कट्टोल) यादेज, 1944 ते प्रनगत कानूनी रूप से नियंत्रित त्रिया गया है।

(ग) इस मध्य-व में कार्ड विरासत लियाया गान नहो तरी?

Profits and Losses of Public Sector undertakings

4045 SHRI MARTAND SINGH- Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the net profit/loss suffered by Public Sector Undertakings during the year 1973-74; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to improve the performance

of the Hindustan Steel Ltd., Heavy Engineering Corporation and the Neyveli Lignite Corporation with a view to avoiding losses in these undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The audited accounts for the year 1973-74 are not yet due from the Public Enterprises. However, according to the provisional figures available, the Public Enterprises have made an overall pre-tax profit of about Rs. 137 crores during 1973-74.

(b) The steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government, with a view to avoiding losses in the Undertakings mentioned are as follows:

(1) **Hindustan Steel Ltd.:** (a) Extra Coke Oven Batteries are being installed and the existing batteries are being re-built in a phased programme and supplementary/alternative fuels are also being used.

(b) Import of refractories is being made on selective basis.

(c) A three-tier Joint Consultative Machinery has been set up in Durgapur and Alloy Steel Plant to enlist cooperation of the workers, etc.

(2) **Heavy Engineering Corporation:** The existing incentive scheme is being made broad-based to cover a large number of workers and shops. Second shift in all the shops and third shift in some selected shops is being introduced. Selective off-loading is being undertaken.

(3) **Neyveli Lignite Corporation:** Critical mining equipment are being procured to raise the attainable capacity of lignite which is at present limited to 4.5 million tonnes. Additional investment to increase the mining capacity to 6.5 million tonnes has been sanctioned.

Grant of Licences for sale of controlled Cloth

4046. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for the grant of licences for sale of controlled cloth;

(b) whether Government propose to grant licences for sale of controlled cloth to unemployed graduates under the Half-a-million job programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C GEORGE): (a) Retail distribution of controlled cloth within a State is the concern of the respective State Government. Normally, controlled cloth is distributed through the following five channels:—

(i) Mills' own retail shops;

(ii) Super-Bazars in the co-operative sector;

(iii) National Cooperative Consumers' Federation and the chain of the cooperative institutions affiliated to them;

(iv) Fair price shops run under the aegis of the State Governments; and

(v) Any other agency in the co-operative sector specified by the State Government concerned.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Supply of Iron and Iron ore

4047. SHRI N. E. HORO: **SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have secured orders for supply of iron and iron ore to a number of countries; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). MMTC has concluded some contracts, and is negotiating some more, for supply of the following quantities of iron ore during 1974-75.

Destination	Quantity
East European Countries.	4.05 m. tonnes.
West European Countries.	1.3 m. tonnes.
Japan . . .	11.00 m. tonnes.

Foreign Exchange Repatriated by Coca Cola Export Corporation

4048. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount in foreign exchange repatriated from India by the Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi out of their profits for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN): The Coca Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi maintains its accounts on a calendar year basis. The remit-

tances of profits authorised by the Reserve Bank of India during the years 1972, 1973 and upto March, 1974 are as follows:—

- (i) 1972 . . Nil
- (ii) 1973 . . Rs. 76.10 lakhs on account of profit for 1971.
- (iii) 1974 (Jan.-March) . . Rs. 81.37 lakhs on account of profit for 1972.

Duty Free Shops at International Airports

4049. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the annual income and expenditure on the maintenance of duty free shops provided at various international airports in the country during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR SAROJINI MAHISHI): The necessary information in respect of the duty free shops at the four international airports at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras is as follows:

	1971-72 Rs.	1972-73 Rs.	1973-74* Rs.
Gross Income from sales . . .	32,98,529.00	52,49,064.40	70,57,733.93
Expenditure including maintenance . . .	26,91,655.00	39,80,307.41	54,76,010.60
Net Profit	6,06,874.00	12,68,856.99	15,81,723.33

*Provisional and subject to audit.

Expansion of Cotton Textile Industry

4050. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a licensing policy for further expansion of the cotton textile industry during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Fifth Plan Licensing policy for the Cotton Textile Industry is expected to be announced soon. The policy proposals provide *inter alia* for establishing additional spinning capacity in areas which are deficient in yarn supply for the decentralised weaving sector and some additional weaving capacity required for production of controlled and exportable varieties of cloth.

Trade Agreements with other countries

4051. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries with which trade protocols have been signed by his Ministry during last six months; and

(b) the nature of such Protocols signed with each country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) During the last six months Trade Protocols|Agreements|Exchange of letters have been signed with Kuwait, Bulgaria, Iraq, Mongolia, Senegal, Finland, France, Republic of Korea and Burma. In addition, a new agreement relating to trade in cotton textiles between India and the U.S.A. has been signed

(b) The Agreement signed with Kuwait is a Trade and Economic Agreement, which seeks to consolidate and further economic and trade relations between the two countries

Trade and Payments Agreement with Bulgaria was renewal of the old Trade and Payments Agreement which expired in December, 1973. The new agreement is valid till December, 1978. It envisages balanced and bilateral trade between the two countries with all payments in non-convertible Indian rupees.

The Agreement with Iraq stipulates the level of imports from Iraq and exports to Iraq.

The Agreement with the Government of Mongolian People's Republic was renewal of the old agreement which expired in February, 1974.

The trade agreement between India and Senegal is yet pending approval of the two Governments and its provisions have not been made public as yet.

The exchange of letters with the Government of Finland contemplates setting up of Joint Commission for promotion of Indo-Finnish trade and economic cooperation.

The trade Protocol with France is in the nature of steps for the promotion and diversification of Indo-French trade and economic cooperation.

The Agreement with the Republic of Korea signed in Seoul on 12th August, 1974, seeks to achieve growth of trade between the two countries.

The letters exchanged between the Government of Union of Burma and India institute a special payments arrangement. Items of imports from Burma and exports to that country have been indicated.

Details of the new Agreement between India and USA concerning cotton textiles are as follows—

(a) The Agreement is valid for a period of 4 years commencing from October 1, 1973

(b) The quota of textiles for the first year (i.e October 1973—September 1974) would be 152 million Syds. Within the aggregate limit the following group limits shall apply for the first agreement year:

Group I (Yarn & Fabrics) 119 million Syds.

Group II (Made-up and garments) 33 million Syds.

Within the Groups, in regard to certain categories, specific limits are applicable

(c) For the subsequent years of the Agreement the quota level would be increased by 7 per cent of the preceding year's level.

(d) Handloom fabrics—hand-made cottage industry products of handloom and 'India-Items' (traditional Indian cottage industry products) would not be subject to above quota restrictions.

**Cloves and Betelnuts Imported by
S.T.C.**

4052. SHRI C. K. JAFFER

SHERIFF:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of cloves and betelnuts imported by the State Trading Corporation during the year 1973 to June, 1974; and

(b) the loss, if any, suffered by the State Trading Corporation as a result thereof and the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
A. C. GEORGE):** (a) Rs. 10.01 lakhs (CIF)

(b) On the whole, the STC did not incur any loss on the sale of cloves and betelnuts imported during the year 1973 to June, 1974.

**Amount paid by Indian Airlines and
Air India for stay of their Employees
in various Hotels**

4053. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount paid annually by the Indian Airlines and Air India on account of the stay of their employees in various hotels in Delhi, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta during 1973-74; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken to curtail this expenditure?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ
BAHADUR):**

(Rs. in lakhs)

(a) Indian Airlines	Rs. 23.47
Air -India	Rs. 13.05

(b) The expenditure is kept under constant review with a view to keep

the layover/stopover days of the crew to the minimum, subject to commercial and operational considerations.

In the case of Indian Airlines the number of night stops of the crew members has been brought down from 35 per day before the lock-out (24-11-1973) to 12 per day after 18-3-1974 when a new schedule was brought into force.

**Agreement with Japan for loan for
Bhatinda Fertilizer project**

4054. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH

RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently Government of India have signed an agreement with Japan under which Japan would provide a loan of Rs. 29.81 crores to India;

(b) whether this loan is exclusively for Bhatinda Fertilizer Project; and

(c) the terms on which this loan has been provided?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):**

(a) to (c). A loan agreement in the amount of Yen 11 billion (equivalent to Rs. 29.37 crores at the current exchange rate of 1 Yen = Rs. 0.0287) was signed in Tokyo on the 2nd August, 1974 between the Government of India and the Export-Import Bank of Japan (the agency through which the Japanese economic aid to India is channelled) for financing the foreign exchange costs of the Bhatinda Fertilizer Project. The terms of the loan are: repayment over a period of 25 years inclusive of a grace period of 7 years and interest payment at the rate of 4.0 per cent per annum.

Security Paper Mill near Sanchi, M.P.

4055. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the establishment of a new Security Paper Mill is under consideration of the Government of India and its team has visited various States for the Study of sites;

(b) whether the Study Team of Government of India found a site near Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh as suitable on Techno-Economic consideration; and

(c) if so, whether the Government of India have taken a decision to set up this Plant in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Sanchi site along-with others suggested by the various State Governments has been looked into by the Study Team whose report is presently under consideration of the Government.

Export of Saccharine

4056. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether saccharine is in short supply in the world market; and

(b) if so, the efforts being made by Government to encourage Indian manufacturers to export saccharine with a view to earn foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The exporters are keeping in constant touch with the buyers in overseas countries to increase exports. In order to facilitate the export of this item, Government has permitted an import replenishment of 20 per cent of the f.o.b. value on export of saccharine.

Filling up of top Posts lying vacant in Public Sector Undertakings

4057. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI G. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how far the working of various public sector undertakings which are functioning without top executive directors has been affected due to non-filling up of those posts; and

(b) whether procedure has been laid down for filling up these posts without delay in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The process of filling up the posts of Chief Executives has been considerably expedited. Only two or three such posts out of 118 now remain to be filled up. In every case where the post of Chairman or Managing Director falls vacant, interim arrangements are invariably made and necessary steps are also initiated to fill up the post on a regular basis as early as possible.

(b) The procedure for selection of incumbents to top posts in Public Enterprises has been streamlined. Government have recently set up a High Level Selection Board consisting of the following persons:

1. Shri V.G. Rajadhyaksha, Chairman, Chief Consultant, Planning Commission, New Delhi.
2. Shri S. Moogaokar, Member [Chairman, Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company.]
3. Shri M. Sondhi, Member [Secretary, Ministry of Heavy Industry, New Delhi.]
4. Air Chief Marshal P. C. Lal, Member [Chairman, Indian Airlines, New Delhi.]
5. Shri P.J. Fernandes, Member [Director-General, Bureau of Public Enterprises, New Delhi.]

Simultaneously the procedure hitherto followed for maintaining general panels of persons suitable for appointment to top posts is being discontinued. The New Board will select persons against the job specifications for each post of Chief Executive. It will take advance action, to the extent possible, to have the vacancies filled in time. This Board has also been entrusted with the task of overseeing management development in the Public sector Enterprises as a whole and the evolution of appropriate appraisal procedures to assist objective selection.

Export of Wagons to Yugoslavia

4058. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a fresh offer to Yugoslavia to resolve the 3600 wagons export tangle which is eluding a solution for the last two years; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the offer made and the reaction of Yugoslavia to the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The broad outlines of the offer made are as under:

1. The original contract for supply of 3600 wagons be terminated with the supply of 1300 wagons including 670 wagons already supplied. The break up of the categories will be 450 GAS wagons and 850 EAS wagons.

2. The shipment period of the wagons be extended upto March, 1975.

3. The price of wagons to be supplied in addition to 670 wagons already supplied should be settled by negotiations.

The negotiations with the Yugoslav Government are in progress.

Smuggling incidents on Rajasthan Border

4059. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether smuggling incidents on the Rajasthan border of India and Pakistan are on the increase for the last two years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the efforts being made by Government to check it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Intelligence reports received by the Government from time to time and the extent of seizures made viz. Rs. 6.31 lakhs in 1972, Rs. 2.85 lakhs in 1973 and Rs 1.05 lakhs in 1974 (upto July) involving 128, 110 and 66 cases of seizures respectively, do not reveal that smuggling incidents on the Rajasthan border of India and Pakistan are on the increase for the last two years. However, the following steps have been taken to check smuggling:—

The entire border is patrolled by the Customs Preventive Staff and Border Security Force. Intelligence is gathered about smuggling activities. Surveillance is kept in the towns near the border. Periodical meetings are arranged between Customs and Border Security Force to coordinate the activities of different agencies.

Steps to Check Smuggling of B-6

4060. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a person from Calcutta was arrested in Bombay, about two months back for selling smuggled metro-nedazole to Messrs May and Bakers and that the authorities have confiscated false bill books and records;

(b) whether the Customs Authorities have confiscated 3 tonnes of B-6 recently;

(c) who are the main consumers of B-6 in the country and their consumption during the year 1973-74 and how much was obtained by them through canalised sources i.e. S.T.C. and how much from the open market; and

(d) the steps taken in the matter to check the large scale smuggling of B-6 and similar raw material in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No such person was arrested in Bombay by local Customs or Central Excise Authorities. However, information is being collected from State Agencies and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(d) The following steps have been taken to check smuggling of goods including B-6 and similar raw-material in the country.

Systematic collection and follow up of information, keeping a watchful eye on suspected smugglers, rumaging of suspected vessels or aircrafts, and checking of vulnerable sectors along the cost and the land frontiers. Additional launches and vehicles are being provided from time to time for effective interception, prevention etc. Some senior officers of the rank of Collectors of Customs, Additional Collectors of Customs and Assistant Collectors of Customs have been posted in vulnerable areas to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively. Recently, the Customs Act, 1962 has been further amended to provide more severe

punishments for smuggling offences and to plug loopholes.

To build up an anti-smuggling fleet an order for purchase of 20 fast launches has been placed in the first instance. A large complement of anti-smuggling staff has been sanctioned to check smuggling at major ports and airports and for combating smuggling on the West Coast and Tamil Nadu Coast. A wireless communication net-work is also being established.

Foreign Exports in Public Sector Undertakings

4061 SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign experts at present working in the public sector undertakings, and

(b) how much amount has been paid to them for their service during the last two years, year-wise, in rupees and in foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The total number of foreign experts engaged by the Public Enterprises except (i) Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., (ii) Coal Mines Authority Ltd., (iii) Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., (iv) National Coal Development Corporation Ltd., (v) Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. and (vi) Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. during 1973-74 was 1384.

The total amount of expenditure incurred by these Public Enterprises for the services of these experts is of the order of Rs. 4.17 crores in Rupees and Rs. 4.99 crores in foreign exchange during 1972-73, and Rs. 5.28 crores in Rupees and Rs. 7.29 crores in foreign exchange during 1973-74. The information about the six undertakings referred to above is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Revenue from Central Excise Duties

4062. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revenue realised from items on which duties are levied and collected by the Central Government amounted to Rs. 5001.67 crores in 1973-74 which is more than Rs. 547.06 crores from the previous year;

(b) whether Government expect a further increase in the amount of collection in the year 1974-75 also; and

(c) if so, the factors responsible for higher collection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) On the basis of departmental, unverified figures, the net revenue collected from income tax (including corporation tax), wealth tax, gift tax, estate duty, customs duty and central excise duties (excluding cesses on coal, rubber, iron ore and salt) during the year 1973-74 was Rs. 4994.77 crores which is Rs. 589.19 crores more than the revenue collected from the aforesaid levies during 1972-73.

(b) and (c). In view of the normal growth of economy and the tax proposals announced in the annual budget in February 1974, as also the supplementary tax proposals announced in July 1974, a further increase in the amount of revenue to be collected during the year 1974-75 is likely.

Transportation charges for Fruits and Vegetables by Air India

4063. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether Air India has lowered from 1st March, 1974 the transportation charges for fruits and vegetable exports following temporary stoppage of fruit and vegetable exports to the U.K. by exporters as a protest against freight increase?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): The Fruits and Vegetable Exporters Association suspended their exports for a month as a protest against the steep increase in cargo rates effective February 1, 1974 which was necessitated by increase in fuel charges and consequent increase in operational costs. Air India took up the matter with IATA as a result of which the rates were reduced effective March 1. However, the revised rates were subsequently increased by 7 per cent effective March 15, and by a further 4 per cent from July 15 as a result of world-wide fuel surcharges by IATA. The revised rates presently applicable have been accepted by the Association.

Export of Coffee

4064. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is exporting more and more coffee every year to European and American countries;

(b) if so, what is the export target in terms of value in the current year 1974-75;

(c) which countries are the major buyers of Indian coffee; and

(d) whether Government expect this steady growth of coffee export to be maintained?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A global export targets of the order of Rs. 48.00 crores, has been fixed for 1974-75.

(c) USA, USSR, West Germany, France, Poland are some of our major buyers.

(d) Yes, Sir, in terms of volume, and in terms of value it will depend on international market situations.

Proposal to Set up Youth Tourist Lodge at Digha

4065. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently week-end rush of visitors to Digha has increased;

(b) whether students and youth experience difficulties for want of easy and cheaper accommodation there;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to set up a student and youth tourist lodge at Digha; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). Digha is a sea resort popular with excursionists and home tourists. No record of such visitors is maintained. The total number of beds available at Digha stands at 1080 (280 beds in the State Tourist Bungalows and the remaining 800 are in private hotels and lodges).

(c) and (d) The Department of Tourism has at present, no such proposal under consideration. The Youth Services Department of the State Government has a proposal for the setting up of a youth hostel with 50 beds at Digha. A plot of land for the same has since been acquired by them.

Export of Sugar

4066. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated income from sugar exports in the current financial year;

(b) whether credit has been given to the income from this source in the current budget; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Foreign Exchange earnings from the export of sugar during the current year are estimated to be about Rs. 260 crores at present.

(b) and (c). The elements of profit from the exports of sugar were not included in the B.E. for 1974-75 as no firm decision had been taken when these estimates were framed regarding the volume of exports outside the preferential quotas and further the prices likely to be realised were not known.

Seizure of Forged Currency in Delhi

4067 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports wherein it has been stated that forged currency notes have been seized in the Capital;

(b) if so, whether any arrest has been made; and

(c) the nature of action taken by Government against the persons concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Government have seen the Press Report. However, on an enquiry from the Reserve Bank of India it appears the report is incorrect.

Handloom Oriented Integrated Textile Policy

4068. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to throw its weight in favour of handloom oriented integrated textile policy in view of the serious pitfalls in Government's textile policy; and

(b) to what extent the new policy is going to gear up the production of textiles in the handloom sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government intend to take steps to enable the handloom sector to work to maximum possible capacity. With a view *inter alia* to booking available increased supplies of yarn for the handloom sector, Government propose to allow further expansion of spinning capacity in the country during the Fifth Plan period.

(b) As a result of increased supply of yarn for handlooms, output of cotton cloth from this sector is expected to rise from about 2400 million meters at the end of the Fourth Plan to 3000 million meters at the end of the Fifth Plan.

उड़ीसा में दूसरी जूट मिल का स्थापित किया जाना।

4069. श्री श्याम सुन्दर महापात्र :
क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह वराने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उड़ीसा में दूसरी जूट मिल को स्थापित करने के लिए असता है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उड़ीसा में दूसरी जूट मिल की स्थापना करने का है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख): कठने माल की प्राप्तता, देश में मिलों की विद्यमान असता और आन्तरिक तथा विदेशी दोनों बाजारों में पटसन माल की मांग को द्व्यान में रखने हुए, फिलहाल उड़ीसा में दूसरी पटसन मिल स्थापित करने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है।

Evasion of Income-tax by Indian Oil Corporation, Calcutta

4070. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS-
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Calcutta has been continuously evading Income-tax by submitting false accounts;

(b) whether tax evasion has been reported by the employees or by its union there;

(c) if so, the broad outlines of complaints and action being taken; and

(d) whether Income-tax authorities initiated any action thereon?

THE MNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No instance of income tax evasion by submission of false accounts in the case of Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Calcutta has come to notice so far. However, it has been found that income tax has not been deducted at source properly on certain payments made by the Corporation to its employees having taxable income.

(b) to (d). Complaints have been received in this connection from the Secretary of the Indian Oil Corporations Employees' Union, Eastern Branch, Calcutta giving number of instances where the Corporation's Branch at Calcutta had failed to comply with the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961 relating to deduction of tax at source. These complaints are being required into.

The Corporation has made an ad-hoc payment of Rs. 1,35,509 on 2nd August, 1974 towards tax dues for Financial Year 1973-74, mistakenly not deducted and not paid earlier. The Corporation has been asked to get its accounts separately audited for the past years also to find out any lapses in the past.

Bank Credit to Industrialised States

4071. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports that Industrialised States get most bank-credit;

(b) if so, the States which got the maximum credit and minimum credit facility together with reasons therefor with particular reference to Rajasthan;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to normalise the distribution for equal distribution system in the country; and

(d) the proposed steps being taken to provide credit facilities to the States which do not find a place on the map of banking credit?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (d). Government are aware of the comments made from time to time in the Press as also in other forms, regarding inter-state disparities in the matter of availability of banking services. This distortion is a legacy of the past and is very largely a result of the imbalances in the economic development in different States. Since nationalisation, it has been the endeavour to make an effective dent on the problem by taking banks to the areas where their coverage in the past was poor.

Utilisation of bank credit is essentially linked to the level of economic activity in any given State, more particularly in the organised sectors of trade and industry and availability of infrastructural facilities like transport, communications, power, etc. Banks have been endeavouring on their part to step up lending to small borrowers in the priority sectors. Banks have also been making sizeable investments in State Government securities and bonds and debentures of State associated bodies and these investments have increased

at a much faster rate in the under developed states than in the relatively developed ones. State-wise data regarding deployment of funds in the form of advances and investments by scheduled commercial banks for 1969 & 1972 are set out in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT 8356/74]. The quantum of bank funds in Rajasthan has increased by about 92 per cent between 1969 and 1972 compared to the increase of about 59 per cent for the country as a whole.

Orders for Crash Fire Tenders by International Airports Authority of India

4072. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether International Airports Authority of India has placed orders with some foreign countries for 20 wheel-type crash fire tenders for use at the airports in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the countries on which the orders have been placed together with cost thereof including foreign exchange involved;

(c) the names of the airports in the country where these crash fire tenders would be stationed with fire extinguishing capacity thereof; and

(d) the time by which the tenders are expected to be received in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b) The International Airports Authority of India sent a cable on the 24th June, 1974 to M/s. Gebr Kronenburg, Holland, whose was the lowest technically acceptable offer, for 20 crash fire tenders. The formal contract is under negotiation. The estimated cost of the 20 crash fire tenders is 2.18 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 1.43 crores.

(c) The Crash Fire Tenders which would be stationed at the four inter-

national airports will provide water capacity as indicated below:—

Station	No. of Crash Fire Tenders to be stationed	Water capacity of each Crash Fire Tender for foam production	Total water capacity of all the Crash Fire Tenders.
Delhi	6	6300 litres	37,800
Bombay	6	„	37,800
Calcutta	4	„	25,200
Madras	4	„	25,200

(d) All the crash fire tenders are expected to be received between March, 1975 and December, 1975.

Excise Duty on Paints

4073. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to exempt pigments, colours, paints and enamel manufactured by small units in the country from levy of Excise duty;

(b) if so, the number of such small units in the country which will be benefited as a result of such exemption with particular reference to Rajasthan;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to give more relief to such small scale units for their betterment and improvement; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir. The decision has been given effect to by issue of notification No. 116/74-Central Excises (G.E.R. No. 789), dated the 27th July, 1974 which was laid on the Table of the House on 18th August, 1974.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(d) In view of reply to (c), this does not arise.

Deposits Attracted by Punjab National Bank from oustees of Pong Dam

4075. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) the total amount of deposits attracted by the Punjab National Bank from the Pong Dam oustees, who got compensation for their land in Dehra Tehsil of District Kangra (H.P.) in the years 1972 and 1973;

(b) whether any mobile branches were set up to attract these deposits;

(c) if so, the broad features of this deposit collection drive by the Punjab National Bank;

(d) whether any other banks also launched a similar drive; and

(e) if so, the names of these banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Punjab National Bank has reported that the total amount of deposits mobilised by it during 1972 and

1973 from the Pong Dam oustees amounted to Rs. 3.16 crores and Rs. 4.25 crores respectively.

(b) and (c) No mobile branch was set up by the Bank for the purpose. However, the Bank had constituted a team of officials which went from village to village to persuade the potential depositors.

(d and e). State Bank of India is also reported to have made similar efforts.

Proposal to Develop Fossil Park at Haritalyanagar (Himachal Pradesh)

4075 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to develop a Fossil Park as a Centre of Tourist attraction at Haritalyanagar in Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh by the Central Department of Tourism or India Tourism Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed project and likely date by which it would be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) (a) There is no proposal to develop a Fossil Park at Haritalyanagar either by the Central Department of Tourism or by India Tourism Development Corporation

(b) Does not arise.

Arrest of a Businessman at Palam Air Port

4076. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a businessman, in possession of foreign currency worth

Rs. 3 lakhs and some contraband goods, was arrested at Palam Airport, New Delhi on 15th July, 1974; and

(b) if so, the name of the businessman and action taken against him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). One Shri Sudershan Kumar Modi who gave his address as Modi Bhavan, Patiala, was apprehended at Palam Airport on the 14th July, 1974, and under declared foreign currency and traveller's cheques valued Rs 24,950 alongwith Indian currency of Rs. 328 eleven watches valued Rs 4025, five blue films and 2 cassette tapes of recorded sexy music were seized from him. In addition excess baggage valued at Rs 17,444 was also seized. Mr. Modi was arrested and subsequently released on bail by the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate on furnishing a bond of Rs 7,000 with one surety of like amount. Departmental adjudication proceedings are in progress

Loan from I.D.A. for Rajasthan Canal

4077 SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the terms and conditions of the credit approved by International Development Association to finance the development in the command area of the Rajasthan canal?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): In terms of an agreement signed on 31st July, 1974, the International Development Association has agreed to provide a Credit of about Rs. 62.25 crores (US \$83 million) for the Rajasthan Canal Command Area Development Project. The Credit amount will be utilised for land development, lining of Canals, afforestation, construction of roads, procurement of fertilisers, construction of sanitary water supply systems, provision of ancillary services and strengthening of agricultural research and extension in the command area of the Rajasthan Canal Project (falling in Ganga-Nagar Distt.) of the State of Rajasthan. The

Credit is being extended on standard IDA terms, i.e. interest-free, but with a service charge of 3 1/4 of 1 per cent and repayable over a period of 50 years, including a grace period of 10 years.

Disruption in Services of Air India

4078. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India services have been disrupted as a result of confrontation between the pilots and the Management over introduction of slip system;

(b) if so, the extent to which Air India services have been affected and the financial loss suffered by Government on this account so far; and

(c) what are the main points on which the pilots feel agitated and the validity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). As a result of the illegal strike resorted to by the Pilots' Guild, Air India's operations have been seriously disrupted. The management is, however, operating four Boeing 747 flights to London, two 707 flights to points in the Gulf, and one 707 extension flight from Bombay to Delhi weekly, with the help of Executive Pilots and Pilots who have agreed to operate the slip system. The estimated loss as a result of the illegal strike is approximately Rs. 20 lakhs per day.

(c) The Pilots' Guild is refusing to operate under the slip system alleging that the system was introduced without prior consultation, is in breach of the agreement with the Guild, and adversely affects the safety of operations. Government are satisfied that all these objections are without substance.

Newsprint stocks piled up with S.T.C.

4079. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether newsprint stocks have piled up with the State Trading Corporation as there are no takers;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). There has been some accumulation of stock of newsprint with the STC recently due to the slow off-take of newsprint by some of the small and medium newspapers who are lifting newsprint in small lots. This has not in any way affected the functioning of the newspapers.

Income Tax Defaulters

4080. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of top 10 income-tax defaulters in the category of arrears of Rs. 1 lakh, 2 lakhs, 5 lakhs, 10 lakhs and above Rs 10 lakhs; and

(b) whether some action is proposed to be taken against the defaulters and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Information is readily available in respect of the top 10 assessee against whom arrears exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs in each case were outstanding as on 31-3-1974. The names, amounts outstanding and steps taken or being taken in each case for collecting/reducing the areas are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8357/74].

Similar information in respect of assessee against whom arrears as on 31-3-1974 were between Rs. 5 and 10 lakhs, is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

The number of assessee with arrears between Rs. 1 and 5 lakhs runs into a few thousands. If the Hon'ble Member desires information about any particular assessee or assessee in the range Rs. 1 to 5 lakhs the same will be collected and furnished.

Proposal for a free trade zone near Dum Dum in Calcutta

4081. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:
SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE:
SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government had submitted a proposal for a Free Trade Zone near Dum Dum in Calcutta in the month of April, 1973;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal; and

(c) the broad outlines of the action taken up-to-date and the present position of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A project report on this proposal was received in April, 1973 from the West Bengal Government. It related to the setting up of a Free Trade Zone in an area of 400 acres in Salt Lake Area near Dum Dum, for the manufacture of a number of products for exports, such as Stainless Steel Cutlery, Hand and small tools, Builder's hardware, Finished Leather, Readymade Garments, Scientific and Laboratory equipment, etc. An inter-Ministerial Official team of the Government of India visited Calcutta in June, 1974 and held discussions with the officials of the Government of West Bengal and also

inspected the site. The details for actual setting up of the Project are being worked out, and the data sought therefor from the West Bengal Government have just been received.

Discussion on West Bengal Proposal for a Free Trade Zone in Calcutta

4082. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether for a number of times his Ministry held discussion on the West Bengal Government proposal for a Free Trade Zone in Dum Dum in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the dates of holding discussion and the name of the participants;

(c) the number of times the Minister visited Calcutta, date-wise, after receiving the proposal from the State Government for the Free Trade Zone and the number of times discussion took place with the Government as regards to the proposal; and

(d) the result achieved regarding this proposal upto date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir. Discussions were held only once with the Government of West Bengal by an Inter-Ministerial official team of the Government of India.

(b) The Inter-Ministerial Official team under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Commerce held discussions with the Chief Secretary and other officers of the Government of West Bengal on 14th and 15th June, 1974.

(c) The Minister did not make any exclusive visit to Calcutta for this purpose. He discussed this proposal also in Calcutta among other things

(d) The details for actual setting up of the Zone are being worked out. Data sought from West Bengal Government for this project have been just received.

Revision of Wages and Emoluments

4083. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the top management of public sector and departmental undertakings have been directed by the Central Government to consult the respective Sub-Committees of the Union Cabinet before agreeing to an upward revision in wages and emoluments; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the directive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The Public Sector Enterprises have been instructed to obtain prior concurrence of Government before introducing general revision of wages in their Companies. The objectives of such examination is to ensure that any distortions in comparative wage levels are progressively eliminated and that undue inflationary pressures on the economy are also kept under reasonable bounds.

Financial Relief given to Jute Industry

4084. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial and other reliefs given to the jute industry during the period from 1971-72 to 1973-74;

(b) the amount of expenditure incurred by Government on granting these reliefs;

(c) the extent to which the reliefs granted during this period have helped the export drive, the jute growers and the jute workers; and

(d) the total profits earned by the jute industry, during the above period, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEOAGE):

(a) Export duty applicable to various categories of jute goods was reduced on 1-11-1972, 12-6-1973 and 28.8.1973 as shown in statement attached. Such reductions were generally made with the intention of making the jute products competitive in the world markets.

There is also a provision for interest subsidy to the extent of one per cent on loans advanced by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India to jute mills for modernisation of their machinery.

(b) While there was no expenditure on account of reduction of export duty, the estimated loss of revenue per annum, resulting from the reductions on various date is as follows:

1-11-1972	Rs. 4 to 5 crores.
12-6-1973	Rs. 5.20 crores.
28-8-1973.	Rs. 11.30 crores.

Figures of actual loss of revenue are not available.

In so far as the interest subsidy on loans advanced, by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India is concerned, the expenditure in the various years was as follows:—

1971-72	Rs. 2.43 lakh
1972-73	Rs. 2.38 lakh
1973-74	Rs. 2.34 lakh

(c) It is not possible to quantify the increase in exports relatable to the export duty reduction alone. However, exports of jute goods from 1971-72 to 1973-74 have been Rs. 265 crores, Rs. 249 crores and Rs. 223 crores respectively. The reduction of export duty has no relation to the prices obtained by jute growers. But Government have been fixing statutory minimum prices for raw jute on the recommendations of the Agriculture Prices Commission, and these have progressively increased from

Rs. 113.87 per quintal in 1971-72 to Rs. 125 per quintal in 1973-74. The reliefs provided to the jute industry do not have a direct effect on the jute workers, though their wages have also been progressively on the increase.

(d) Figures published in the Reserve Bank Bulletin on a study of 43 jute mills shown that the net profit earned by those mills in 1971-72 was Rs. 8.23 crores. Figures for other years or for other mills are not readily available.

EXPORT DUTY OF MAIN CATEGORIES OF JUTE GOODS

Date	Name of commodity	Change in the effective rate of export duty.	Estimated Revenue effect per annum
1-11-1972	Carpet backing weighing 9 ozs. or more per sq. yard.	Export duty reduced from Rs. 700 per tonne to Rs. 300 per tonnes.	(—) Rs. 4 to 5 Crores.
12-6-1973	(a) (i) Carpet backing weighing 7½ ozs. or more but below 9 ozs. per sq. yard.	Export duty reduced from Rs. 700 per tonne to Rs. 200 per tonne.	(—) Rs. 5.20 crores.
	(ii) Carpet backing weighing 9 ozs. or more per sq. yard.	Export duty reduced from Rs. 300/- per tonne to Rs. 200 per tonne.	
	(b) Carpet backing weighing less than 7½ ozs. per sq. yard.	Export duty reduced from Rs. 700/- per tonne to Rs. 300/- tonne.	
25-8-1973	(a) Other Hessians.	Export duty reduced from Rs. 600/- per tonnes to Rs. 200/- per tonnes.	(—) Rs. 11.30 crores.
	(b) Sacking (cloth and bags)	Export duty reduced from Rs. 150/- per tonnes to Nil.	

Agricultural Loans given by Nationalised Banks

(b) the percentage of these loans to farmers out of total loans to the priority sector?

4085 SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE:
SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of agricultural loans given by nationalised banks and the unrealised arrears during the last three years; and

1995 LS.5.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The outstanding amounts of direct finance given to farmers by nationalised banks during the three years at the end of December in 1971, 1972 and 1973 were Rs. 159.72 crores, Rs. 194.85* crores and Rs. 263.80* crores respectively. The corresponding figures for overdues are not available. How-

ever, the figures of overdues against June, 1971, 1972 and 1973 are shown the demands falling due at the end of below:

	(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)		
	1971	1972	1973
Total demand at end of June	5198.57	8194.00	10604.00
Overdues at the end of June	2172.68	4045.00	5503.00
	(41.7%)	(49.3%)	(51.8%)

(b) The required percentages are indicated below:

As at the end of			
December, 1971	December, 1972	December, 1973	
36.4%	26.3%	25.9%	

*Provisional

Rate of Interest in Nationalised Banks

4086. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent was the rate of interest paid to the depositors and charged from loanees by the nationalised banks and when were they raised during the last three years; and

(b) what was its effect in each case on (i) the attracting of deposits (ii) the loaning pattern (iii) trade and industry and (iv) the development projects of the Central and State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The requisite information is set out in Statement I, II and III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8358/74].

(b) Changes in the interest rates paid on deposits and charged on advances by commercial banks, constitute only one of the factors that influence the trends in regard to deposits and advances. Besides the

obvious impact that raising of interest rates on advances raises the cost of funds to trade, industry and projects under the Central and State Governments depending on bank credit, it is difficult to quantify the effect

Loans and Grants to States

4087 SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what amount of loans and subsidies were given to the various States during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) for what purposes loans and subsidies were earmarked and how far have they been utilized; and

(c) whether unutilized portion has been taken back by the Centre, if not, what has been done with that portion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH): (a) The reference is presumably to Central assistance given to States for the State Plans. A statement is laid in the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8359/74].

(b) The Central assistance for the State Plan is not in itself earmarked. But the outlays under the State Plans for specified programmes like agriculture production, irrigation and power projects, elementary education, etc. are earmarked. Any shortfall in Plan expenditure as a whole or in the earmarked sectors results in a proportionate cut in Central assistance.

(c) Central assistance is provisionally released to State Government on the anticipated expenditure reported by them subject to adjustments later on the basis of the actual expenditure certified by the Accountants General

Pay and Allowances of Pilots in Air India

4088. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the scales of pay and allowances of pilots in Air India; and

(b) how do they compare with the pay scales and allowances of similar pilots in other international airlines?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) The basic grades of pay are as follows—

(i) Senior Captain—Rs 1700—
100—2200 p.m

(ii) Captain—Rs 1380-60-1500—
100—2200 p.m

These, however, do not represent the total emoluments of the pilots since with various allowances, the average emoluments for pilots based in Bombay are—

(i) Senior Boeing 747 Captain—
Approximately Rs. 10,000 per month.

(ii) 747 Captain—Approx. Rs. 7300
per month.

(iii) Senior Boeing 707 Captain—
Approximately Rs 7200/- per month,

(iv) 707 Captain—Approximately
Rs. 5200/- per month.

For pilots posted abroad, the quantum of allowances varies depending on station of posting and other factors. The total emoluments of such pilots are higher in terms of rupees than the total emoluments of India-based pilots due to foreign allowances etc.

(b) Adequate information is not available regarding pay and allowances of pilots in other international airlines. It would not be realistic to make a comparison due to differing wage structures and economic conditions prevailing in other countries

Interest Free Loans from I.D.A.

4089 SHRI S N SINGH DEO. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of interest-free loan received from International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, during last three years; and

(b) the manner in which the said loan has been utilised?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Agreements for a total amount of Rs 972.2 crores (U.S \$1296.2 million) have been signed with the International Development Association during its last three Fiscal Years ending June, 1974

(b) The Sector-wise details of the investments of these Credits are as follows—

	Amount	
	Rs. crores	US \$ Mil.
(a) Agriculture including irrigation	220.5	294.0
(b) Fertilisers	103.5	138.0
(c) Power Generation and Transmission	63.8	85.0
(d) Shipping	62.2	83.0
(e) Railways	116.3	155.0

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	(f) Telecommunications	•	60.0	80.0
	(g) Industrial Imports etc.	•	262.5	350.0
	(h) Water Supply and Urban Dev.	•	67.5	90.0
	(i) Others	•	15.9	21.2
			<hr/>	
		TOTAL . . .	972.2	1296.2
			<hr/>	

States Share in Small Savings

**4090. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:
SHRI DEBENDRA NATH
MAHATA:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether States have claimed bigger shares out of the small savings; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The State Governments have been suggesting that the percentage of the net small savings collections in the respective States, advanced to them as loans repayable over a period of 25 years, should be increased from the present 66-2/3 per cent to 75 per cent or 80 per cent of the net collections. In assessing the resources available for the Fifth Plan Period it has been assumed that, as at present, one-third of the net small savings collections would remain with the Central Government. Any diminution of the Centre's resources will affect its ability for financing developmental programmes of both Centre and States. Moreover, the small savings collections are as a result of joint efforts of Central and State Governments. It would, therefore, not be possible for the Government to accept any change in the formula regarding sharing of small savings collections at this stage.

Development of Textile Industry

**4091. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:
SHRI DEBENDRA NATH
MAHATA:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to develop textile industry in West Bengal, Assam and Eastern Region; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Union Government has not drawn up State-wise plans for development of the Textile industry. However, while permitting expansion of the cotton textile industry during the Fifth Plan period, creation of additional capacity will be encouraged in areas where there is an unsatisfied demand for yarn for handloom and powerloom weavers and in areas which have a cotton surplus. Applications recommended by the Governments of West Bengal, Assam etc. which fall within the approved criteria, will receive favourable consideration.

Distribution of Controlled Cloth in West Bengal

4092 SHRI S. N. SINGH: DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of controlled cloth distributed in West Bengal during the period from January to June, 1974;

(b) the increase in price of controlled cloth during this period; and

(c) the percentage of production of controlled cloth fixed for the mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The quantity of controlled cloth allotted to West Bengal during January to June, 1974 was 11,629-3/4 bales. Information regarding the quantity actually distributed is not readily available.

(b) An increase in the ex-mill price of controlled cloth, to the extent of 30 per cent over the prices fixed in May, 1968, has been allowed with effect from 1st April, 1974. The trade margin has also been increased, from that date, from 12½ per cent to 20 per cent of the ex-mill prices.

(c) During the quarters April—June and July—September 1974, mills are required to produce controlled cloth equal to 24 per cent of their total production during the quarters ending December, 1973, and March, 1974, respectively, or 6.88 square metres per loom shift of eight hours worked during these quarters.

आलावाड़ (राजस्थान) में हवाई पट्टी के रखरखाव पर खर्च

4093. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री वह वताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आलावाड़ (राजस्थान) में हवाई पट्टी (ध्यरस्ट्रिप) के रखरखाव पर गठ तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष कितनी रकम खर्च की गई;

(ख) विषय इस हवाई पट्टी की दण्ड खरात्र है तथा यह कंकट-व्हर्टरों से भरे हुए है और कहीं कहीं ज्ञाइवों से ढकी हुई है;

(ग) विषय हवाई पट्टी की धरनी के बारे में योग्य वनी 'बाल रिज' विभार रखी है, जोकि जिये खोग उसके पत्थर निकाल लेते

हैं और उसकी सुरक्षा, सफाई, उपयुक्त रखरखाव यथा आपत्तिकाल में उसे विवानों के के उत्तर मनने योग्य बनाए रखने के लिए कोई संसदाभाव व्यवस्था नहीं है; और

(घ) इन की मिथ्या में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाय जा रहे हैं?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (घ). आलावाड़ की साफ मौसम की हवाई पट्टी राजस्थान सरकार की है; यत् केंद्रीय सरकार के नागर विमानन विभाग को इस की दशा, इसके रखरखाव पर होने वाले व्यव आदि के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

Recognition of Union of Technical Staff in Air India

4094. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Union of Technical staff in Air India which has been denied recognition; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The agreement of recognition, which was for a period of two years in the case of the Indian Aircraft Technicians' Association, which represents the technical staff in Air-India, expired on the 6th September, 1973. This Association has approached the management for renewal of the agreement for a further period of two years. The management, however, could not renew the agreement because a rival union, 'The Air-India Employees Guild' has come into existence and is claiming to represent the majority of the staff in Air-India including the technical categories of staff. Necessary steps to verify its membership have been initiated.

Representation made by a Trade Union regarding Office bearers of Officers' Associations in Banks

4095 PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation that persons holding executive posts like managers and regional managers should not be allowed to remain office bearers of officers' associations in banks and vice-versa to ensure a free and unfettered functioning of these associations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The election of office bearers of the Officers' Associations in banks is an internal matter of the Associations concerned.

Post-Matric Scholarship for S.C. and S.T.

4096. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri P. Govinda Menon, the then Minister of Social Welfare had recommended to his ministry in the year 1969-70 that the Post-matric scholarship for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes may be increased by 100 per cent in the case of technical courses and by 50 per cent in the case of non-technical courses;

(b) if so, what was the additional amount required to meet the increased rate of scholarships; and

(c) the date on which the above recommendation was rejected by his Ministry and the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) A proposal was made to this Ministry in the year 1968-69.

(b) The additional amount required for the increased rates of scholarships had been estimated at Rs. 27 crores for the Fourth Plan period.

(c) Due to constraint on financial resources it was not found feasible to accommodate the proposal within the Plan ceilings. This decision was conveyed to the Ministry of Law & Social Welfare on the 12th May, 1969.

रूपये का मूल्य

4097. श्री धनशाह प्रधान क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 31 जुलाई, 1974 के पुरक वजट प्रस्तुत किये जाने के बान्ध-पान रूपये का मूल्य 27 प्रतिशत या उससे कम था; और

(ख) क्या उसके बाद रूपये के मूल्य में और गिरावट आई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख) अखिल भारतीय श्रीदो-गिक कर्मचारी उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचक अंक के सम्बन्ध में, जो दूसरा गणना वा आवार है, जुलाई, 1974 की सूचना अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं है।

बैंकों में जमा राशि पर ब्याज की दर में वृद्धि

4098. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में प्रस्तुत 31 जुलाई, 1974 के पुरक वजट और राशि के निरन्तर घटने हुए मूल्य को इयाद में रखते हुए बैंकों में जमा राशि पर ब्याज की दर में श्री

बहुद विद्वि करने का प्रकार का विचार है: और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्ध मुद्य दाने या हैं?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण)

(क) और (ब). अन्यूचिन वाणिजिक बैंकों ने कुछ प्रकार की जमा रकमों पर देय क्षमता की दरें अभी हाल ही में अद्यता 23 जुलाई, 1974 से बढ़ाई थीं तथा दरों को और बढ़ाने का फिलहाल कोई पसाव नहीं है।

जाली करसी नोटों का पकड़ा जाना

4099. श्री धन शाह प्रधान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह दाने की कुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अगस्त, 1974 में पकड़े गये जाली करेंसी नोटों का विवरण क्या है; और

(ब) इस गिराव को कारगर ढंग में रोकने के लिए या उस उपाय करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर०गणेश) : (क) अगस्त, 1974 के अन्तिम दो दिनों के दौरान (22 तारीख तक) पकड़े गये जाली करेंसी नोटों का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :—

नोट का मूल्य

पकड़े गये नोटों की संख्या

एक रुपया	5
दो रुपये	
पांच रुपये	11
दस रुपये	34
तीस रुपये	
१०० रुपये	7

(ब) जाली करेंसी नोट और बैंक नोट बनाने के अपराधों के बारे में देज के कानून में व्यवस्था है ताकि लोग ने अपराध न करें। इस सम्बन्ध में याज्यों के पुनर्विधिकारी लगातार नजर रखते हैं और किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा जाली करेंसी बनाने के बारे में सुचना मिलते ही छापे मारते हैं। केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण व्यूरो भी जाली भारतीय करेंसी बनाने की समस्या का लगातार अध्ययन करता रहता है। व्यूरो यह काम जाली करेंसी बनाने में इस्मेमाल किये जाने वाले विभिन्न तकनीकों का रिकार्ड रख कर और समय-समय पर मिलने वाली भारतीय जाली करेंसी की जांच कर के करता है। व्यूरो के आधिक अपराध पथ में एक 'मेल भी खोला गया है जो जाली करेंसी के गम्भीर किस्म के अपराधों की जांच करता है और याज्यों में किये जाने वाले जांच-पड़ताल के कामों का समन्वय करता है।

Deal between the L.I.C. Establishment and 'Bitz'—Bombay Weekly

4100. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article "Code of conduct for whom?" published in the January, 1974 issue of "Our Voice" —the organ of the Federation of LIC class I Officers Association revealing a shady deal between the LIC Establishment and the Blitz—Bombay weekly;

(b) if so, the facts and salient features about "suddenly silencing of a critical Bombay weekly by means of offering by LIC to the Weekly a vast premises in the Centre of Bombay, forcing even an LIC office to shift out urgently, to accommodate the said paper";

(c) what remedial measures have been taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) names of LIC officers involved in this deal and action taken in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to the article in question.

(b) Messrs Blitz Publications had applied to LIC as early as in 1964 (which was renewed subsequently) to lease out some space in an LIC building located in south Bombay. Accommodation admeasuring about 158 square metre became vacant in LIC building in Dadabhai Nauroji Road, consequent upon the shifting of one of LIC's Offices. As this space was found too small for use by LIC itself, it was allotted to Blitz Publications with effect from 1st June 1973 on leave and licence basis at the rate of Rs. 2 per .093 square metre per month.

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

Agitation against Slip System in Air India

4101. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India Employees Guild has urged the Centre to intervene and restore normalcy in the working of Air India;

(b) whether they have also decided to continue the agitation against the slip system; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to restore normalcy?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). The Air-India Employees' Guild is not recognised. It claims to represent the technical and non-technical ground staff of Air-India and they are not concerned with the slip system. No communication has, however, been received from the Guild in the matter.

Import of Fertilisers

4102. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the programme of fertilizer import in the current year, including estimated requirement, countries with which contracts have been signed, quantity to be imported, price to be paid and when shipment are to be made;

(b) whether there has since been any change in the position of expected imports; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof and how it is going to affect the food production programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). This information is being obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Department of Supply, who are concerned with this subject, and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Fraud Case in Delhi Cantonment Branch of State Bank of India

4103. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India (Delhi) referred the case of 16 lakhs fraud occurred at Delhi Cannt. branch of State Bank to C.B.I.;

(b) whether the C.B.I. has given the findings recommending the prosecution of some officers of the Bank;

(c) whether the sanction for the prosecution of the officers is being withheld by the Chairman of the State Bank; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The State Bank of India has reported that, at its instance, the Cen-

tral Bureau of Investigation conducted an investigation into the alleged misconduct of some officials of the bank serving in the Delhi Cantonment branch during the period 1969 to 1971.

(b) and (c). The Central Bureau of Investigation, in its report to the bank, has mentioned that there are *prima facie* cases against 3 officials of the bank and that the bank may issue necessary sanctions to prosecute them as required under Section 6 of the Prevention of Corruption Act. The bank, after considering the report of the Central Bureau of Investigation, has issued the necessary sanctions for prosecution.

(d) Does not arise.

Violation of Essential Commodities Act

4104 SHRIMATI PREMALBAI CHAVAN Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons convicted during the last two years for violation

of Essential Commodities Act, State-wise; and

(b) the maximum sentence awarded?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a) and (b). Powers under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 have been delegated to the State Government/Union Territory Administrations for taking action against persons for violation of the provisions of the Act.

On the basis of the replies received from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, a statement containing the required information is annexed.

Statement

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED IN CASES IN WHICH ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN BY THE STATE POLICE FOR VIOLATION OF THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT:

Name of the State/Union Territory I	No. of persons convicted.		No. of cases in which punishment of 3 to 5 years was awarded.	
	1973 1974 (upto 4/74)	2 3 4 5	1973 1974 (upto 4/74)	2 3 4 5
Andhra Pradesh	.	.	136	47
Assam
Bihar
Gujarat	.	.	296	50
Haryana	.	.	61	..
Jammu & Kashmir
Kerala	.	.	76	..
Madhya Pradesh	.	.	105	111
Tamil Nadu	.	2	2	120
Maharashtra	.	.	3644	10
				40
				12

	1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	.	4453	..	..	..
Orissa	.	..	6	..	8
Punjab	.	3	..	..	..
Rajasthan	.	34	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh
West Bengal	.	2081	284	48	10
Delhi
Chandigarh
Pondicherry	.	1	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh
Tripura
A & N Islands
Manipur
Goa	.	..	3	..	..
Nagaland
Laccadives
	14,199	1683	93	30	

Bombay-Karad and Bombay-Kolhapur services of Indian Airlines

4105. SHRIMATI PREMALABAI CHAVAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines has any plans of starting Bombay-Karad and Bombay-Kolhapur services on a regular basis;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) what will be the frequency of the services?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHDUR): (a) No. Sir.

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

Transport service for domestic passengers at Palam Airport

4106. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a private firm is operating transport service for domestic passengers at Palam Airport;

(b) if so, since when and the conditions under which it is operating;

(c) whether the present Director of the firm was blacklisted by the Ministry of Defence and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any action has been taken or is proposed to be taken against the firm or its Director; and

(e) whether Government propose to institute any inquiry to find out the veracity of the allegations?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ
BAHADUR).**

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Ex-servicemen's Airlink Transport Service (P) Ltd. is operating a transport service between Palam airport and the city since 1-8-1974 for domestic passengers in accordance with a contract with the International Airports Authority of India, on the terms and conditions listed below:-

- (i) the contractor shall pay a fixed licence fee of Rs. 3,000/- plus 20% of the gross turnover in excess of Rs. 30,000/- p.m.
- (ii) the contractor shall pay licence fee of Rs. 4.70 per sq ft. per month for the space allotted to him in the terminal building
- (iii) the contractor shall pay licence fee of Rs. 15/- per sq. yd. per annum for the space allotted for the parking of his vehicles.
- (iv) the contract is for a period of 3 years beginning from the date of commencement of the services subject to the condition that the licence fee to be paid will be reviewed after every year.

(c). No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise

**Newspaper stock, lying uncleared at
Wadi Bunder, Bombay**

4107. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge newspaper stocks are lying uncleared at Wadi Bunder, Bombay; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken in the matter to improve the situation?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
A. C. GEORGE).** (a) and (b). Some of the newspapers after obtaining delivery of newsprint from STC had moved them to Wadi Bunder Railway station goods depot for transporting the same. There was accumulation of stock there due to some labour disputes, but this is now over and the stocks are in the process of being cleared.

आदिवासी शेत्रों में कपड़े का वितरण

4108. श्री अनशाह प्रश्न : क्या आविष्य मंत्री यह दाने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या मार्ग के दरम्य आदिवासी शेत्रों में कपड़े जैसे आवध्यक वस्तु के वितरण के लिए और नियम नहीं हैं

(ख) क्या आदिवासी शेत्रों के लिए दिये गये ऐसे कपड़े की विचालियों द्वारा वीच में ही कहीं अधिक लीमां या बेच दिया जाना है और

(ग) क्या उन शेत्रों में कपड़े की अरेक्षित सम्पार्द मूलिकता करने के लिए और उपाय दिये जायेंगे ?

आविष्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प. सी० जार्ज) (क) गे (ग). एक गजय के अन्दर निर्धारित कपड़े के खुदारा वितरण ना विषय रूप राज्य की सरकार का है और उनमें आवधान है कि वे राज्य में विभिन्न शेत्रों याँ जनता के बर्ताव की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान दें जैसे । भारातीय राज्य सरकारों द्वारा नियकृत वपड़ा निम्नलिखित पांच मास्यमों के जरिए वितरित किया जाता है --

(i) मिठो गी शपनी युद्धा दुकाने ,

(ii) महाराष्ट्रा शेत्र में मूर्य बाजार,

(iii) राज्य सरकारी उपभोक्ता के द्वारा और उनमें सम्बद्ध सहकारी संस्थान श्रेणी ;

(iv) राज्य सरकारों के तत्वावधान में उचित दर देखाने, और

(v) सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार द्वारा विनियोगी गहकारी द्वेष में कोई अंदर ग्रसिकरण।

इस कपड़े के विनरण के माध्यम से नियन्त्रित और भारी दरों नियन्त्रित हानियों में वस्त्र अवधार द्वारा सभी राज्य सरकारों को जारी नियंत्रण गए हैं :—

(i) 15,000 से 20,000 की जनसंख्या वाले अंत्र-शहरी/अधिग्रामीण के केन्द्रों से कारड़ा पहुंचाने के लिए बड़म उत्तराय जाने चाहिए।

(ii) राजन कार्डों/हाउस-हॉल्ड कार्डों को नियन्त्रित कपड़े की विक्री का आधार बनाया जाना चाहिए।

(iii) बग्गे की विक्री उन वर्गों को ले जाना जिनसे मार्गिक प्राय 100 रु. से कम हो।

इसमें यह पता चलेगा कि नियन्त्रित कपड़े के विनरण की व्यवस्था सुख्त: सहकारी संस्थाओं और उचित दर देखाना न माध्यम से की जाती है और इपका उद्देश्य विवेचितियों को हटाना है।

Losses by public sector undertakings

4109. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the losses incurred by Hindustan Steel Ltd., Steel Authority of India Ltd., Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., Heavy Engineering Corporation and Food Corporation of India during the last year;

(b) the reasons for losses incurred by each of these public sector units;

(c) how much loss each one of these public sector plants expects to incur during current financial year; and

(d) the remedial steps the Government propose to take to check the losses in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The audited accounts for these Enterprises for 1973-74 are not yet due. Profits (+)/Losses (—) made by them in 1972-73 are given below:—

	(Rs. in crores)
Hindustan Steel Ltd.	(—) 27.80
Steel Authority of India	—
Bharat Coking Coal	(—) 2.57
Heavy Engineering Corporation	(—) 16.57
Food Corporation of India	(—) 0.94

(b) The reasons for the losses incurred by each of these public sector units are as follows:

(1) Hindustan Steel Ltd.:

(i) Poor condition of the coke oven batteries resulting in the shortage of coke and coke oven gas.

(ii) Unsatisfactory quality of refractories.

(iii) Unsatisfactory industrial relations in Durgapur and Alloy Steel Plant.

(2) Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

(i) Loss in production due to stoppage of ropeways and non-availability of sand.

(ii) Loss of production due to un-satisfactory wagon supply.

(iii) Full payment of wages strictly in accordance with Wage Board Award which

was not fully in vogue earlier in the mines taken over from private entrepreneurs.

- (iv) Payment of minimum bonus at 8.33% and implementation of the Gratuity Act.
- (v) Regularisation of employees engaged on casual basis earlier.

(3) *Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.*

- (i) Slow growth of the productivity of the workers.
- (ii) High interest burden resulting from past cash losses having been met by interest bearing loans.

(4) *Food Corporation of India:*

The reasons for the low profits made by the Corporation are:

- (i) Rising trend of transit and storage losses from 1.03% of quantity transported and stored in 1969-70 to about 1.08% in 1972-73.
- (ii) Lower average utilisation of storage capacity—46% in 1972-73 as against 67% in 1969-70.
- (iii) Increasing staff cost from Rs. 0.67 per quintal of commodity handled in 1969-70 to about Rs. 1.08 in 1972-73.
- (c) According to provisional figures available, the profit (plus)/Losses(—) of these enterprises are as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

Hindustan Steel Ltd. . . (—) 4.7

Steel Authority of India Ltd. Nil.

Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. . . . (—) 8.9

Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. . . (—) 8.1

Food Corporation of India . . (+) 1.1

- (d) The remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken to check the losses

and to improve performance are as follows:

(1) *Hindustan Steel Ltd.*

(i) Extra coke oven batteries are being installed and the existing batteries are being re-built in a phased programme and supplementary/alternative fuels are the being used.

(ii) Import of refractories is being made on selective basis.

(iii) A three-tier Joint Consultative Machinery has been set up in Durgapur and Alloy steel Plyant to enlist cooperation of the workers, etc.

(2) *Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.*,

(i) Increase in price by Rs. 3.20 per tonne from 1-5-1972 and by about Rs. 16/-per tonne from 15-11-1973.

(ii) Measures adopted to increase output per man-shift.

(iii) Arrangement with the Railway Board to improve wagon availability

(3) *Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.*

The existing incentive scheme is being made broad-based to cover a larger number of workers and shops. Second shift in all the shops and third shift in some selected shops is being introduced. Selective off-bading is being undertaken.

(4) *Food Corporation of India.*

Government constituted a Committee of Secretaries in January 1973 to examine the reasonableness of the procurement and distribution incidents of the Corporation and suggest remedial measures to reduce such incidents etc. The Committee submitted its report in March 1974. The recommendations of the Committee are under examination, and implementation.

(5) Steel Authority of India Ltd.

Steel Authority, being a holding company, its profitability and dividend receipt depends upon the performance of the main subsidiaries i.e., Hindustan Steel and Bharat Coking Coal, which are at present not in a position to declare dividend. Various steps, as stated above, have, however, been taken to improve the operating results of Hindustan Steel Ltd. and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

Central Excise Review Committee

4110. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, following recommendations of the Central Excise Review Committee Government have formulated proposals to check evasion of Excise duty; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Central Excise policies, procedures and machinery of implementation etc. are kept under constant watch by the Government with a view, among other things, to checking evasion. Central Excise (Self Removal Procedure) Review Committee has submitted the full Report on 30th June, 1974. The Report is under examination. However, in the light of the Report of Central Excise (Self Removal Procedure) Review Committee, which is being studied, such further steps as may be considered necessary will be taken to augment preventive and other measures.

ब्रुक बांड और लिपटन कम्पनियों की बालू पूँजी

4111. श्री रामाकाशर शास्त्री: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में चाय की विक्री मुद्रा रूप में ब्रुक बांड और लिपटन कम्पनियों करती है;

(ख) यदि हो, तो उनकी बालू पूँजी कितनी थी तथा अब उनकी श्रालग-प्रलग अधिकृत पूँजी कितनी है;

(ग) क्या ये दोनों कम्पनियां प्रतिवर्ष एक बड़ी राशि मुनाफे के रूप में विदेश भेजती हैं;

(घ) यदि हो, तो दोनों कम्पनियों द्वारा 1971-72, 1972-73 और 1973-74 में विदेशों को भेजी गई मुनाफे की राशि का श्रालग-प्रलग व्योग क्या है; और

(इ) क्या सरकार का विचार इन कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का है, यदि नहीं, तो इसके पाया कारण हैं?

वाणिज्य भ्रातालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए. सी. जार्ज): (क) भारत में आन्तरिक चाय धाजार में ब्रुक बांड तथा लिपटन का शेयर 1973 में अमरण: 25.9 प्रतिशत तथा 12.4 प्रतिशत उद्धरता है।

(ख) कम्पनियों द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुमार कायंकारी पूँजी तथा प्राधिकृत पूँजी निम्नोक्त प्राप्त है:

कम्पनी	कार्यकारी पूँजी	प्राधिकृत पूँजी
मैसर्स ब्रुक बांड इंडिया	19 करोड़ रुपये	8.40 करोड़ रु
(1973-74)		
मैसर्स लिपटन इंडिया (प्रिं)	2.78 करोड़ रु	11.25 लाख रुपये

(ग) और (घ) ब्रुक बांड तथा लिपटन कम्पनियों ने वर्ष 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 के दौरान लाप्त की कोई राशि विदेश नहीं भेजी, लेकिन इन दो वर्षों के दौरान ब्रुक बांड ने क्रमशः 151.05 लाख रु तथा 74.64 लाख रु का लाप्तांश भेजा है। 1973-74 के मध्यवर्ष में योकहे अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(३) जी नहीं। जहां तक विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम, 1973 की धारा 29 के उपायद्वयों का विवेणी कम्पनियों से सम्बन्ध है, उनको कागांनिव धरने के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रतिपय मार्गदर्शी घोषित जारी किया गया है।

आल इण्डिया डिफेंस एकाउन्ट्स एम्प्लाइज ऐसो-शिवेश्वर, कलकत्ता को मान्यता देना

4112. श्री रामाबत्तार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की तृप्ति करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने आल इण्डिया लिमिटेड एकाउन्ट्स एम्प्लाइज ऐसो-शिवेश्वर को जिम्मा प्रदान किया है, माल्यना प्रदान किया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो वया गोपीश्वर पा. नथा वटा के अच्युत अधिकारी उसको पटना शाखा के माथ बानकीन करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में गरकार क, वया कार्यवाही कर्म्मे का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डे० आर० गोपेश्वर) : (क) नी हां, भीमान।

(ख) और (ग) 1971 में आल इण्डिया डिफेंस एकाउन्ट्स एम्प्लाइज ऐसो-शिवेश्वर की पटना शाखे के सदस्य दो गुटों में बटे हए हैं और दोनों गुट एक अदालती मामले में उलझे हुए हैं। अन्य नियंत्रक रक्षा नेत्रों पटना ने दोनों गुटों से बात चीत करना बन्ध कर दिया था। कलकत्ता ऐसो-शिवेश्वर की पटना शाखा की एक कार्यकारी समिति का चुनाव 2-8-1974 को हो गया है। इस प्रबन्ध पर विचार किया जा रहा है कि वया नियंत्रक रक्षा नेत्रों द्वारा इस कार्यकारी समिति से बात चीत भारम्भ कर सकता है।

पटना में काइब स्टार होटल का निर्माण

4113. श्री रामाबत्तार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बनाने की तृप्ति करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पटना में एक फाइबर-स्टार होटल बनाने का निर्णय किया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह होटल सरकारी क्षेत्र में बनाया जायेगा अथवा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में और

(ग) निर्णय की अन्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य यंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिला) :

(क) मेरे (ग), भारत पर्यटन विवास निगम द्वारा, जो कि सरकारी क्षेत्र ना एवं उद्देश्य है पटना में केवल एक पर्यटन स्वागत केन्द्र-व-होटल वा निर्माण विद्या जा रहा है जिसमें 50 बम्परे होंगे। यह प्रोजेक्ट एक 3-स्टार बम्पर की योजना है और इसकी अनमानिन लागत 50 लाख रुपये है। नीव मम्बन्धी मिविल वार्य चालू है।

पर्यटन विभाग मेरे पर्यटकों वाली उद्योग की दृष्टि से प्राइवेट पार्टियों द्वारा बनाये जाने वाली तीन होटल परियाजनाओं वा अनुमोदन जो दिया है। इनके बर्गीकरण का निर्णय इनके खुलने के बाद इनका निरीकरण करने पर किया जायेगा।

Strike by Pilots of Air India

4114 SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India pilots' strike has got a boost with the support of the British Airlines Pilots' Association and a 'defected' pilot joining the strike;

(b) whether the British Airlines Pilots' Association had given £ 1,000

to help 24 Air India pilots stranded in London to meet their requirements till the settlement of the strike or their repatriation to India;

(c) whether Air India Management had refused to give any advance or salaries to the striking pilots;

(d) whether the airline was estimated to have lost about 2.80 crores, major part in foreign exchange during the two weeks of strike; and

(e) whether Government propose to take dispassionate consideration towards evolving a mutually acceptable formula to end the current strike?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b) Air-India are not aware whether any support of the British Airlines Pilots Association has given the Air-India Pilots' strike a boost resulting in any willing pilot joining the strike, and whether the British Airlines Pilots Association has given any sum of money to Air-India pilots.

(c) The question of giving any advance or paying salary to the striking pilots does not arise. However in the case of those pilots who were posted at London, Hongkong and Perth, Air-India Management have offered an advance of one month's salary, to be recovered in suitable instalments, to enable them to settle their commitments abroad before repatriation. However no pilot has taken advantage of this offer.

(d) It is estimated that financial loss due to the pilots strike as on 26-8-1974 will be about five crore rupees. Air-India's earnings in foreign exchange account for 65 per cent of the total earnings.

(e) If the pilots abandon the illegal strike and operate the slip pattern, the Management of Air-India will look into any genuine difficulties that may be encountered in the operation of the system.

Tourists visiting Kashmir Valley

4115. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether about one lakh tourists visited the valley of Kashmir upto the end of July '74 and these include 9,100 foreign tourists;

(b) whether in the month of July alone 21,000 holiday makers came to the valley as against 15,100 in the corresponding month last year;

(c) whether a committee of officials and non-officials has been set up to evolve measures to further develop tourism, especially in the field of trekking and mountaineering in Kashmir; and

(d) if so, whether this committee has included, among other tourist places for development, the tourist places of Kerala also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No such committee has been set up by the Central Government. However, to promote mountaineering and trekking, certain restricted areas have been recently declared open to foreign tourists in Jammu and Kashmir.

(d) Does not arise.

Raids by enforcement authorities in Madras

4116. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tax evasion of nearly Rs. 50 lakhs has been detected by the enforcement authorities following recent raids on a family of lawyers and doctors in Madras; and

(b) whether the raids were part of the intensified drive undertaken by

the Income-tax authorities to bring self-employed in the tax net;

(c) whether the wide publicity about the tax raids in the Press and on the radio, had started yielding good results in Madras;

(d) whether the assessees are coming voluntarily to declare their income for taxation purposes, and

(e) if so, the approximate amount of tax Government expects to receive as a result thereo?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH): (a) As a result of a search recently carried out in a case of a family consisting of a lawyer, a doctor and a contractor in Madras City, concealment of income over a period of 6-8 years has been tentatively estimated at Rs 6 lakhs in all and concealment of wealth over a period of 8 years at Rs 40 lakhs in all.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) It has created some impact

(d) Under Section 271(4A) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 assessees all over the country have been coming forward with disclosures to obtain the benefits provided for therein.

(e) It is not possible to give any estimate in this connection.

Membership of swimming pool of Akbar Hotel, Delhi

4117. SHRIMATI PREMALABAI CHAVAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether persons other than regular guests of Akbar Hotel, Delhi are made members of the swimming pool;

(b) whether such memberships are partly paid and partly complimentary and if so, their respective numbers in 1974;

(c) the revenue earned on account of paid memberships during 1974; and

(d) what is the criteria followed in giving complimentary memberships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Number of Paid members—102.

Number of Complimentary members—22.

(c) The revenue earned from paid members during the period 1st March to 22nd August, 1974 was Rs. 16,000/-.

(d) Complimentary passes are issued keeping in view inter alia promotional and public relations aspects.

Indianisation of foreign companies

4118 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the foreign companies, their branches and subsidiaries operating in India which have not, so far till date applied for the Indian participation in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act and the guidelines thereunder;

(b) the steps Government propose to take in respect of these firms; and

(c) whether any of these firms which have not so far applied for Indian participation, has asked for any licence and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). The last date for receiving applications under Section 29(2)(a) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 from the branches of foreign companies, Indian companies having more than 40 per cent foreign share-

holdings, foreign firms and individuals, which was 30th June, 1974 has been extended by the Reserve Bank of India upto 31st August, 1974. The applications are still being received by the Bank and it is difficult to give the names of the branches, companies etc. who have not so far applied to the Bank under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

Compliance of provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulations Act by Foreign Companies

4119. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of branches and subsidiaries of foreign companies which have applied for C.O.B. under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act before 30th June, 1974 in terms of guidelines issued by Government;

(b) the names of the companies which have so far not complied with the provisions of the Act; and

(c) the action Government have taken or propose to take against the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) A list of the names of the branches and companies, including firms etc, who have applied upto 31st July, 1974 to the Reserve Bank of India for permission to continue to carry on their existing activities under Section 29(2)(a) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8360/74].

(b) The last date for receiving such applications which was 30th June, 1974, has been extended by the Reserve Bank of India upto the 31st August, 1974. The applications are still being received by the Bank and the question of non-compliance of the provisions of Section 29(2)(a) of

the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 does not arise at present.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India has adequate powers under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 to take appropriate action against the defaulters.

Loss in Silk Yarn Purchase Deal

4120. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been 68,000 dollar loss in raw silk yarn purchase deal;

(b) whether Central Silk Board is directly buying silk yarn from abroad despite the offer of the State Trading Corporation, Hongkong, to get it at a cheaper rate;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter; and

(d) the action taken or being taken against the officers of the Central Silk Board for this loss and the future policy in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The facts verified from Central Silk Board indicate that the price offered by M/s Namhan Seunesan Company Limited, Seoul, was the same as offered by S. T. C. The difference arose in the trade discount. The party originally offered a discount of 14.5 per cent and the S.T.C offered a discount of 15.5 per cent, less commission due to S.T.C. Subsequently, M/s. Namhan Seunesan Company Limited, Seoul, revised the offer

and agreed to a discount of 15.5 per cent. Thus, the Board was not required to pay any charges to S.T.C. and did not suffer any loss.

Minting of New Coins

4121. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether new coins of the denominations of Rs. 50 and Rs. 10 and ten paise are being minted these days in the Bombay mint; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and whether these coins shall be available to the public freely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) New Coins of the denomination of Rs. 50, Rs. 10 and 10 paise with family planning motif designed on them are being minted to mark the observance of the World Population Year in 1974.

(b) Rs. 50 coin is in quarternary alloy (50 per cent silver), Rs. 10 coin, in cupro-nickel alloy and 10 paise in aluminium-magnesium alloy. All the three coins have on the obverse an inverted family planning triangle in the centre with a man, woman and two children standing on the triangle, with two ears of corn alongside the two outer sides of the apex of the triangle. The slogan "Planned Families: Food For All" in English and

"नियोजित परिवार : मवके निए अनाज" in Hindi is inscribed round the periphery.

The Rupees 50 and Rupees 10 coins will be available only against orders booked upon the India Government Mint, Bombay with prepayment of price between the period 3rd August, 1974 to 30th September, 1974. There will be no extension of the date. The 10 paise coin will be available to the public from the issue counters of the Reserve Bank of India in due course.

Payment made by Bank of Baroda to NDMC to provide Parking Space for Cars in its Parliament Street Premises

4122. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the N.D.M.C. made the Bank of Baroda pay Rs. 1,45,000 to condone it for its failure in not providing parking space for just five cars in its Parliament Street premises;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken to check such misuse of public money; and

(c) whether this money would be got refunded to the Bank from N.D.M.C.?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The N.D.M.C. has reported that it has not charged any amount to Bank of Baroda to condone the bank's failure to provide adequate parking space in its Parliament Street premises. The Committee has further reported that it received substantial donations from various business organisations towards the construction of fountains and other beautification schemes and that Bank of Baroda also paid a sum of Rs 145 lakhs towards such schemes.

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

Cash and Jewellery found by Income Tax Authorities during raid on the House of a Coalmine Owner

4123. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income Tax Department has recovered in a raid on former coalmine owner in Delhi and Dhanbad, Rs. 30 lakhs in cash, jewellery and fixed deposit receipt which were hidden in underground cellars in prayer rooms just in front of the idols; and

(b) the names and number of persons arrested in this connection and the action being taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Searches at Dhanbad in the case of a former Coalmine owner resulted in the seizure of following assets:

Cash	Rs. 1,64,000
Jewellery	Rs. 4 lakhs (approx.)
Fixed Deposit receipts	Rs. 12 Lakhs

Out of the above, cash of Rs. 81,000 was found from the safe hidden underneath one wooden throne on which idols of different goddesses were placed.

In the searches at Delhi, at one place, in an underground cellar below the carpet in prayer room, were found the following assets:

Jewellery	Rs. 2,14,000
Silver-ware	Rs. 43,000
Brand-new imported crockery	Rs. 20,000

In addition to the above, Fixed Deposit Receipts totalling Rs. 6,30,000 were also found in a steel cupboard. In another place, again in a secret cellar jewellery and silverware (yet to be valued) and Fixed Deposit Receipts of Rs. 2,60,000 were also found. Of the assets found at Delhi, the following were seized:

(i) Fixed Deposit Receipts	Rs. 2,60,000
(ii) Jewellery	Rs. 80,300

The remaining items which could not be immediately explained have been kept under a prohibitory order under section 132(3) of Income Tax Act, 1961.

(b) Under the Income-tax Act there is no provision for arrest.

The searches were conducted in August 1974. Investigations are in progress.

After a search, the first step is to estimate the undisclosed income in a summary manner and to pass an order u/s 132(5) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, for retaining such of the seized assets as are considered to be sufficient to satisfy the tax liability on the estimated undisclosed income and any existing tax liability. This order has to be passed within 90 days of the search. The regular assessment proceedings are then taken up, where necessary by reopening the case. It is after these proceedings are completed establishing that there has been a false verification in the return of income, that prosecutions are launched. In this case, action has duly been initiated for passing order u/s 132(5) of the income-tax Act, 1961.

Cases of violation of Customs Regulations

4124. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of infringement of various Customs Regulations detected during the year 1973-74 and from April to June, this year; and

(b) the value of goods seized and the number of persons prosecuted for infringement of Customs Regulations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as early as possible.

Export of Sugar

4125. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of sugar involves any subsidy on the part of Government; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

भारत के पूर्वोत्तर भाग में चाय बागानों का बन्द किया जाता

4126. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या वार्षिक भवी यह बानाने की कृपा वरेगे :

(क) क्या मरकार का ध्यान भारत के पूर्वोत्तर भाग में बन्द होने जा रहे चाय बागानों की ओर दिलाया गया है,

(ख) इस मामले में मम्बन्धित पूर्ण तथ्य क्या है, चाय व्यापार में कितना घाटा हुआ और इस मामले में क्या वार्यवाही की गई, और

(ग) भारत में ऐसे वितने चाय के बागान हैं जिन का प्रबन्ध अभी भी विदेशियों के हाथों में है?

वार्षिक अंत्रालय में उष-मंत्री (श्री ए. सी. जार्ज) (क) जी हा।

(ख) बन्द होने की बजह से चाय उत्पादन में हुए घाटे के बारे में कोई आफ़ड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। चाय उद्योग के विकास के लिए दीर्घवधि नीति तैयार करने के लिए चाय के बारे में क्रिस्क दल ने बन्द पड़े तथा सन्टर्यास्त चाय बागानों को बहाल करने के लिए वर्तिपय मिफारिणे की थी जो मरकार के विचारधीन है।

(ग) 31-3-1972 को विदेशी स्कॉलित्व वाले 322 चाय बागान थे।

Evasion of Taxes by Gramophone Company, Calcutta

4127. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been alleged that the British concern—Gramophone

Company, Calcutta has been regularly evading income tax, Corporation Tax, Central excise duty and sales tax; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH). (a) and (b). No instance of Income-tax evasion by the Gramophone Company, Calcutta, has come to the notice of Government. However, there are 3 cases relating to Central Excise duties in which 2 cases involving removal of 1,100 pieces of Super Stereo Sound System Reproducers without payment of duty, claiming benefit of an exemption Notification, have been detected and show cause notices have been issued. The party has, however, gone up in appeal to the Appellate Collector of Central Excise against the classification of the goods by the Assistant Collector for purposes of levy of duty. The Appellate Collector has stayed the proceedings till the decision of the appeal. In the third case, in regard to certain component parts used without payment of duty for the manufacture of radiograms, a show cause notice has been issued and the case is pending adjudication.

Information regarding Sales Tax evasion, if any, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Assistance to States by Financing Institutions

4128. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise financial assistance sanctioned and actually disbursed by each term lending financing institution as in 1969 and 1973;

(b) State-wise financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed for setting of industries in the backward regions as in 1969 and 1973; and

(c) how far the financial assistance given by term financing institutions has helped reduction of regional imbalance in industrial development?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The required information to the extent and in the manner available, in respect of the Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and Life Insurance Corporation of India are given in Annexures I—IV laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8361/74] Information in respect of Unit Trust of India is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

A Statement (Annexure V) showing the percentage of assistance by each of the Development Banking institutions, viz. the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India to industrially backward regions out of the total assistance as in 1969 and 1973 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8361/74] It will be seen from the attached annexures that financial assistance from the three financial institutions in respect of projects located in less developed States has increased in 1973 as compared to 1969, the percentage increase being from 16.3 per cent to 20.4 per cent.

All the five institutions endeavour to ensure that no worthwhile project suffers because of lack of institutional finance. The distribution of financial assistance by these institutions depend on the location of the industrial concerns assisted by them, such location is indicated in the industrial licence where required, while in other cases it is decided by the entrepreneurs themselves. The institutions are however, aware of the Government policy, of having a more equitable disbursal of their assistance among the various States. Certain concessions have been granted specifically by the Central and State Governments and the term lending institutions to borrowers in the backward regions and areas.

Various promotional activities, such as, detailed surveys of the industrial potential and provision of technical consultancy services in these areas have been or are being taken by the Industrial Development Bank of India in consultation with other institutions concerned, with a view to increasing the share of industrially backward States and regions in the flow of total assistance provided by the financial institutions. These institutions have also opened regional/branch offices through-out India wherever necessary for the benefit of their clientele.

मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा लिया गया आवार ड्रापट

4129 इ० सदस्यी नारायण पांडेय : क्या दिस मर्ती यह धनातं की दृष्टा करेंगे नि-

(i) म० परें : यह दारा इ० जूब वैक ने इन्हां आवार ड्रापट द्वारा है, मे निया गया है आंग

(ii) क्या केंद्रीय सरकार न इसे निया अनमूल दे दी ?

विस मध्यालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गोडां) :

(i) आ० (ii) 21 अगस्त 1974 का मध्य प्रदेश य० ये न सार्वतीय इ० जूब वैक मे दारे आवार ड्रापट नहीं निया दा।

Discontinuance of Concession given to Private Mine Owners

4130 SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to discontinue the concession given to private mine owners to negotiate export contracts; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). No change in the policy and procedures with regard to export of mineral ores by private mine owners has been made. It is, however, Government's policy that in the case of canalised exports, negotiations with foreign buyers should be conducted by the canalising agency only, and its bargaining strength should not be reduced by competitive negotiations by other sellers.

Exports to West Germany

4131. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether trading companies in West Germany have shown an inclination in imports from India;

(b) whether they have mentioned some difficulties in getting items like mica; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). There are a large number of trading companies importing from India. The problems in promoting supplies from India which came to notice included non-adherence to specifications, quality, delivery schedules etc.

(c) There is a constant evaluation of problems faced by importers and exporters and action taken to render such assistance possible with a view to meeting the requirements of the importer.

Issue of Bonds by I. F. C.

4132. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Finance Corporation is expected to issue 6 per cent bonds 1986 for Rs. 725 crores at par; and

(b) if so, whether the issue of Bonds is to augment its resources or to finance any specific projects?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Industrial Finance Corporation of India proposed to issue bonds for an aggregate amount of Rs. 17.25 crores during the current financial year. Out of this, the Corporation has already issued the first instalment of bonds for an amount of Rs. 7.25 crores (not Rs. 725 crores as mentioned in the question) at par on the 10th June, 1974 which issue was fully subscribed. The rate of interest on the said bonds was 6 per cent per annum and the maturity period is 12 years.

The Corporation proposes to issue 10 years cash-cum-conversion bonds of Rs. 10 crores during September, 1974 at 99 per cent carrying interest rate of six per cent per annum.

The proceeds of the bonds already issued in June, 1974 and proposed to be issued in September, 1974 are for the purpose of augmenting the resources of the Corporation for financing industry in general and not for financing any specific projects.

नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन के पासल कार्यालय
से तस्करी की वस्तुएं पकड़ा जाना

4133. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवायः क्या वित्त मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमा-गुल्क अधिकारियों ने अप्रैल, 1974 के अंतिम मात्ताह में नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन के पासल कार्यालय से टेलीविजन मेट, ट्रांजिस्टर, कृत्रिम कपड़ा और वहूत मात्रा में अन्य वस्तुएं पकड़ी थीं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० अरर० मन्नै) : (क) और (ब), विल्ली के मीम-गुन्डा निवारक कर्मचारियों ने 29 अग्रैल, 1974 को नई दिल्ली के रेलवे पार्मल कार्यालय में 19 पासल परडे जिन में टेली-विजन सेट, 4 टेपरिकाडर, डॉजिस्टर मांगलष्ट वस्त्र तथा पचारिता (करेमिश्प) रखे दुए थे। ये ममी वस्तुएँ विदेशी मल की थीं और इन का मूल्य लगभग 2-73 लाख रु० था। इस बीच ए.ए. राटी ने दो रामेलों पास दावा पेश किया है जिनमें पचारिता (करेमिश्प) रखे दुए थे। परन्तु यों भाव के बारे में अभी तक कोई दावा पेश नहीं किया गया है। मामले की धारा जान पड़ाने की जा रही है।

विकलांग व्यक्तियों की समस्याओं का अध्ययन करने हेतु विवेशों से ज्ञाये छात्र

4134. श्री महादोपक तिह शाक्य : क्षण वित्त मंत्री यह बाने की क्षमा देने का

(क) क्या विकलांग व्यक्तियों की समस्याओं मध्यमी धर्यक्षण इनके लिये कोलम्बों योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1972-73 में विवेशों में कुल लागू भारतीय ग्रामीण योग्य और

(ब) यदि तो तो नम्मवर्धी नहा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री पश्चवन्तराव चड्हाण) : (क) और (ब) 1972-73 में नेपाल के एक प्रशिक्षार्थी ने कोलम्बो योजना के अन्तर्गत यहीं ग्रामीण के शिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र में लगभग 10 महीनों के लिए प्रशिक्षण दिया गया था। उसे प्रशिक्षण के दौरान 300 रुपये का मासिल स्टाइपेंड 200 रुपये का आउटर्फिट भला, यात्रा भला और फुटकर खर्च ग्रामीण दिया गया था।

Local Persons Employed in Public Sector Undertakings in Korba (Madhya Pradesh)

4135. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANDHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued instructions that in Public undertakings only local persons should be employed against the posts carrying the salary of Rs. 500/- P.M. and below; and

(b) the number of local persons employed in the Public Undertakings in Korba (M.P.), category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESII) : (a) and (b). Government's policy is to give maximum opportunities to local people in the lower posts under the Central Government Enterprises. To ensure this, Government have issued instructions requiring the Public Enterprises to make recruitment to all posts carrying a salary of Rs. 500 and below only through the local Employment Exchange; other sources may be tapped only if the Employment Exchange issues a "Non-availability Certificate".

In the larger interests of national integration, however, information about the regional origin of employees in public sector corporations is not maintained.

India's first free Port

4136. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided that India's first free port be established in one of the Nicobar group of Islands, and

(b) if so, whether techno-economic feasibility of the proposal has been examined?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up a free port in the Nicobar Group of islands is under Government's consideration. A techno-economic feasibility study has been entrusted to the Trade Development Authority.

“हौलीडे होम्ज़”

4137. श्री मूर्तचन्द डागा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) “हौलीडे होम्ज़” किस किस स्थानों पर बनाये गये हैं दौर वर्ष 1972 तथा 1973 के दौरान, पृथक् पृथक् उन पर कितना प्रशासनिक तथा अन्य प्रकार का व्यय हुआ ; और

(ब) इस “हौलीडे होम्ज़” में नामांकित दोनों वाले व्यक्तियों का व्यापार क्या है और उनमें कौन ने उद्देश्य पूरे होने हैं और केन्द्रीय मरकार द्वारा इन “हौलीडे होम्ज़” का उपयोग करने वाले लोगों से प्रति मास बमूल किये जाने वाले विभिन्न जुलूकों का व्यापार क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) :

(क) और (ब) पर्यटन किन्हीं विद्याम नहीं (हौलीडे होम्ज़) का संधारण नहीं करता ।

तथापि, भारत पर्यटन विवाद निगम के 14 यात्री लाज हैं जोकि कोणाके मांची, माड़ कुजालिगर, भरतपुर, विर्ची, तंजीर वीजा पुर, कांचोपुरम्, वीधापाल, भवनेश्वर, मनाली, कुलू नथा मदुराई में रुक्ष्यत हैं। इसमें से प्रत्येक लाज पर लाभ व हानि तथा टैरिफ़ की अवधिक बूचना नना नना पट्टन पर रखे गये अनुवन्ध “क” में दी गयी है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देविदे मंदिरा एवा-टी०--८३६२/७४] ।

Expenditure on foreign tours of Ministers and office establishments of Ministries

4138. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether expenditure for office establishment of each Ministry has increased;

(b) if so, the comparative facts thereabout for last three financial years and upto the 30th June, 1974;

(c) comparative facts of expenditure incurred by each Minister on tours abroad during the last three financial years and upto the 30th June, 1974; and

(d) the steps taken for curtailing such expenditures on the Ministers and establishment of different Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R GANESH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the House.

भारत द्वारा सोवियत संघ में समक्ष रखा गया ‘कनवर्जनडॉल्स’ विषयक प्रस्ताव

4139. श्री जगन्नथराव जोशी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पारम्परिक व्यापार सरवर्नन तथा विभिन्न शोधोगिक श्रेष्ठों में महाप्रोग के उद्देश्य से भारत ने सोवियत संघ के समक्ष एक “कनवर्जनडॉल्स” विषयक प्रस्ताव रखा है ;

(ब) प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं, अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा इस मन्त्रालय में भूतकालिक अनुभव क्या है ?

(ग) इस प्रस्ताव पर सोवियत संघ की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बाणिक्य भंगालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए. सी. जार्ज) (क) से (ग). सोवियत संघ द्वारा भारत को कपास की सप्लाई तथा भारत द्वारा सोवियत संघ की मूत्रों वस्त्रों की सप्लाई के लिये सोवियत संघ से एक प्रस्थापना की गई है। इम प्रस्थापना के प्रति उनकी प्रतिक्रिया की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

“कन्वर्जन डील्स” के लिये विगत में यो गई बहुत सी प्रस्थापनाओं में से केवल एक सौदा कार्यान्वयन द्वारा, अर्थात् सोवियत संघ द्वारा भारत को रूई की सप्लाई तथा भारत द्वारा सोवियत संघ को मूत्री वस्त्रों की सप्लाई करना। मूत्री वस्त्र नियांत सबप्रेन परिवहन किये गये एवं बंगाल के अनुभार मोत्रियत संघ द्वारा भारत को 20,000 टन कपास सप्लाई की गई। वदले में भारत द्वारा मोत्रियत संघ को 1220 लाख मीट्रर मूत्री वस्त्र तथा 50 लाख तोनिए नियांत किये गये। अपनी तरह का यह पहला सौदा होने की बजाए में इसमें कुछ प्रारम्भिक दिक्षिणाइया आर्या तथा नोवियन संघ को मूर्ति वस्त्रों वो मानाई में कुछ बिलब्ब हुआ। ऐसी अटिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये अब प्रयास लिये जा रहे हैं ताकि प्रस्तावित नई कन्वर्जन डील का आधार मजबूत हो और दोनों दल में मानादगा सुचारू रूप में हो सके।

Export of Mango Pulp and Mango Juice by Coca-Cola Export Corporation

4140. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coca-cola Export Corporation is being allowed to export mango pulps and mango juice which it proposes to manufacture in Gujarat State;

(b) whether against these exports, they will be given export entitlement for manufacture of coca-cola and Fanta concentrates; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a). Messrs Coca Cola Export Corporation have submitted an application to the Ministry of Agriculture for grant of a Fruit Products Order licence for the manufacture of mango pulp exclusively for export at Bulsar in Gujarat State. Their application is under consideration.

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

European Common Market Aid for Poor Countries

4140. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Germany has blocked the European Common Market aid for the poorest countries hit by oil price hikes;

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

(c) how it will affect India and what is the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). No. Sir. The European Economic Community of which the Federal Republic of Germany is a Member, has announced its commitment to participate in the U.N. Emergency Operation to provide timely relief to the developing countries, most seriously affected by the recent oil price hike and has offered this assistance subject to the following conditions:

(i) That E.E.C.'s contribution will be one-sixth of the global total subject to a ceiling of \$500 million.

(ii) That half of the global total will be contributed by the Oil Producing and Exporting countries; and

(iii) The EEC will be represented in the UN discussions in the modalities for disbursement

(c) Does not arise

Repayment of Amount by Pensioners belonging to Former Secretary of State Services

4142 SHRI D P JADEJA
SHRI ARVIND M PATEL

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether nine pensioners belonging to the former Secretary of State Services are faced with the probability of having to repay about Rs 3,08,200 to the Government of India consequent on the retrospective operation of the Former Secretary of State Service Officers (Condition of Service) Act, 1972,

(b) whether such a situation was not contemplated when the statute was enacted and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) and (b) Nine pensioners one of whom has since expired

were entitled, before the Act came into force, to draw their pensions in India in rupees by converting their sterling pensions into rupees at a protected rate of 1s 4d to a rupee. As a result of the provisions of the Act, they have incurred a liability to refund about Rs 3,08,200 to Government. When the Act was enacted the particulars about these individual officers were not specifically brought to Government's notice.

(c) The question is under the consideration of the Government.

Steps to Check Inflation

4143 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) what has been the extent of printing of new currency notes during the last three years and to what extent it has helped growth of inflation, and

(b) whether it is proposed to stop printing of new currency notes for some time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) The figures in respect of printing of new currency notes during the last three years are as follows

Denomination	Notes printed during the year		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 (in million pieces)
Re 1 -	.	1820.00	2457.30
Rs 2 -	.	300.00	331.00
Rs 5/-	.	900.00	590.00
Rs 10	.	1000.00	785.00
Rs 20/-	.	8.00	337.00
Rs. 100/-	.	120.00	119.00
			121.00

New notes are printed both to replace soiled notes and meet the needs of additional money supply. A complex phenomenon such as inflation cannot be explained simply in terms of creation of new money. Government are, however, conscious of the fact that for unavoidable reasons the growth of money supply in the last three years was unduly large.

(b) While there is no proposal to stop printing of new currency notes, Government are making every effort to prevent an excessive increase in money supply.

Benefit to pension holders as a result of rise in prices and fall in value of rupee

4144. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to abnormal price-rise and fall in real value of money, value of pension being given to the retired Central Government Employees has eroded considerably;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to extend any special benefit to the pension holders;

(c) whether Government have received a number of memoranda during the present year from the pension holders; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the nature and extent of benefits proposed for the benefit of pension holders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). In order to compensate the Central Government pensioners for the price rise, orders have already been issued regarding the grant of relief at the rate of 5 per cent of their pension subject to a minimum of Rs. 5/- per month and a maximum of Rs. 25/- per month for every 16 point rise in the 12 monthly average of the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index (1960-

100) in the case of those who retired from service prior to 1-1-73 as also those who retired on or after 1-1-73. Orders for payment of three instalments under this Scheme have already been issued. Separately orders regarding the grant of ad-hoc relief to the Central Government employees who retired from service prior to 1-1-73 have also been issued.

Overtime to employees of Government of India Mints

4145. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the three Government of India Mints (Hyderabad, Bombay and Calcutta) are not getting overtime after their normal duty hours (37½ hours to 48 hours) since 1st June, 1961 even after the judgement of Andhra Pradesh High Court;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Minister of State for Revenue and Expenditure assured the Silver Refinery Workmen's Union and Calcutta Mint employees about having joint consultations of the Labour Law and Finance Ministries and making payments uniformly to all employees of the three Mints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The prescribed weekly working hours of the India Government Mints are 37 1/2 hours only. For work between 37 1/2 hours and 48 hours a week, both the industrial and non-industrial employees of the three Mints are paid overtime allowance at single hourly rate of wages. From 1-1-1969, the employees of the Mints are being paid this single time rate calculated on pay and all allowances excluding House Rent Allowance. Prior to 1-1-1969, the single time rate was paid on the basis of pay only. The question of inclusion of allowances with pay for calculation of single time rate

prior to 1-1-1968 has been raised. A case in the Division Bench of the Andhra Pradesh High Court is pending on this issue. However, for work beyond 48 hours a week, practically all industrial and non-industrial employees of the three Mints have been paid at double the time rate calculated on the basis of pay and all allowances including House Rent Allowance with effect from 1-6-1961.

(c) The Silver Refinery Workmen's Union and Calcutta Mint Employees Union were informed that the decision of the Andhra Pradesh High Court will be kept in view and the matter would then be referred to Ministry of Law and Ministry of Labour for advice. The matter is under consideration.

Committees in Ministry of Finance

4146 SHRI S M SIDDAYYA
 Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) how many Committees formed in his Ministry were functioning from 1st January, 1971 till 1st August, 1974;

(b) the Chairman and members of each Committee and the date of its formation, and

(c) whether the Committees have submitted their reports and whether they will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH): (a) to (c) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-8363/74]

—
 12 hrs.

RE MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

श्री भगुलिमये (वांसा) अध्यक्ष
 महोदय, मैंने एक विशेषाधिकार का मामला दिया है। मुझे आप एक मिनट मेहरबानी

कर के अपनी बात कहने दीजिए। इस राजधानी में समर्लप आए हुए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप जग ठहराए।
 एक एडजन्मेट मोक्षन बाजपेयी जी ने दिया है। उन का पहले हों जाने देंजिए।

बाजपेयी जा, यह आप ने मोक्षन दिया है एडजनमैट का

1 Government's failure ... police repression . beating of pressmen by the policemen in front of the residence of the Adviser to the Governor.

2 Assault of the press photographer in Surat by the smugglers in the presence of policemen

3 Arrest of cloth merchant in Ahmedabad on framed charges for teasing the daughter of the police officer.

उम नग्न स यह है। मैं आप से कह एडजन्मेट ना यह बनता नहीं है यह मिनिट्सिंगी आफ फैब्रिक श्री नारंग कोमें आफ ना गैड आडंग की बात है। यहां नव यह पहला है—वैटिग आप दि प्रेम मैन उम के बारे में आप चाहे तो मैं हम मिनिट्सिंग वा रह सकता हूँ कि उम के ऊपर एक स्टेटमेट है।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर):
 अध्यक्ष महादय अगर आप एक मिनट मुझे दे तो मैं निवेदन .. फिर ब्राह्मन में इन दिन गर्दूर्पात शामन है बन्द सरकार कामन और व्यवस्था के लिये भी जिम्मेदार है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यह मामला प्रेम की स्वाधीनता में सर्वाधिक है मग्नार प्रेम कामिल का जब बिल आता है तो प्रेम की स्वाधीनता के बारे में बहुत लम्बी चोड़ी बाते करनी है, लेकिन प्रेम बानो की बहा पिटाई हो रही है उन के ऊपर झूठे मुकदमे चलाये जा रहे हैं। इस मामले को बहा उठाने की आप इजाजत नहीं देंगे तो बाक कैसे बनेगी?

Motion

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इस को देखा। इस वारे को मैं कैसे इकट्ठा करूँ? एक में उन की समग्रता ने पिटाई की, इस का मामला है, दूसरे में पुलिस आफिसर की लड़की का मामला है। ये सब इकट्ठा कैसे हो सकता है? तो यह तो बनता नहीं है। लेकिन वह वीटिंग आफ दि प्रैस मैंने जो है उस के लिए मैं होम मिनिस्टर से कहूँगा कि उस के ऊपर एक एक स्टेटमेंट वह दें।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मैं अपने आप को पहली घटना तक ही मैं मित रख रहा हूँ।

8-9 अगस्त की रात को अहमदाबाद में टाइम्स आफ इंडिया के एक संवादाता को पुलिस ने झूठे मुकदमे में फंसा दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे बताइये कि पुलिस की फेलोर कहा है जब पुलिस वाले की लड़की को छेड़ने का मामला है।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : वह छोड़ दीजिये। मैं पहले मामले को ले रहा हूँ।

8 तारीख को क्या हुआ यह बड़ी गंभीर बात है। टाइम्स आफ इंडिया के एक कॉरिस्पोर्डेंट हैं जो नव निर्माण समिति के आन्दोलनों के दिनों में पुसिल के खिलाफ लिखते थे जिन्होंने बम्बई के अखबारों में भी पुलिस की व्यवस्था के खिलाफ लेख लिखे। पुलिस वाले उन से नाराज़ थे और उन को झूठे मुकदमे में फंसा दिया। उस में भी एक लड़की को बीच में लाने की कोशिश की गई। जब प्रैस वाले दूसरे थाने में गए कि हम दूसरी रिपोर्ट लिखाएंगे तो पुलिस अफसर ने रिपोर्ट लिखने से इंकार कर दिया। उसी रात के 3 बजे वे गर्वनर के एडवाइजर के घर पर गये और एडवाइजर से मिलने की मांग की। मूलाकात नहीं हुई। एडवाइजर के संकेटरी भी नहीं मिले और पुलिस ने वहां 25 प्रैस वालों को पीटा। जन्मभूमि के जो संवादाता हैं श्री रवीन्द्र भट्ट उन को बहुत चोटें आईं और वे अस्पताल में भर्ती हुये। अब गुजरात के अखबार वाले यह मांग कर रहे हैं कि सारे मामले की एक अदालती जांच होनी

चाहिये। लेकिन अदालतों जांच की इजाजत नहीं दी गई और पुलिस वाले बदले निकाल रहे हैं गिन-गिन कर प्रैस वालों से। यह मामला सदन में भी कई बार उठाया जा चुका है लेकिन गृह मंत्री ने कोई व्याप नहीं दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस मामले में होम मिनिस्टर से कहूँगा कि एक व्याप दें।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : मैं इस पक्ष में हूँ कि केवल वक्तव्य इस संबंध में सदन के सानने आना चाहिये।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र (वेगुसराय) : हम लोगों को भी उस में कुछ कहना होगा तब? . . . (व्यवधान)

12.06 hrs.

RE. PRESENCE OF SMUGGLERS IN DELHI

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री मधु लिम्ये, आप का तो प्रिविलेज नहीं बनता है।

श्री मधु लिम्ये (वांका) : आप मुझे अर्ज करने दीजिए। आप को अगर स्वीकार न हो तो वह बात अलग है। मैं कभी आप से असहमति व्यक्त नहीं करता हूँ।

मुझे जानकारी मिली है कि श्री गणेश के पत्र द्वारा स्मग्लरों के नाम लेने के बाद—सरकार के द्वारा, हम लोग लेते तो बात दूसरी थी—ये स्मग्लर या तो भाग गए या कुछ यहां पर आए हैं। मैं बहुत गंभीर बात कह रहा हूँ। वे मिनिस्टरों से मिल रहे हैं, अधिकारियों से मिल रहे हैं, मैम्बर्स आफ पार्लियामेंट को अप्रोच कर रहे हैं। . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : ये मेंवरों के नाम बताएं कि किन किन मेम्बरों से मिल रहे हैं? इस तरह की बात नहीं आनी चाहिए। सारे सदस्यों को ये इस तरह से बदनाम नहीं कर सकते . . . (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे पूछ रहे हैं कि किस किस से मिले हैं, वह आप बता दीजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस बवत नाम लेना मुनासिव नहीं होगा... (व्यवधान) ... मैं केवल अध्यक्ष महोदय से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि राजधानी में स्मग्लर आये हैं। जिन के नाम लिये गये हैं। यह आज अखबारों में भी प्रकट हुआ है... (व्यवधान) ... मेरे पास आने की उन की हिम्मत है? आप बेकार की बात कर रहे हैं। मैं यह कह रहा था कि अखबारों में खबर आई है कि स्मग्लर राजधानी में आये हैं: सरकार की बदनामी इस में है, पार्लियार्मेंट की बदनामी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को पता होगा कि मिनिस्टर तो नहीं ले रहे थे, आप लोगों ने उन को भजबूर किया कि नाम बताएं।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मेरे मित्र मधु दण्डवते ने डिर्टस्पीकर के मार्फत इस सदन का ध्यान इस तरफ खींचा था। अखबारों में खबर आई है कि सरकार ने कबूल किया है कि स्मग्लर आये हुये हैं। और रात दिन हवाई अड्डे पर वे पहरा दे रहे हैं मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी पैसे की यह बरवादी है। वे स्मग्लर हैं तो उन को तत्काल गिरफ्तार करना चाहिये और उन को यहां अटाचार फैलाने का मौका नहीं देना चाहिये यह मैं कह रहा हूँ मैं किसी मेम्बर के खिलाफ इस बवत आरोप नहीं कर रहा हूँ मैं यह बात कह रहा हूँ कि स्मग्लरों को धूसखारी, अटाचार और इश्वतखारी फैलाने का मौका नहीं देना चाहिये।

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

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : श्री मधु लिमये। की सोस आप इनकार्मेंशन क्या है?

श्री मधु लिमये : सरकार है। कांग्रेस के मिनिस्टरों ने मुझको यह कहा मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता। (....व्यवधान)

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kan-gra): Why does he not give the names?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I can give the names to the Speaker, not to you.

मैं एक बात कह कर खत्म कर दूँगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से केवल एक विनती करना चाहता हूँ आप इसके बारे में गूहमंत्री और वित्तमंत्री से बवतव्य दिलवायें और इनको तत्काल गिरफ्तार करवायें।

श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र (गुरदासपुर) : जनावर मेरा भी एक प्रिवलेज का मोशन है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास नहीं आया।

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: I had given the notice yesterday to the Secretary-General. This is about the misconduct of a member of the House who wastes the time of the House daily—Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. This may be referred to the Privileges Committee.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (जाजापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल जब मैं घर गया तो मालूम हुआ कि हाजी मस्तान का फौन आया है बाद में मालूम हुआ कि वह हाजी मनीर का था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाजी मस्तान का नाम पहली बार नहीं आया है, मिनिस्टर के नाम लेने से पहले भी कई दफा नाम आ चुका है। आप हाजी मस्तान का टेलीफोन क्यों सुनते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि आप का टेलीफोन टैप होता है आप प्राइम मिनिस्टर का करते हैं। और कहते हैं कि हमने उन को हाजी मस्तान को टेलीफोन करते सुना है, यह शिकायत आप करते हैं। और करते खुद उल्टा हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय इस देश का मर्यादा है यहां है जिन को सरकार स्मग्लर कह कर उन का नाम लेना है, वे राजधानी में घूम रहे हैं।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : घूम रहे हैं तो जरूर पकड़वाइये, इस काम में मदद कीजिये।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मैं भी तो यही कह रहा हूँ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि ऐसे लोगों को जरूर पकड़ें। आप इसमें मदद कीजियें।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मरकार पकड़े। मैं कोई पुलिस आफिसर नहीं हूँ।

SHRI K. LAKAPPA (Tumkur): I have a submission to make. I have given notice of a call-attention motion regarding Krishna water dispute. That may please be admitted, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. It cannot come up again. This is not a recommendation to be made in the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have received a telegram from Mr. Uppal Dutt about the deliberate interference by the Youth Congress.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: A statement is coming on that.

Papers to be laid on the table.

12.14 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

"EXPORT OF STEEL WIRE ROPES

(QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION)
RULES, 1974]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): On behalf of Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Export of Steel Wire Ropes (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions), published in

Notification No. S. O. 1990 in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 1974 under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8346/74].

[REPORTS OF MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES COMMISSION].

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Reports (Hindi versions) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission under section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969:—

- (1) Report under section 21 (3) (b) of the said Act in case of M/s Dunlop India Limited, and other Order dated 8-1-1973 of the Central Government thereon, together with a copy of letter dated 9-5-1973 from the Ministry of Law, Justice & Company Affairs to M/s Dunlop India Limited, Calcutta.
- (2) Report under section 21(3) (b) of the said Act in the case of M/s Automobile Products of India Limited and M/s Baja Auto Limited, and the Order dated 30-11-1972 of the Central Government thereon together with corrigendum dated 1-1-1973.
- (3) Report under section 21(3) (b) of the said Act in the case of M/s Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited Bombay and the Order dated 31-7-1973 of the Central Government thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8347/74]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Yesterday I received a telegram from Shri Utpal Dutt a well-known play-wright and dramatist about the deliberate interference by the Youth Congress and the Chhatra Parishad people....

MR. SPEAKER: It is not about that. I am on item No. 3.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I see. But may I complete, having started?

MR. SPEAKER.: No please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): May I hand over this telegram to you?

MR. SPEAKER: No please. You cannot suddenly get up and give a telegram. It is not going to be taken.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is about the reports of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission. The report is of 8th January, 1973 and the letter of the Ministry is dated 9th May, 1973. The other report is dated 30th November, 1972 and the third is of July, 1973. There has been a delay of more than two years in some cases and no explanation has been given for the delay. You have been kind enough to direct that they must give the reasons for the delay. They have not mentioned why they could not come to the House earlier.

श्री भूषु लिम्पे (वाका) अध्यक्ष मंडादय.
आपने बहु दशा निर्दासनमें नम किए हैं ?
लेकिन इन पर कोई अमर नहीं होता है।
आपने पिछरा दशा निर्दासन दिया था कि
इसको बरदाइन नहीं बिया जायेगा, फिर
वहीं बरदाइन वर्त रहे हैं

MR. SPEAKER: Will the Minister tell me why there was delay?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I would not like to hazard an opinion offhand. I have to look into it. All that I can say is that the Government has to take a decision in the matter after which they lay it.

MR. SPEAKER: You will have to tell me about it.

[Government Resolution re-decisions on Report, of Tariff Commission on Aluminium Industry, Textile Committee (second Amendment Rules, 1973 and Notifications under Essential Commodities Act, 1955, and Annual Report of Jute Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta for 1972-73.]
SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Government Resolution (Hindi and English versions) No 10(1)-Tar/74 dated the 22nd August, 1974 notifying Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Report (1974) of the Tariff Commission on the Review of the Progress of the Aluminium Industry, under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 [Placed in the Library See No LT-8348/74].

(2) (i) A copy of the Textiles Committee (Second Amendment Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions published in Notification No G S R. 244 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd March, 1974, under sub-section 3 of section 22 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification [Placed in Library See No. LT-8349/74]

(3) (i) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(a) S.O. 205 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 1974, making

[A. C. George]

certain amendment to Notification No. S.R.O. 1317 dated the 9th June, 1956.

(b) S.O. 206 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th January, 1974 making certain amendment to Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification No. 3(1)/63/CONTROL dated the 21st June, 1963.

(ii) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8350/74].

(4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jute Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act 1956 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8351/74].

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I have given a notice with regard to item 4(4). This is the annual report of the Jute Corporation of India for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts. To-day we are on the 30th August 1974 and this important body which has been set up is functioning under the cover of secrecy. Nobody knows what is really happening and what is their function. There have been criticisms about its functioning. Even the Chief Minister of West Bengal criticised about the functioning of the Jute Corporation, but the Parliament has not been told what is being done. No reason is put forward for the delay.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When did the Auditor-General receive their accounts?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member should not get up without my permission any time he wants to.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am assisting you.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not in need of your assistance.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I will go into the papers, look into the background, verify the facts and then submit to you.

12.19 hrs

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 27th August, 1974, agreed without any amendment to the Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Bill, 1974, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st August, 1974."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th August, 1974, passed, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution of India, without

any amendment, the Constitution (Thirty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1974, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th August, 1974."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedures and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 1974, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th August, 1974."

PAYMENT OF BONUS (AMENDMENT) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

**RULES COMMITTEE
MINUTES**

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the sitting of the Rules Committee held on the 21st August, 1974

12.21 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Alleged hand-cuffing of Shri Ishwar Chaudhury, M.P., by Bihar Police

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): On August 6, 1974, a reference was made in the House to a news-report published in the 'Nav Bharat Times' about the alleged handcuffing of Shri Ishwar Chaudhury, M.P., when he was taken to a court at Patna on August 5, 1974.

The matter was again raised in the House on August 14, 1974. The facts, as reported by the State Government, are as follows.

Shri Chaudhury, along with 63 other satyagrahis, was arrested near the Bihar Legislative Assembly on June 10, 1974 for picketing and violation of prohibitory orders and they were remanded to custody in Phulwarisharif jail, Patna. A case was registered in this connection under sections 143, 188 and 341 I.P.C. and section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1932.

On June 17, 1974, the satyagrahis in prison started a relay fast proclaiming their objective of eradicating corruption inside and outside the jail.

Shri Chaudhury gave a petition to the jail authorities pointing out that some prisoners had threatened a clash with the "satyagrahis". According to the jail authorities, the other prisoners were angry with the satyagrahis because they were sitting on fast near the gate and had allegedly used undignified language towards some visitors to these prisoners. On July 2, 1974, there was a scuffle in the jail between two satyagrahis over some issue and this developed into a bigger clash involving other prisoners and also the jail staff. One of the satyagrahis by name Ashwini Kumar Chaubey received a burn injury, besides abrasions. A case under sections 147/307/323, IPC has been registered against the Jailer and some warders in this connection on a statement made by Shri Chaubey and is under investigation. Departmental action is also being taken against the concerned jail staff allegedly involved in the incident.

Shri Chaudhury had reported to the Inspector General of Prisons that two to three hours before the above incident the Assistant Jailer had given him some blows in his stomach. This allegation is being enquired into. Shri Chaudhury had also told the

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

Inspector General of Prisons that at the time of the alleged assault by the warders he had gone inside his own ward and that he had not received any injury in the incident.

On August 5, 1974, when the prisoners were taken out from the jail to go to the court Shri Ishwar Chaudhury, along with other satyagrahis was hand-cuffed by the escorting party. This mistake occurred since the escorting party did not know the identity of Shri Chaudhury as an MP. This mistake was detected at the jail gate itself and the escorting party was asked by the officiating Jailer to immediately remove the handcuffs from Shri Chaudhury. Shri Chaudhury, however, insisted on remaining in handcuffs on the ground that the other satyagrahis were also in handcuffs.

The State Government have further reported that Shri Ishwar Chaudhury was discharged and released from custody on August 8, 1974.

On February 21, 1968, the Government of India had issued detailed instructions to all State Governments regarding matters connected with service of summons on, and arrest of, Members of Parliament. These instructions, *inter alia*, referred to the general rule that prisoners should not be handcuffed as a matter of routine and that the use of handcuffs should be restricted to cases where there are reasonable grounds to believe that the prisoner may use violence or attempt to escape or where there are other similar reasons. It was stressed that this rule should be particularly observed in the case of Members of Parliament. These instructions were again referred to in another circular letter sent to all State Governments on February 4, 1974. It is most unfortunate that a mistake had occurred in the compliance of instructions in this case. The attention of all State Governments has once again been drawn to all the standing instructions

issued in this regard and they have been advised strictly to avoid such mistakes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is nothing but repression by the police force. I have written to you about this. I now want to make a submission because this statement is full of concoction and untruth. (Interruptions) I have written to you.

श्री ज्योतिर्मोय बोसु (ग्रानियर)
मर्वी जी ने जो ऐसा कहा है उसमें दो बातें गाफ़ हैं। मर्वी जी ने एक तो इस बात की गुप्ति कर दी है कि श्री ईश्वर नांदी का हथकड़ी लगाई गई। उन्होंने दूसरी बात यह भी मानी है कि भारत सरकार ने इस जरूर का मैट्रिक भेजा था फिर इस प्रतार के रुटिंग मामला में हथकड़ी ही लगानी चाहिए। फिर एड एंड एक्टवर का किताब में इन नकलियतों का हवाला दिया है फिरांवा एवं दूसरे द्वारा को दायरा था। लेकिन अब मर्वी भगवान् राहते हैं कि श्री ईश्वर नांदी का हथकड़ी इसीलिये लगाई गई फिर जेल आधारी जानकारी हो ये कि यह प्र० पी० है। क्या आप चाहते हैं। हम इस बात पर विचार करते? इथकड़ी लगाने की घटना के पीछे मामले भी ईश्वर नांदी का लकार ही चुके हैं। वह दस्तक जनरल को जिमियत में ले चुके हैं और मर्वी जेल वाले जानते थे कि यह पर्सियामेट के मध्यर है। इसलिये जानवल वा ईथकड़ी लगाई गई है उन्हें बेउचित बारंगें के लिये लगाई गई है। मर्वी मर्ली, जारी हो। मार्ग है उन्होंने यह भी ही बताया फिर वा कौन कर रहा है। (अवधारणा)

श्री इमरेंद्र मामले हैं। एन नो श्री ईश्वर चौधरी वा व्यक्तिगत रूप में मामला है जिसमें हथकड़ी लगाने वा एक बड़ा भवाल है। दूसरे जो गत्याप्रहृ परते हैं उनको हथकड़ी क्यों लगानी चाहिये (डप्पबृहत)

श्री इंद्रकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) -
महोदय, इसमें कोई राजनीति का

प्रश्न नहीं है, इसमें सत्सदस्यों की भर्यादा का प्रश्न है। जिस अधिकारी ने यह कार्य किया है उसके खिलाफ तुरन्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, उसको मस्तेण करना चाहिए। यह केवल ईश्वर और उसके सामने नहीं है, आज एक मस्तमदस्य के माथ यह घटना हुई है और कल दूसरे मस्तमदस्यों के माथ भी यही हो सकता है। (व्यवहान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, आप ईश्वर और उसके सामने का प्रिविलेज बर्मटी के पास भज दीजिए। उसमें बड़ा मवान हथकर्णी लगाने वा है। उसमें एक आम नार्गिरक या सवाल है अगर वह भागता नहीं है तिना पर उतार नहीं है तो आम नार्गिरक का हथा डाँ लगा दर क्या बड़जून किया जाना चाहिए? मन्याय ही वा क्या हथकर्णी लगाने चाहिए? और फिर समन्वय आर स्टट अमस्वली के मेस्टर्स के माथ क्या ब्यवहा द्वारा नहीं है? जो मरुन्तर था उसका पालन नहीं हो रहा है। आप मर्दां महादेव म भविए व मरुन्तर की बाता ट्रिप पर रहे आर आप इस मार मामल का प्रिकान्त कमटा को सौंप दें जो उस बात पर विचार कर कि मर्कला की जारीन्वान तिम तरह स का जानी चाहा थार यह जो घटनाएं हो रही है उनको भराहार तिम तरह से नजर स्वाज कर रही है। यह दोनों चर्जे अलग कर देनी चाहिए।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. So, I want to make a submission. This incident took place on 2nd July, 1974. To-day is 30th August, 1974. I had already written no less than three letters to you asking for the statement of the Home Minister

MR. SPEAKER Everyday you are writing letters

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I say, first of all, that this is a concocted statement. On page 1 of the statement, he says:

'On July 2, 1974, there was a scuffle in the jail between two satyagrahis over some issue and this developed into a bigger clash involving' How can this clash be developed into a bigger clash, we do not know.

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you to please sit down?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Whenever I speak, you get irritated.

MR. SPEAKER: You are very aggressive I have been tolerating it. I will not tolerate it in future. You speak whatever you like but do not address me like that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Sir, if you look into the records it is a matter which I had first raised on August 5. Since that day I have written four letters to expedite the matter and the Home Minister had been sitting over it. I wrote again today. I am very seriously concerned about it. Sir, if you look at the statement you will find it stated that 'a bigger clash took place as a result of which one of the satyagrahis by name Ashwini Kumar Chaudhury received a burn injury'

Sir, when a clash takes place how can a man get burn injury I want the Home Minister to clarify it. Secondly how is it that the Assistant Jailor had given him some blows in his stomach?

MR. SPEAKER You are going into the merits of the statement

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. The Home Ministry is trying to hookwink the issue. The Assistant Jailor gave him blows without also knowing that Mr. Chaudhury was an MP. He also handcuffed him without knowing that he was an MP. I want a categorical assurance and information as to whether the persons involved in this have been suspended or not. They should be suspended at once and a probe made

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, this is a matter which is really very serious and let us not now waste time on angry exchanges and sidetrack the issue as Mr. Jyotirnoy Bosu is trying to do. We are all agreed on this side that this is a matter fit for being referred to the Privileges Committee and we support whole-heartedly that this matter be referred to the Privileges Committee without further delay.

MR. SPEAKER: If both sides want it then, I think, there is consensus in the House. With the consensus of the House it should be referred to the Privileges Committee.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I entirely agree that this is a very grave matter in which there should be no party consideration.

This may be referred to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sending it to the Privileges Committee. It is already over. It is already decided.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I am making a submission, namely, as Mr. Vajpayee has said very rightly, not only our Members of Parliament have been hand-cuffed. Only the other day, I brought up before the House the case of the editor of a weekly called Desha Brati produced before the court hand-cuffed and some Andhra journalists produced before the court hand-cuffed. The Government has got circulated an order that normally, unless there are some very special circumstances, persons should not be hand-cuffed. This is a matter which has agitated everybody and he suggested that some ways and means should be found to put pressure on the Government to stop this practice. I hope you would give some indication of the mind of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: As far as Members of Parliament are concerned, I have given my indication on the very

first day. I gave my views on that. I very much hope that the Privileges Committee will take all aspects of this question into consideration.

I will be conveying your views to the Home Minister. My personal view is, those days have gone when handcuffs were used. About Members of Parliament, the position is very clear. You will examine this in all aspects, not only in regard to this particular case, so as also to lay down certain procedures for future guidance. As far as others are concerned, it is very much hoped that the views that are conveyed by you will be considered and some decision taken so that all respectable citizens who are voluntary satyagrahis or who occupy good positions in public life or who are good journalists, jurists, doctors, writers or educationists are treated well.

Don't introduce your own meaning to it. I have given a broad outline. They will consider it. I will convey it to the Home Minister.

—
12.38 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 2nd September, 1974, will consist of:—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from the Order Paper of Saturday, the 31st August, 1974.
- (2) Consideration and passing of the Interest Tax Bill, 1974.
- (3) Discussion on the Resolution seeking continuance of President's Rule in Gujarat.
- (4) Consideration and passing of the Untouchability (Offen-

ces) Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, 1972, as reported by the Joint Committee.

(5) Consideration of motions for reference of the following Bills to Select Committees:—

(a) The Delhi Sales Tax Bill, 1973.

(b) The Customs Tariff Bill, 1974.

Sir, with your permission, I would also like to announce that Government propose to introduce the Constitution (Thirty Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1974 on Monday, the 2nd September and to place it before the House for consideration and passing on Tuesday, the 3rd of September, 1974.

MR. SPEAKER Can hon Members not have the patience to wait? Let them please sit down. Every time, I am inviting their attention to this and still they are doing the same thing again and again I have their names here before me I shall follow the same practice as before. So, why should they get up like this? This practice of sending names is, I think, on the increase again That will be discussed in the Committee There are again more Members sending chits.

Now, Mr. Sathe He may confine himself to one item and one minute

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola). This item relates to the fact that the Secretary, Department of Labour and Employment of the Tamil Nadu Government has issued a circular, ref. 24537 dated 5th August, 1974, to all companies asking that 80 per cent of all jobs be reserved for local persons. The salient points of the circular are that there are two categories of locals and non-locals The former are defined as persons who are resident in the State for over 15 years; in a separate column, the mother-tongue of the locals, whether

Tamil or not, has to be stated, and it is required that 80 per cent of jobs should be given to those whose mother-tongue is Tamil.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): The Shiva Sena had done the same things in Maharashtra.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We had unequivocally condemned it when it was done by the Shiva Sena in Maharashtra. Now, it is Tamil Nadu. A break-up of locals in each category like managerial, supervisory, technical, clerical, labour etc. is required and in every category, 80 per cent is to be given for the locals speaking Tamil; further, it says that employment should be done in such a manner that the required percentage is reached quickly Then, it says that the personnel officers should be of locals Whenever any application is made to the State Government for starting a new establishment or for expansion, power, raw material etc. the statement should accompany these requirements I want to bring this to the notice of the House. This is a very serious matter. Are we going towards integration? In Tamil Nadu there are employees from Kerala and from neighbouring States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and from all other parts of the country. This policy, if it is followed by the Tamil Nadu Government will lead to a feelings of disunity and disintegration, and therefore, this item should be included for discussion next week.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayamkili). All the States Governments feel in the same way. So, we must have a discussion of this matter

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has already announced that next week the proclamation regarding the continuance of President's rule in Gujarat would be taken up for discussion. Therefore, I submit that before that, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs should at least

[P. G. Mavalankar]

make a statement in the House about the violence and mob fury that has been taking place in my home city of Ahmedabad during the last three days. The police are behaving in a very strange and excessive manner, and ordinary citizens and merchants without any fault are being harassed wrongly arrested.

Now, I would suggest one important matter. The Ministry of Education has, it seems, issued an obnoxious circular saying that any scholar from any country in the world if he wants to visit India, or even an Indian resident who is staying abroad, if he is to be invited to India for taking part in seminars or talks, lectures, discussions etc must have a clearance from Government, and then only he can come. I think that this is highly objectionable, obnoxious and undemocratic. It is an insult to the academic world. I want the hon. Minister of Education to withdraw this circular or order, forthwith and make a statement before this House that he has done so. Government have no right to stop any reputed scholar from coming to this country, because ours is an open democratic free society. If there are going to be objections on political grounds, rather than academic grounds, it is a serious affront and assault on academic freedom, and I am quite sure that the intellectuals and professors and others in this country will not tolerate such kind of Governmental intervention and interference. Therefore I want that this matter should be discussed on a statement by the Minister of Education that the order has been withdrawn.

श्री जनेश्वर विद्य (इलाहाबाद) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस मंगल रात्रि आवासी हफ्ता होगा और जिस तरह से प्रेरे देश में विद्यार्थियों और नौजवानों के सम्मेलन हो रहे हैं और उन के निर्णय हो रहे हैं कि मरकार के आठवां वर्ष, महाराष्ट्र और देशभारी के खिलाफ़

जबदस्त आव्योगन करेंगे, लखनऊ में और देश के कई हिस्तों में यह हो रहा है, तो हम को लगता है कि अगले मेशन तक एक बहुत बड़ा तूफान देश में खड़ा हो जाएगा। इमलिए मैं संसद कार्य मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूँगा कि वे गृह मंत्री जी से इस मामले पर एक वकालत्य दिनावे क्योंकि स्थिति बाहरी में बहुत नाजुक हो गई है और अगले मप्ताह दो, ढाई घण्टे इस पर वहम के लिए रखें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी कल प्रजाव जाने वाली है और वह पर विरोधी पथ के नेताओं को गिरावर दिया जा रहा है और मात्र कालेज बन्द है। इस पर भी वकालत्य दिनावे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप प्रजाव की सरकार के मंत्री जी, वह तो स्टेट मंटर है।

श्री हुमचंद्र कछवाय (मुरेना) अग्राम महाद्वय प्रदल रात्रि दिनों में इस मदन में शेंडपुर तालुक पांडे शेंडपुर द्वारा यमिनी की गिरावट पर काई नर्तकी नहीं हुई है। वह गिरावट आ गई है और उस में मिर्कारिश की गई है कि हरिजनों की जां शिकायत है, उन ना जा रिजर्वेशन है और उन पर जा नाना प्रकार के अन्यत्राचार हो रहे हैं, उन सब के बारे में शिकायत मुनाफे के लिए गृह मंत्री जी का क्या मत है और इस के बारे में वे एक वकालत दे और जो एमेडमेट विन पड़ा हुआ है, वह कब तक जाने वाला है। कई बार आवासीन दिया जा चुका है लेकिन वह अभी तक आया नहीं है। इन सब बातों का वे उल्लेख करें।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Demand Harbour): In the list of business Shri Raghu Ramaiah has announced. I regret to say I do not find at least one motion which was agreed to in the

Business Advisory Committee and admitted by your good self, that is, on the removal of Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra based on the Report of the Kapur Commission which had inquired into the affairs of the Bharat Sevak Samaj (*Interruption*). It has been admitted in the Business Advisory Committee. It was agreed to. Why is it that Government has not included it in next week's business? I insist that that motion should also be debated next week.

My second motion on the forgery case in which the Commerce Minister has been charged with withholding information and there have been allegations brought against the former Foreign Trade Minister that he was hand in glove with the whole affair should also be debated next week.

These two motions must be taken up next week. Otherwise, it will be the end of parliamentary democracy in this country. Specific and clear charges in black and white involving serious corruption by the Minister have been brought. If these things are tolerated and if the Government wish to suppress these things in this manner, it will be the end of parliamentary democracy. Therefore, I insist that my motion demanding the removal of Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra because the Kapur Commission has clearly revealed that he took to malpractices and improprieties should be debated. The second motion should also be debated next week.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): The hon'ble Minister has not been pleased to indicate when my motion on the functioning of the Election Commission would be taken up. This had been decided to be taken up on the 2nd in the first instance, later on the 3rd, but even now there is no clear indication when it would be taken up.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): It will be taken up on the 9th.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It appears to be the sense of the House that the points raised by me with regard to the Emergency should be covered in a statement to be made by the Government. So the Government should make a statement on the points I had raised with regard to it. Would Government be pleased to indicate when they were going to make a statement on it?

Finally, since the hon. Minister has said that a particular date is fixed for the introduction of a Constitution amendment Bill and for its discussion and it would be finally disposed of on the very next day, I submit the time given for it is much too short. The Constitution amendment Bill that is sought to be introduced in the House is of a very complex nature and there has not been proper and full consultation as well between the Opposition and Government on that subject. Therefore, I submit it is being hurried through in an unseemly fashion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : 22 अगस्त को वित्त मंत्री ने एक व्यापार दिया था कि जिस से यह पात लगता है कि कम्प्लोलर और आडिटर जनरल के विभिन्न कार्यालयों में कर्मचारियों के साथ किस तरह का विकाराइजेशन हो रहा है उन्होंने इस बात की पुष्टि की थी कि कम्प्लोलर और आडिटर जनरल ने ग्राम इडिया फैडेशन को शो काज नंटरिस दिया है और पूछा है कि उनका रिकार्डिंग वयों न रद्द कर दिया जाय इस पर एक अल्पकालिक चर्चा होनी चाहिए ताकि हम अपनी बात वित्त मंत्री के साथ से रख सकें और जिस कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही हुई है उनके पक्ष को प्रस्तुत किया जा सके।

यह जो कांस्टीट्यूशन एमेंडमेंट बिल आने वाला है वह अभी तक हमारे पास आया नहीं है। जायद वह मोमबार को पेश होगा।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We cannot even consult the books on the subject. It is a very complex issue.

श्री अदल विहारी चालापेटी : पार्टी में भी हमको उस पर विचार करना है। यह विषय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। यह काम जल्दबाजी में नहीं होना चाहिए। रूल आप बेब करें या क्या होगा यह हमें पता नहीं है। तीन तारीख को कैसे पास हो सकता है। अगर आपने रूल बेब करने की इजाजत दी तो हम रूल बेब होने नहीं देंगे।

श्री अग्रभाष्टराव जोशी (शाजापुर) : शिमला की ठंडी और शान्ति के सपनों में खोने वाली सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण छम्ब के जो विस्थापित हैं उनकी स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय है। उनकी ओर से सरकार ने आंखें सूर रखी हैं। इतने साल हो गये हैं लेकिन उनके पुनर्वाप्त की समस्या हल नहीं हुई है। उनके धैर्य का बांध टूट चुका है। और अपनी आवाज को बुलन्द करने के लिये वे यहां आये हुये हैं और दिल्ली में धरना दिया हुए हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि उनकी दयनीय स्थिति के बारे में सरकार अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट करें और इस प्रक्षम पर अगले सप्ताह विचार करने के लिये समय नियत किया जाय। यह बहुत आवश्यक है।

श्री अग्रभाष्ट लिख (मठुबनी) : देश के बुनकरों की जो दयनीय स्थिति है, इस महत्व पूर्ण विषय की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। देश में 35 लाख हैंडनूस्ज हैं और 87 लाख के करीब बुनकर हैं। देश के 2 करोड़ 30 लाख आदमी इस इंडस्ट्री पर अपनी आजिवका के लिए निर्भर करते हैं, ज्यादातर बुनकर गांवों में हैं। ८५ पर रोड़ी के लिये जितने लोग निर्भर करते हैं, उनके बाद इसी का नम्बर आता है। इनकी स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय है। इसके बारे में मैं कई बार चर्चा की हूं नेकिम उनकी स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है? बहुत कहने सुनने के बाद सरकार ने उनकी स्थिति की जांच करने के लिये सिवारामन कमेटी का निर्माण किया था। जिसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है और वह प्रकाशित भी हो चुकी है। मैं चाहता हूं कि उस पर यहां विचार

करने का प्रवसर दिया जाए ताकि उनकी क्यनी स्थिति के निराकरण के लिये कुछ किया जा सके।

उत्तर विहार के बोदह जिलों में बाढ़ का भयंकर प्रकोप है। इससे अमृतरंग जल्द हुई है जिस ने पिछले सभी रिकार्ड मात्र कर दिये हैं। लगभग 130 प्रखंडों के एक करोड़ लांग इससे बुरी तरह प्रभावित हुए हैं। विहार पहली बाढ़ का सामना भी नहीं कर सका था कि अब दूसरी बार फिर बाढ़ आ गई है इस बास्ते स्थिति और भी भयंकर हो गई है। सदम में देश में बाढ़ और धूखे की स्थिति पर विचार अभी तक अपूर्ण है। मैं चाहता हूं कि उस विचार विमर्श से इसको अलग रखकर विचार किया जाए और उत्तर विहार में बाड़ से जो स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है उस पर विचार करने के लिये अलग में समय नियत हो ताकि जो बाढ़ पीड़ितों की मार्ग है उनको सरकार ठीक में समझ सके आर आवश्यक उपाय कर सके।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Due to the faulty compilation of the consumer price index, the working class are losing crores of rupees. This issue came up before the House but cursory replies were given. I suggest that the minister should make a comprehensive statement on it and if possible some time should be found to discuss it.

श्री मधु लिम्पे (बाका) : जम्मू कश्मीर के छम्ब इलाके के जो 18-19 हजार विस्थापित हैं उनके पूनर्वाप्ति के लिये अभी तक पर्याप्त इतजाम नहीं किया गया है। इसमें से कुछ लोग समझ मुक्त से मिलने आये थे। उनकी स्थिति बहुत दयनीय थी। ये 1947 में विस्थापित हुये, फिर 1965 की लड़ाई के बाद विस्थापित हुये और उनके बाद तीसरी बार 1971 में विस्थापित हुये। उनके पुनर्वासि के लिये सरकार को पर्याप्त योजना बनानी चाहिए और इस पर अगले सप्ताह विचार करने के लिये समय निरिखित किया जाना चाहिए।

॥ प्रगल्पे सप्ताह की कार्यवाही मेरे जो तीन बार प्रस्ताव हैं उनमें से किसी को भी नहीं लिया गया है, न एम-जेंसी वाले को, न मारति वाले को, न देवकान्त वाला जी के खिलाफ मेरा जो प्रस्ताव है उसको भी न ही श्री ललित नारायण भिन्न के खिलाफ जो मेरा प्रस्ताव है उसको ही इसमें शामिल किया गया है। इनमें से कम से कम एक प्रस्ताव को तो आप लें। एमरजेंसी प्रस्ताव के बारे में तो सभी लोगों की एक ही राय है कि इसको लिया जाये। मारति के बारे में मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि पचास हजार गाड़ियों के लिये इस कम्पनी को इडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस मिला है आर बिड़ला ने दो करोड़ रुपया दे कर इसको खरीद लिया है। बिड़ला और प्रधान मंत्री के समूत्र दोनों का यदि कम्बोनेशन हो जायेगा तो देश का सत्यानाश ही होगा।

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on a very important subject. I relate to a book entitled *Aurangazeb and his Times* written by Shri Zahruddin Faruki, Bar-at-Law, printed in India at Jayyed Press, Ballimaran, Delhi-6, published for 'Idarah-I-Adbiyat-I-Delhi'. This book is highly objectionable and derogatory and has hurt the sentiments of the Sikh community throughout the world. In this book the writer and the publisher has called Sikh Guru as servant and slave of Aurangazeb and other Mohammedan rulers of India at that time, which is historically incorrect. In Chapter X it is stated:

"Guru Govind, overtaken by calamities and having suffered great misery and distress wrote a petition to Aurangazeb in Persian verse enumerating his misfortunes... In fact, the verses in praise of the latter are full of compliments, and the Guru openly declares himself a servant of the Emperor."

The book further says:

"After the death of Aurangazeb (2nd March, 1707), Guru Govind was given a mansab by Bahadur Shah and joined the Mughal army."

This is a very serious matter. Sir, I would request you to get the book and go through it. Since it is historically, incorrect, the book should be banned, confiscated and the publisher should be sternly dealt with.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। मदन के बाहर भी लोगों की भावनाएँ इसको लेकर उत्तेजित हैं। यह बहुत आपत्तिजनक है, धार्मिक भावनाओं पर आधार करने वाला है।

13 hrs.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Sir, in the statement of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, no indication has been given about the decisions taken in the B.A.C. on discussions under Rule 193 and others. Some of the discussions have been hanging fire from the last session itself. The discussions are continuing from session to session. For example, about the discussion on Time Capsule for which the time was allotted during the last session itself is hanging fire. I hope, further discussion on that will be provided during this session.

About the Constitution Amendment Bill, he said that they are going to introduce it on Monday. I appeal to you not to suspend the Rules so that it is allowed to be introduced. They should go into full implications of it and not rush through it.

श्री भान सिंह भौरा (मटिडा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को पता ही है कि पोंग डैम के ऊपर 15 हजार मुलाजम काम करते थे और वे वह मुलाजिम हैं जिन्होंने पहले भास्तरा डैम कम्पलीट किया, अब पोंग डैम

कम्पलीट कर रहे हैं। उन में से नीन हजार मुलाजिमों को इसी महीने में निकाला जा रहा है आरो का भी ग्राहिस्ता आहिस्ता निकालने की बात चल रही है। अफनोस की बात यह है कि बड़ा पुलिम बैठो हुई है उन को जबरदस्ती निकालने के लिए जब कि सेट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने उन में बादे लिए थे पहले कि बाहन डैम बनेगा बड़ा उन को नाम देंगे। वह भी नहीं हुआ। उन के बाद बैग मिउन प्रोजेक्ट और इमरार प्रोजेक्ट जो सेट्रल गवर्नमेंट के हैं जो काट्रिक्टर ने द्वारा बनाए जा रहे हैं उन में उन से कान लिया जा सकता है। इसी तरह से माही सेट्रल प्रोजेक्ट जो ग्राजम्यान में है वहाँ भी उन का लगाया जा सकता है। मैं ग्रामीण, रूप कि गवर्नमेंट इन पर जनदी से जारी ध्यान दे। एक जो मुलाजिम है जो बाहर जा रहे हैं जिन की पन्द्रह हजार फैमिलीज हैं वे बहा जाएंगे क्या खाएंगे क्या करेंगे? ने ऐसे तोग है जो टेकनिशियस है, जिन्होंने डैम बनाए है। तो उन का इनजाम मरकार कर आर उन के बारे में शर्गनं हक्कें में एक वक्तव्य मरकार दे।

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur):
I would like to raise only two issue today. In future, I will raise only one.

MR SPEAKER You do it within 1½ minutes.

SHRI S M BANERJEE: Only 2 minutes.

Firstly, I would request the Railway Minister, Mr. L N Mishra and the Finance Minister, Mr. Y. B Chavan, to make a statement regarding thousands of railway employees who have not been reinstated and the Audit employees the P&T employees, the Income-tax Department employees who took part in May, 1974 strike who have been thrown on the streets. Since it is a question of thousands of employees comprising of

Railways, P&T, Audit and Income-tax, I would request the Finance Minister and the Railway Minister to make a statement before the Parliament adjourns on the 7th September, 1974.

Secondly, you will remember, Sir, that in Kanpur we always used to get the cricket test matches, India vs West Indies and others. This is the first time that great injustice has been done to the people of Kanpur, to the people of U.P. by not having the cricket test match between India and West Indies in Kanpur. Last time, we got it in Kanpur. Unfortunately, this has been done by the All India Cricket Control Board. This time, they are going to have the test match in Madras and Bangalore also. Bangalore also is having it. But the people of Kanpur, the people of U.P. are being deprived of it. Kanpur must have a test match this time also as we always used to have it in the past.

श्री रामाबादतार शास्त्री (गटना)

आप्यथा पर्वोदय, मेवाल्य द्वारा देश की मोर्मा पर वसा हुआ है और 29-4-74 क। इस मद्दन में गवर्नरी ब्रम्न माठे प्रारंभ एम एम वैनर्जी ने यह मनान उठाया था कि वहा का सरकार में एम प्रारंभ मार्फत य। उन दो भेष बना कर सी आर्ट ए के एजेट घंटे हुए हैं। उम समय इम ग्रान की माग का गई थी कि द्वारे देग को तुग्ना का गवाल है, मेवाल्य बहुत ही अस्तित्व इलाका है वहा इस तरह की अविविध चानू नी है उम दो दारे में गृह मत्री बयान दे। लेकिन इन्हें दिन हो गा— महीनो गजर गा, खनरे बढ़ने जा रहे हैं। युद्ध प्राइटर जनरल को रिपोर्ट है कि वहा के पैसे वा श्रपव्यय किया गया है। कई तरह के मवाल हैं। नो में जाहूगा कि वहा जो भी आर्ट ए की एकिटविटी चल रही है सरकार के ग्रान्ड मार्न री-ग्राम्यमेंट के नाम पर उम की तहकीकात की जाए और गृह मंडी इस मद्दन में उम के ऊपर एक वयान दे ताकि हमारे देशवासियों को सतोष हो सके कि सरकार

वहाँ की सूखा के प्रति गाफिन नहीं है, ध्यान दे रही है।

इस के अलावा अभी मंत्री जी ग्रन्ति हफ्ते के विज्ञेय की बात कर रहे थे। तो, 24 ग्रन्ति को बाढ़ के वहाँ स्थिति पर बहन हुई थी। 8 घंटे तक हम लोगों ने बहस की। लेकिन अगले हफ्ते वह बहस होगी या नहीं, वर्तों कि वह बहस अधूरी रह गई थी, कहा गया था कि हम फिर बाद में बहस करेंगे तो उस के बारे में उन्हें कोई जानकारी नहीं दी। और जैसा कि आप ने नुना कि दोबारा विहार में बाढ़ आ गई और उत्तर विहार के बाद जब दक्षिण विहार में भी बाढ़ आ गई। खुद मेरे द्वेष के दानापुर और मनेर का इलाका पूरा ढूँढ़ गया। तो मैं चाहूँगा कि उम अधूरी बहस को पूरा कर दिया जाय और सरकार जवाब दे कि वह बाढ़ करने जा रही है। बाम कर हमारे सूत्रों में कुछ भी इनदृश्य नहीं दी गई है उसे मैं जने की व्यवस्था की जाये। और हर उस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय बताएं कि वह दिक्षण होगा या नहीं होगा?

श्रीमती रोजा देशपाण्डे (वस्त्रई मध्य): अध्ययन महोदय, इस अगले हफ्ते में मैं चाहूँगी कि इस हाउस में एक रेजोल्यूशन रखा जाये और वह होगा 1975 का साल जो युएन सो ने कहा है कि औरतों का साल कर के मनाया जायेगा क्यों कि उन्होंने कहा है कि देश की सामाजिक और प्रविक व्यवस्था को बढ़ाने के लिये यौवर विभास कार्यों के लिये औरतों का बड़ा महत्व है, वे उम में बड़ा सहयोग कर रही हैं तो मैं इस तरह का एक रेजोल्यूशन यहाँ डाऊँ में भास करनामा चाहती हूँ कि इस 1975 के साल में हमारे देश की औरतों की नए अंतर्फ़ास यहाँ के लोग देखें जिस तरह के अन्यावार ही रहे हैं हमारे देश में औरतों के ऊपर और ऊपर तीर पर अद्यूत औरतों के ऊपर उन की तरफ हम देखें। हम कहते हैं कि औरतों को समान

हक हमने दिया लेकिन मैं आप को बताऊँ कि कई ऐसे इलाके हैं जहाँ औरतों को इक्वल वेजेज नहीं मिलते हैं कई ऐसे इलाके हैं जहाँ उन को जादी करने में गता किया जाता है कहते हैं कि एवर इंडिया में जादी गुदा औरतों काम नहीं कर सकती हैं क्या एवर इंडिया की एआरटीज आसमान से धरती पर गिरी हुई है? कई इंडस्ट्रीज में प्राविडेंट फंड और मैटरनिटि वैनिकिट जो उन को देना पड़ता है इमर्का बजह में एन्प्लायमेंट औरतों को नौकरी में रखने नहीं हैं। मैं चाहती हूँ कि जो इस तरह ये औरतों पर अव्याचार हो रहे हैं। उस में यह हाउस दखल दे और कोई ऐसी कमेटी इस के लिये भुकरंग करे जिस इस 1975 के साल में कोई कंक्रीट काम इस दिशा में करे केवल गुण नहीं गाए कि औरतों को हम सामान हक दर्ख है।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर): अध्ययन महोदय, चीनि पिल मालिकों के ऊपर 23 करोड़ रुपये अभी भी गता काश्तकारों के बाकी हैं और अभी तक उस के प्रयोग के लिये कोई इंजीनियर नहीं हुआ। केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में 12 करोड़ से ज्यादा सूखा गता किसानों का दाकी है आग जानते हैं कि विहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के बड़त गे ये यों में बाढ़ आई है, वे बाढ़ पीड़ित हैं गये हैं, स्थिति बड़ी गंभीर है लोगों के पास क्या लक्षित नहीं रह गई कि आगे स्थिति को समान सके ऐसी हालत में आज इंडियन शुगर मिल्स एसोसिएशन के लोग यह दवाव डाल रहे हैं। रिजर्व बैंक पर और गवर्नरमेंट पर कि कैटिट स्कीम पालिसी को जब तक चेंज नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक गता किसानों को भुगतान नहीं किया जा सकता। गवर्नरमेंट का एक डेफिनिट पालिसी ऐसी अधिकायर करनी चाहिये इसीनिये मैंने बार बार कहा कि अब भार्गव कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आ गई है, जुगर नेशनल इंजेंगिन के ऊपर, उस के ऊपर दूरी बहस हो, सरकार 15 कि नियन्त्रण करें कि उस को क्या करना चाहिये जब

श्री नर सिंह नारायण पांडे]

तक राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं होता तबतक किसानों और मजदूरों को किसी तरह की राहत नहीं पहुंचेगी जब तक गत्ता के बारे में चीनी के बारे में, गुड़ और खाड़मारी के बारे में कोई निश्चित नीति सरकार नहीं बनाती है तब तक हम आज की स्थिति पर कोई कावू नदी कर सकते हैं, इस लिये ग्राम के द्वारा; माननीय खाद्य मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि वे फौरन इस सम्बन्ध में एक बहनाय दे कि हम समय निर्धारित करें।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चंगा)
मान्यवर, वृत्तारेस्ट में अभी हाल में विश्व जनसंघ्या सम्मेलन हुआ। उम में भाग्य के प्रतिनिधि मंडल के नेता को हैमियन गे रेल्ड्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री टांडो कर्ण तिह ने भाग लिया बड़ा गे जो समाचार ग्राये हैं उन में यह गला चलता है। १. बढ़ती हुई जनसंघ्या और फैलती हुई गरीबी ये दानों एक दमरे ग जुटा हुई समस्याएँ हैं। कूचि मंत्री महोदय बड़ा गये थे और भाग्य की भी मुख्य समस्याएँ यही हैं। बढ़ती हुई जनसंघ्या और फैलती गरीबी इस लिये मैं नाहगा कि अगले मासाह वृत्तारेस्ट सम्मेलन में जो बारे हुई हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में स्वास्थ्य मंत्री महेन में व्याप्त है।

जंगा हमारे ग्रन्थ ग्रन्थियों ने अभी बाड़ और सूखे के संबंध में कहा है कि इस के सबूथ में मैं भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उम दिन इस पर बहम पूरी नहीं हुई थी, बधारी रह गई थी, इस लिये महेन की बढ़तक अगले नवबार को भी बड़ा दी जाये और उम दिन बाड़ के बारे में बहम को पूरा किया जाये। अगले मेशन तक तो बाड़ का नाम ही नहीं गंगा, अकाल की स्थिति पैदा हो जायेगी, इसलिये अकाल आने से पहले ही इस पा डिस्केशन हो जाना चाहिये।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): I crave your indulgence to refer to a matter, not so much of order, as of Parliament-

tary propriety, which, I am sure, my friend, the Minister, would like to bear before he answers.

So many suggestions have been made about the next week's agenda and the next week, as far as we know, is the final week. I have a feeling and I hope you will uphold me that just as a non-confidence motion against the Council of Ministers always has a top priority over every other item, similarly, if there is a motion singling out a particular Member of the Council of Ministers for attack, right or wrong, that surely gets priority. And I discovered that there is a motion which you have admitted and which has been circulated to all of us with great fan-fare. I tried to look up myself at the Commission's report to find out the fact of the matter. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has given a notice of that motion and I feel that is in the nature of a no-confidence motion against a Member of the Council of Ministers. That being so, it attracts something like top priority. It cannot be postponed for discussion later on.

Similarly, the motion made by my friend, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was extremely important relatively not only to the honour of the Members of this House but also to the functioning of the administration in relation to granting of licences and that sort of rot. The result is that if we do not have a discussion of these two matters in the last week of the session, we are going to have something like a drama which is not of any particular interest.

They are introducing the Constitution Amendment Bill in a fashion, which, as already pointed out, is very peremptory, very hasty, very unreasonable and utterly contemptuous of the opinion of the House which cannot be sought in this kind of a pre-emptory fashion.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jaigarh): I have given notice for the whole week for a matter under Rule 377...

MR. SPEAKER: Your notice came at 11.55. These are all notices which came before 10.30 a.m.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I sent it before 10 A.M.

MR. SPEAKER: The time written on it is 11.55. All these notices were received before 10.30 and they were typed and brought before me.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA I gave it before 10 A.M. You may then order as inquiry

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE—
rose.

MR. SPEAKER: Yours is also 11.55.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Please give me some time...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Allow both of them, Sir.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, there is a serious situation in West Bengal and this has come out in today's papers. The Prime Minister has been requested by a telegram to look into this matter *inter alia* with regard to the serious situation there. Railway travel in West Bengal and suburban service has become dangerous and nobody can go by train after 8 in the night. Even cultural functions could not be held. The situation is so serious that a telegram has been sent by the old revolutionary freedom fighters. That has appeared in today's paper. I request the Government to make a statement with regard to the telegram received by Prime Minister on the situation prevailing there.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, in the last week very disturbing news has come that the U.S. House Committee has sanctioned millions in terms of dollars for the construction of air and naval base in Diego Garcia. The new President of the U.S.A. Mr. Ford has publicly endorsed it. It is a serious

threat to the littoral countries in the Indian ocean, particularly India. You may kindly ask the Minister to allot sometime to discuss this issue. Once this is set up we have no power to remove this base. The Government of U.K. is still hesitant. My point is, the experience of Cyprus should be an eye-opener to us that US imperialism will not tolerate non-alignment. So, we are the main targets. We should have a discussion about this whole matter as early as possible. This is my submission.

My next point is this. The debate on flood has not concluded and we do not know what Government's attitude is, with regard to the assistance to be given. My plea is, by Monday this should be concluded. In North Bihar three districts have been delinked from the rest of the country by road and rail like Madhubani, Dharbanga, and Sitamarhi. My submission is that this discussion should be concluded on Monday.

MR. SPEAKER: May I tell you, your name was not there, because you have sent it under Rule 377. We did not have any 377 on Friday.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If anybody mentions 377 on Friday, that should be automatically converted. Standing instruction may be there.

MR. SPEAKER: If you went 377, there will be only one 377, nothing else. You can consider it yourself.

ओ मधु लिम्पे : उन्होंने यह कहा है कि ग्राम गलनी में 377 का नोटिस दिया जाये तो उम को कन्वर्ट दर दिया जाये ।

MR. SPEAKER: It is a good suggestion. We will think over it.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, I am grateful to hon. Members who have made various suggestions.

बी बघु विवेदः अद्यत्र महोदय, मेरा प्लाइंट आफ प्राइंट है। ये समझते नहीं हैं विजनेस एंड बाइजरी कमेटी जिन प्रस्तावों को मानतो हैं और समय देती हैं....

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I am in the hands of the House. I will tell you what the problems are. I will go one by one. We are certainly committed to finish Finance Minister's reply on Banking Commission's Report.

We are also committed to a discussion regarding Election Commission raised by Shri Mishra. We are also committed to a very short duration discussion not exceeding one hour for a discussion on matters raised by Shri Vajpayee regarding Comptroller and Auditor General. Also we have committed to a discussion on the unfinished capsule discussion.

I have also to mention that because of various representations from this side as well as that side that although it may not be possible to discuss the report on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes since a number of members pressed for it, we have to see what we can do about Untouchability Bill. Also there is an unfinished discussion on floods. Certainly I would like to take up all these things. Next week, in the Business Advisory Committee's meeting I shall certainly try to take up these things, as many as I can.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): You have told me that my reseolution would be taken up on 4th.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I shall fulfil as much as I can.

Regarding the matter originally mentioned by Shri Bosu and, subsequently, reiterated and adumb rated by my friend, Shri Mukerjee, I would like to say one thing. I thought that Shri Mukerjee mentioned about a no-confidence motion. He is no doubt

aware that if it is a no-confidence motion, a certain form or a certain procedure is prescribed as to how the Resolution has to be brought. If it is in the nature of a no-confidence motion, this has to be treated in that manner. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you hear him? He was patiently listening to you.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: As regards matter under—184, there are a number of matters pending under 184 which have to be admitted. And Government will consider all of them in due course.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, kindly sit down. Let him finish.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: My friend mentions to me about backward areas. That is also coming up in the Business Advisory Committee. This will also be one of the things which we shall examine.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There was my motion. In the Business Advisory Committee it was decided that this will come up for discussion in this session. Now, if the Government wants to shield this corrupt Minister...

MR. SPEAKER: It will come up. Why do you bother so much about it?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I am begging your direction on the ground of propriety. I am not interested in Shri L. N. Mishra or anybody else. If I were in Government, I would like to have this its first priority among other things. I want you as the Speaker of the House of the People, to tell me one thing. This Minister only tries to play with his words. I know that to that extent, this is not a no-confidence motion which Mr. Bosu gave notice of. But, it is in the nature

of at least Mr. Bosu's having lost confidence in the Minister concerned and he is asking the House to share that feeling. This is in the nature of a no-confidence motion. This should be looked upon almost on par with a no-confidence motion and that is entitled to priority. Government should think over this matter. You are here representing Parliament and through you I want your views in this matter. I may be right or wrong but this is no-confidence against a member of the Council of Ministers. And if he is singled out for an attack, is he not entitled to the protection of the House for a defence against such a criticism that has been made here?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In fact, he ought to have come forward.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, यह सरकार के हित में है कि इस मामले पर एक बार बहम करा कर इमको खत्म कर दे। वह मोशान पड़ा रहेगा ना बार बार सवाल उठाया जायेगा और वह मामला लटकता रहेगा और मर्त्ति महोदय की इजजत हर दम खन्तरे में रहेगो। (अध्यवधान) न्यूरूर कमीशन का रिपोर्ट पानंगड के सामने आई है (अध्यवधान)

श्री अशु लिम्बे : पूरे मुक्त पर इसका असर हो रहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मर्त्ति महोदय को कहना चाहिये था कि हम रिपोर्ट पर बहस करने के लिये तैयार हैं, मेरे आचरण के बारे में जो भी संदेह रहा किये जा रहे हैं वह गलत है।

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिणी दिल्ली) : इन्होंने राजनीतिक प्रोपेर्टी का यह बहाना बनाया हूँगा है। (अध्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग बार-बार न्यून उठते हैं।

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Sir, in this case Shri Mukerjee has raised a very basic point. It involves a printed published report on which this House did not get the opportunity to discuss. In fairness to the Minister he should come forward and have it discussed and get it settled once for all. It should not be left to the Government but it should be the concern of the House.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I have already expressed my views on this motion. There are two ways of looking at it—either it is a no-confidence motion or it is not so. If it is not a no-confidence motion then there are so many other motions for which we have to find time. To you some are important whereas some other may be more important to us. It is a question of finding out what is the most important. It is a matter of opinion.

श्री बरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : स्वोकर साहब, इससे ज्यादा इम्पोर्टेट इश्यु और पड़ दूये हैं। 15 हजार वर्कसं जो है वह व्यास डैम से उठाकर सड़क पर खड़े कर दिये गये हैं। वह इश्यु ज्यादा इम्पोर्टेट हैं लेकिन मजदूरों का कोई स्थाल महो करता है, मिनिस्टरों का हो बात करते हैं। (अध्यवधान)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, the point raised by the hon'ble Member Prof. Mukerjee is indeed of more than technical significance and the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has replied to it in a cavalier fashion. The point is whether it is a no-confidence motion or in the nature of a no-confidence motion, I would say it is more than a no-confidence motion in the sense that it states that an hon'ble Member should be removed from the membership of the House. Without prejudice to the issue that has been raised by the hon. Member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, I would say that this is a matter which concerns the entire House because a hon. Member of the House is sought

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.]

to be removed by the motion. Sir, you come into the picture more than the Government. There seems to be some kind of a vested interest in the ruling party to keep the hon. Minister under the sword of Damocles'. The Minister has been undergoing pain and agony for the last 2 years and we would like that this vested interest in the ruling party should be ended once for all. If nothing sticks the hon'ble Minister why does not the hon'ble Prime Minister come before the House and say so? Let them come forward and clear the hon'ble Minister.

श्री मण्डु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 190 के अधीन। मेरा अवस्था का प्रश्न है। अभी असद कार्य मंत्री ने कहा कि समय का सवाल है। तो कास्टोट्रूगन अमेडमेट बिल को कभी चर्चा नहीं हुई थी। एजेंडा पर नहीं था, उसको आप दुर्भाग्य हरे हैं और जो मामला एक असें से पड़ा हुआ है उसके लिये समय नहीं है। रुल 190 देखें :

"The Speaker may, after considering the state of business in the House and in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot a day or days or part of a day for the discussion of any such motion."

any such motion' means admitted motion.

आपने मामनीय ज्योतिर्यंत्र बसु का प्रस्ताव ऐडमिट किया है जो बुलेटिन के पाठ 2 में छुपा है। पूरे देश में अव्यावारों में प्रकाशित हो चर्चा। शीरजो बिजनेस कभी नहीं था, जो मूँह में लेजिस्लेटिव बिजनेस की सूची में आपको भिनती है उसमें यह कास्टोट्रूगन अमेडमेट बिल नहीं था। अगर उसके लिये समय देना है तो आप नियम 190 के तहत अपने अधिकारों का इतेमाल करें। लीडर आपकी हाउस से सलाह करना है, इसका मतलब यह नहीं कि प्रधान मंत्री को बीटा पावर है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर सेक्रेटरियट जब

कहेगा तभी कोई चीज ली जायेगी इस हालत को हम बदाशत करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। आप अपने अधिकारों का इतेमाल करके इस प्रस्ताव को अगले सप्ताह के लिये रखिये।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing.

Now, I have been listening to the arguments from both sides. As you are very well aware when such motions are brought under Rule 193 or Rule 184, the practice we have been following is to put them before the Business Advisory Committee and I go by the advice of the Business Advisory Committee. You said that under Rule 190, the Speaker may decide in consultation with the Leader of the House.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: In exceptional cases.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the views from that side and your side, are all put before the Business Advisory Committee. I have yet to see an occasion when the Speaker himself accept any motion under Rule 184 directly for discussion in the House. They are all put before the Business Advisory Committee.

श्री मण्डु लिमये : मेरा मोशन जो प्रधान मंत्री और उप प्रधान मंत्री के बिलाक था वह कभी बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी क सामने नहीं आया। मैं आप को प्रीसीडेंट दे रहा हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of any precedent. I have yet to see. I will see, what were the circumstances in that case. If you give me power, then, there is no need for putting all these motions before the Business Advisory Committee. I will decide one way or other. When we have accepted this principle that the Business Advisory Committee

197 Appointment of BHADRA 8, 1896 (SAKA) Appointment of 198
Member to J. C. Member to J. C.

will be consulted on all subjects, then we should follow that. Tomorrow, if Government comes and says that a particular item should be taken up and you say you don't want it, what will be the position? The Speaker will be put in a very awkward position. We have set some precedent. You consider it yourself and let me know. We will call a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We can meet tomorrow.

श्री भवु लिम्बे कम्प्रोमाइज कोजियं, उनका भा आये और हमारा भो आये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सामवार को बुलाइये ।

श्री भवु लिम्बे । कल बुलाइये ।

MR. SPEAKER: Tomorrow is too short a notice.

I think the position is a little peculiar. The rules are also there. It does not come purely within the discretion of the Speaker. It is mentioned there 'in consultation with the Leader of the House'. It comes to the same thing. We meet, have an exchange of views and adjustments and then decide.

Do you accept this position or not?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order. I do not accept it.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not accept yours.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sitting in the Chair, can you afford to say that?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not accept what he says. Now, Mr. Kureel Nothing else is coming on record. Unless a Member is called, nothing he says will come on record.

I am not calling any other Member. I have called Mr. Kureel.

Mr. Banerjee should not go on interrupting the proceedings in this manner. I do not approve of it. Let him please sit down now.

13.36 hrs.

PUBLIC FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI B. N. KUREEL (Ramsanchi-ghat): I beg to move:

"That this House do appoint Shri K. M. Madhukar to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 and the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shrimati Roza Vidyadhar Deshpande".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do appoint Shri K. M. Madhukar to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 and the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shrimati Roza Vidyadhar Deshpande".

The motion was adopted

13.37 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DIS-
APPROVAL OF INDIAN IRON AND
STEEL COMPANY (TAKING OVER
OF MANAGEMENT) AMENDMENT
ORDINANCE AND
INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY
(TAKING OVER OF
MANAGEMENT) AMENDMENT
BILL—contd.**

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion of the following resolution moved by Shri Madhu Limaye on the 29th August, 1974, namely:—

"This House disapproves of the Indian Iron and Steel Company (Taking over of Management) Amendment Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance No 4 of 1974) promulgated by the President on the 28th June, 1974.

and also further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri K. D. Malaviya on the 29th August, 1974, namely:—

"That the Bill to amend the Indian Iron and Steel Company (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

Shri Bhogendra Jha who was on his legs may now continue his speech.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) प्रवक्ता
महोदय, मैं जिक कर रहा था आड़, आठ०
एस० को० को आने प्रबन्ध में लेने के
लिये अगले नीन माल तक और फिर प्रगते
5 माल तक के लिये "जागण छोड़ने से बहुत
मी दिक्कते पैदा होंगी। इस बीच मे गरकार जा
उम के उन्मादन को वृद्धि के लिये, नुस्खा के
लिये उम में लगायेंगी उम से उम की कोमल
बढ़ेगी और जिन प्रबन्धको ने पहले उम को
बुरी हालत में पहुचा दिया जिस के लिये बहुत
बढ़ा जानकारी का मामला आगे मुकदमा
भी चन रहा है श्री प्रार० एन० गोपनका
पर और जैमा प्रश्न मंत्री ने कहा था कि एक
बिजनेसमेन ने धमकी दी थी कि अगर मुकदमा

नहीं उठाया गया तो बिहार में उपद्रव होगा,
और जहा तक हमें पता है वह अपारो गोपनका
ही है श्रीर जो बिहार गये भी ये तो ऐसी स्थिति
मे मेरा कहना यह है कि यह बहुत ही निराशा
की बात है कि मफनतापूर्वक आइ० आइ०
एस० को० को चलाने के बाद अब मंत्री
महोदय गिर्क उम के प्रबन्ध को अपने
हाथ मे लेने के लिये नीन माल के लिये जा रहे
है। ग्रावर्थकता इम बात की है कि
पौर्व उम का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लिया जाय
जिस से भारत और उन्मादन को उप करने
वाले प्रबन्धको को या पुराने मालिकों
को सहारा न मिने बनिक उम कारखाने
का नुना राष्ट्रीयकरण कर ले।

13.39 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair)

इनी प्रमग मे, एपा-यन मलाई, मैं यह
आगह करना चाहूँगा कि जो भारत बैगल,
बैर्ड मे है आग जानोन ग्रप जिस के मालिक
है वह जार भार से इद पटा हुया है और
उम के दम हजार मे ऊपर एम्सलाइज बेकार
पटे हुए हैं। किर उम का राष्ट्रीयकरण
वयों नहीं बर दिया जाता और उम के प्रबन्ध
को सरकार गपने हाथ मे क्यों नहीं ले लेनी
नाकि बैगल वा उन्मादन हा।

इसी पृष्ठभूमि मैं एक बात और महत्वा
चाहूँगा आर मैं बाहगा कि मंत्री जी इस बात
पर ध्यान दे। इम का प्रबन्ध प्राप्त ने लिया
और उम मे प्रगति हुई लेकिन अभी तक उम
के प्रबन्ध का नीका पूर्णा है। क्या इम
बात को आवश्यका नहीं है कि जो प्रबन्ध
बोर्ड के लिए मुझाव दिया गया है, उम मे
श्रमिकों का भी प्रतिनिधित्व रहे। जिन
श्रमिकों ने इम को खराब हालत को गुणार कर
अच्छी हालत मे कदम बढ़ाया है, तो उम के
प्रबन्ध के लिए जो योई बनेगा, उम मे श्रमिकों
के प्रतिनिधित्व की कोई सुवाइन न रहे,
तो यह ठोक नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं मंत्री

जी से आयह कर्णगा कि जो बोई बनाया जाए उस में अभिकों का प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिए और चुनाव के जरिये से उस को नियम जाए ।

मैं इस आयह के साथ अपनी बात को समाप्त करना चाहता हूं कि इसको अपने हाथ में लेने से दी आप संतुष्ट न हो जाए, बल्कि उसका फौरन राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाना चाहिए और अभिकों का महयोग प्रबन्ध में लेना चाहिए, और वहां पर जो पुराने आपिसमं हैं जो कि पुराने प्रबन्धकों के मानहन ऐ और जिन का उत्पादन को बढ़ाने में इन्ड्रेस्ट नहीं है और जो छिप कर उत्पादन में बाधा डालते हैं, उन से हटा कर प्रबन्ध में लेने अफिसर्म रखे जाएं, जिन का विश्वास पवित्र मैक्टर में है और जो उत्पादन बढ़ाने में विष्वास रखते हैं ।

मैं इनना ही कह कर नमाज्ञन करना हूं कि आप उस का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की ओर कदम बढ़ाएं और अभिकों का महयोग मन्त्री महोदय प्रबन्ध में लें ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय (राजनवाच) : उपर्युक्त गहोदप में मदन का बहुत रामग नहीं लेना चाहता । मानवीय जी के हाथों में और इन के लज्जागित्व के लिये जो भिन्नस्त्री स्ट्रोन की प्राई है, उस में वही आणा दीखता है और ऐसा ग्रहमान होता है कि कुछ न कुछ उत्पादन सी दिशा म और पार्टीसिपेशन की दिशा में संतोषजनक कार्य हो सकेगा ।

मालवीय जी लेवर का भी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं और ट्रेड यूनियन्स को और उन के विचारों को भी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं । म उन में कहना चाहता हूं कि वे अच्छी तरह से समन्वित कर के एक पैकेज डील बनाएं, क्योंकि पवित्र मैक्टर में बड़ा कैपिटल लगा हुआ है और उस में बहुत सी वेसिक इंडस्ट्रीज हैं । तो एक पैकेज डील लेवर यूनियनों के साथ हो और पांच बय के लिए, एक इन्हेस्ट्रियल दूस हमें, जिस में कोई हड़ताल या तालाबन्दी

की बात न हो क्योंकि अभी जो कभी हड़तालों की बात होती है या कहीं वेज की ओर कहीं बीनम की बात होती है, तो वह न हो और उत्पादन में बाधा न पडे । कभी कोई बात होती है और कभी कोई बात होती है जिसका परिणाम वह होना है कि उत्पादन से जिस का सावन्न वह होता है और वेसिक इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए हमारा उत्तरदायित्व है, सरकार देश का नियमन करना चाहती है, एक विशेष सिद्धान्त की ओर अग्रसर होन, चाहती है, तो उस के रास्ते में बाधा पैदा होनी है ।

मैं ममझना हूं कि लेवर जो कि हमारे जीवन का बहुत भारी महत्वपूर्ण अंग है, उसके अधिकारों को मूरक्का देने हुए, उस में सेस शाफ पार्टीसिपेशन इनकलोट कर दिया जाए, और उसको यह अनुभव करा दीजिए कि हमारे ये प्रतिनिधि, जिन को पंछित जी माडल टैम्पिस कहा करते थे, ये हमारे हैं और ट्रेड यूनियन के कार्यकर्ताओं में ट्रेड यूनियन के माल्यम से यह इनकलोट कर दीजिए कि वे सोई ऐसा काम नहीं करेंगे जिस में उत्पादन को भी। पहुंचे । इसलिए उनके पार्टीसिपेशन को दृष्टि में रखने हुए एक ऐसा डैल पांच बर्ष के लिए ही जाए जिस का अनुकरण प्राइवेट मैक्टर में भी हो ताकि यह जो हमारा द्राजोनन गोप्यित एकनामिक क्राइसिस का बल रहा है और एक साइकोमिस आफ भेयरमिटो से हम गुजर रहे हैं, चीजों का ग्राहन है, कोई जीज मिलती नहीं है जिस से देज का नियंत्रण करना है और देश को आगे बढ़ाना है और जिस से पंचवर्षीय योजना पूरी करनी है, उनको हम पार करते । जो वेसिक गेटेविल है, जैसे कि लोहा है, सीमेंट है, दिजली है या कोयला है, वह हमें बिना बाधा के प्राप्त हो, तो उत्पादन में काफी बृद्धि हो सकती है ।

मालवीय जी ट्रेड यूनियन को बहुत अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं, उन की विचारधारा के जानते हैं और उस को समन्वित करना भी जानते हैं और उन का प्रभाव भी है यानि जो

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

सी० पी० श्राई० की विवाच्चारा है उस का मालवीय जी सिटान्ट के रूप में, दर्शन के रूप में अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। वे उसको अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं, श्रीर गगड़ा भी तकते हैं। ड्रेड यूनियनों के भाइयमें उत्पादन को कैसे बढ़ाएँ और हड्डाल को कैसे बन्द किया जाए, यह मालवीय जी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। इस तरह से ड्रेड यूनियनों का सहयोग ने कर और मन्त्रदूरंशों को एक माल ने कर अगर तालमेल किया जाएगा तो बच्चे परिणाम निकलेंगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि स्टील के संवन्ध में तग्ह तग्ह की भाँतिया है और इस में बड़ा भांडानार है। एंडेनामिस का मिम्पल प्रिमिपिल है कि डिमान्ड और सलाई में जो अन्तर होता है उस में जब नेक्यूम बढ़ता होता है, तो ब्लैक मार्केट होता है और सब कुछ होता है। इमिनिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिन भी स्टील के यूनिट्स हैं उन सब में प्रोट्रेक्शन और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की एकान्टेविलिटी आप जनरल मैनेजर पर नियम और उस का सभ्य आयोग इजेंगन भी उसका पास हाना चाहिए। प्रत्यं तो आप की जो ज पी०भी० बनी हुई है, वह फ्लक्सन में है और प्रोट्रेक्शन आप का फिरार्ड में हो रहा है। कलक्षन में वह उमका रिस्ट्रीन्यूशन करती है और उस में कुछ यजर्म का बच्चर है। किमीन। मिलता है और रिसी को मिलना नहीं है। जिस ने नाम में ए. ग्रीटमेट हाना है उस को वह मिलता नहीं है और दूसरे ही उस को ने जाने है। इस तरह में सलाई में बड़ा न शान है। मैं उमीद करता हूँ कि मालवीय इन सब बातों का देखते हुए लेवर को महशोग नेट० प्रोट्रेन को बढ़ायें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I hope you have read the Bill.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे: मैं यह जो आप ने नीन माल का टेक-प्रोवर का एक्मेटेशन बाहा है, इस की दे दिया जाएँ इसमें हमें सोर्ट एन्टराज नहीं है आप नीन माल का एसटैशन बाहते हैं, आप ने जोजि! और इस के शैलटर में मैंने यह

बान कही है और उस बहने से मैंने यह कह दिया।

रटील प्रोट्रेक्शन, डिरट्रीब्यूशन, पार्टी-सिरेजन और उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में मुझे जो बान कहती थी, वे मैंने कह दी है।

श्री शार० बी० बडे (ब्रगेन) मान-नीय उपराज्यक महोदय, यह जो इंजिनियर आइरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी बिल आया है नीन साल का एक्मेटेशन बढ़ान के लिए, इस को पढ़ भर मैं जग गश्य में पढ़ राया क्योंकि इसकी बनाव (3) में निखा हुआ है।

"Provided that if the Central Government is of opinion that it is expedient in the public interest that the management of the undertaking of the company should continue to vest in the Central Government after the expiry of the period of five years, aforesaid, it may, from time to time, issue directions for such continuance for such further period not exceeding two years at a time, as may be specified in the directions, so, however, that the total period of such continuance, including the period of five years aforesaid, shall not exceed ten years"

मेरा ऐसा कहना है कि आप इस कम्पनी को पूरा लेना चाहते हैं या इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण चाहते हैं या यह उम कम्पनी को बापस देना चाहते हैं। इस बिल को गढ़ने के बाद ऐसा समय-म होता है कि आप इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करना चाहते हैं। और दूसरे माल के बाद वास्तव देना चाहते हैं। यदि ऐसा है, तो ये पर-हाउन्डर्स क्या करेंगे और कर्मचारी के मन में यह बात उत्पन्न होती है कि दरा सात तक काम करने के बाद क्या होगा? आर नीन साल तक कैपिटल को रखेंगे और उम के बाद कैपिटल का क्या करेंगे। इस तरह से कर्मचारियों से जो काम करने का उम्माल होता है, वह खस्त हो जाएगा। मैं मानसीय मर्की जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनको कम से कम यह बताना चाहिए। इस हाउस को वे इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण भरना चाहते हैं या नहीं। अब दस साल के

बाद आप इसको बापस करना चाहते हैं तो यह बहुत इनजूरियम होगा और दम सा न बदल इस का बापस देना ठीक नहीं होगा ।

संकेत 4 ए 11 में आपने कहा है कि एक चैयरमैन होगा और चार गे कुछ नहीं और बोद्ध में ज्यादा मैन्यर नहीं होगे । मरो संग्रह में यह नहीं प्राप्त है कि आपने चार और चार्ड ह क्यों रखा है, पाच और छोटक क्यों नहीं या छ और 13 क्या नहा । फिर आपने कहा है कि चैयरमैन और इन्फ्राफ्रॉमेन जमेट द्वारा दो लेनेग आफ गवर्नमेंट प्राप्तिस हाउन करेंगे । यह बहुत अधिकृतम है । मॉटिंग एटैच करने के लिए जो उनके एलाक्स मिनेग बह भी आपने रेप्रिफिक्यू नहा दिया है । फिर आप कहने हैं कि होन टाइम मैन्यर जा होगे उनकी मांग आप स्पेक्मिकाः करेंगे । इसका मतनव है आप मनमानो करेंगे किनका मन में आपणा हाव टाइम बना देंगे और जित ने बारे में नहीं प्राएगा नहीं बनाएगे । फिर यह भी माफ नहीं है कि चैयर में पांच बोन होंगे ? ऐसा भी बहुधा देखा गया है कि जो इन्फ्रेन में हार जाने के उनको चैयरमैन बर्गेन बना दिया जाना है । असर्पेंट आदिमियों को आप गर्जेंगे रापोर्ट आदिमियों को आप गर्जेंगे इस संपर्क के बारे गे इस बिल में कुछ भी नहीं है । ऐकल मात्र वह कह दिया गया है कि चार गे चीदह होंगे और इयूटीज बर्गेन उनको क्या होगी इसका आप नय गर देंगे ।

आगे आप ने कहा है कि बोर्ड आफ मैनेजमेंट कब थेर कहा भीट करे इसका फैसला वह स्वयं करेगा । यदि मोटार जहा होगी कुछ पता नहीं है । किसी इटरवन के बारे होगी तुल पता नहीं है । कही भी कुछ भी दिर्किनट नहीं है । पता नहीं यिस फरटाइल विभाग की यह उपज है । इस तरह की बातें तो बिसी भानून में देखने को नहीं मिली हैं ।

हिस्ट्रीक्यूमन जो स्टील ना होना है वह भी बहुत गलत होता है । इसकी पालिमी के बारे में भी कछवाय ने एक मवाल पूछा था ।

उसके उन्नर में बताया गया कि हमने पालिमी को बदल दिया है और जिन गोंगों से वैसा लिया भी गया था वह उनको बापिस कर दिया जाएगा कोओप्रेटिव मोमाइटीन ने भी आपना पास नीन मा न पहने वैभा जमा कराया था । उन्होंने अब आप नीन मान के बाब पैसा लाटा देंगे । अगर नाटाना ही था तो इन्हें मानो तक आपने क्यों वैमे को ग्रपने पास रख छोड़ा ?

जो मफेय आप बेचने हैं ऐसा गया है कि वह सरें नीन द्वारा है वर्त्त्व स्टील हाना है । डगमें वर्त्त्व घटना है आवाजा है । ताम कराइ का स्टाल सरें वह एर बिल्ड मे प्रमदम रापने दों बेव दिया गया था । 13 कर्गट मे डग पर हम नोमा ने तो किया था अत बड़ा था कि रट्टेन भर्टे पे र्यान पर दिया जा रहा है । निन आपने उग आर धान नहा दिया । आपने यहाँ रहा कि स्पर्मिक्यू रेम ब्रानागो नो उम आर व्यान दिया जाएगा ।

आपन यह भी नहीं बताया है कि जब मे कम्पनी आपन अपने हाथ मे गे तो नद से घाटा ही घाटा हो गहा है या नफा भी हो गहा है । कम्पट फेव में आप 13 वरोंड रु या इसमे इनवेस्ट रखन वाले हैं । निन यह तो या चलना नाहिए कि इसमे घाटा हो गहा है या नफा हो गहा है कम्पोनिन और मैनेजर बलने से वया कुछ कफ पड़ा है यह तो 111 त तना चाहिए । बहुत एक भट्टी भी गल गई थी । उम तरह यो दुष्टनाएं न हो इस आर भी आपका व्यान देना चाहिए ।

इनके आपन मे जगड़े भी नलने है, आपन मे र्यानाक्षी भी बलनी है । परी महोटग बहोते है कि मिनी स्टील इलाट नगाँवे नैकिन इनका स्टील का तील बरने वाला जो नेकेटरो है वह कहने है कि मिनी नान्द नहीं र्यान्गे । यता नहीं मिनिस्टर राज बरना है या ब्रिटिशी राज करनी है ।——

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bade, these are much larger questions. You are going much beyond the scope of

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

the Bill, going into the setting up of mini steel plants, scrap iron, policy of Steel administration and all that. This is only asking whether you agree or not to extend the time of the takeover of the management of IISCO.

SHRI R. V. BADE: The Secretary says one policy and the Minister says another policy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As far as I am concerned, what the Minister says counts. I do not take into consideration what the Secretary says to the Minister.

SHRI R. V. BADE: Whether the Secretary rules or the Minister rules, I do not know. I do not oppose the Bill. But if you want to nationalise it, you nationalise it just now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a very valid question that you put right at the beginning.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA (Giridih): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will not take much time. I have only a few points to make.

Out of four blast furnaces there, three blast furnaces as also coke ovens are in various degrees of disrepair. The material handling requires to be much desired. The blue-prints of the designs of the plant are, I understand, missing. So, the success of our Minister will be measured by to what extent he can increase the capacity utilisation in the coming months. Production has to increase. IISCO had a very high capacity utilisation. But, unfortunately, it has gone down during the last 30 or 36 months.

The question of labour participation in the management does not end by merely putting one labour representative in the Board of Management. It has to go down to the shop level, to the formation of works committees. If the workers' initiative and sugges-

tions are taken into consideration, I am quite confident that things will improve for the better.

A question was raised by the hon. Member from the Opposition about the sale by auction of scrap materials. The difficulty has been that when the auction is on, a ring of auction purchasers gets rapidly formed and there have been cases where the prices are unduly depressed and the Company makes a loss or, in some case, the prices soar up so high that the purchasers do not take delivery. So, the best way out of the situation would be negotiated sale by tenders, in small lots but it should be by tender. That is how the vicious ring can be broken and the plant can make profits.

14.00 hrs.

Another point was made about doing away with the contract labour. I yield to none in this House as regards the elimination of contract labour. 30 years ago, I had to pay for this issue by facing an attempt at murder at the hands of contractors, by having two fractured fingers and all that. But, in the circumstances, if you want to do away with contract labour, you will be faced immediately with the issue of having to absorb 13,000 to 14,000 workers who are working under the contractors in the plant and in the captive collieries. In the context of the present situation, I should think that, for a year or 18 months, this system should be allowed to continue, and the main strategy should be to make the plant increase its production. That is the crux of the matter. For that, a large amount of autonomy and discretion has to be given to the local management. Already SAIL has become a Leviathan and centralisation will not make for initiative at the local level. It is only initiative at the local level which can turn the corner, which can turn the situation for the better, in the Indian Iron & Steel Company.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the scope of this Bill is a restricted one, dealing with only the aspect of take-over of the management. Therefore, I will restrict my observations only to those aspects which are related to the Bill.

At the very outset, my major criticism of the Bill would be that the entire approach of the Government in the aspect of take-over has been a fire-brigade approach, a halting approach, a piecemeal approach. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill it has been stated that, on 14th July, 1972, initially, the management was taken over only for a period of two years. Now they have felt it necessary to extend the period by three years. In fact, when they adopted the original Bill, it should have been clear to them, taking into account the complexities of the problem of management, that it was not possible, even with the best of intentions, to restructure the entire management in the course of two years. Our hon. Minister is well versed with the problems relating to management of steel industry, and even with the experience of other plants in this sector, it should have been extremely clear that, even if we were not to take up the problem of complete nationalisation but only the restricted problem of taking over of management for re-structuring, even that restricted task could not be fulfilled in the course of two years. When they found that something was wrong, without any farsightedness, they jumped into the situation and there again they did not show the farsightedness, they did not realise that, for restructuring the entire management, two years would not be adequate. Therefore, they have a Bill, a partial Bill, only the period fixed is three years. Again they have realised that it cannot be done. Therefore a new Bill has come up. I, therefore, warn the Government that after the completion of three years—of course, they have put a little elbow room and they can extend beyond that—unless they are

able to deal with the basic problems, even with the type of new management they are envisaging in this Bill they will not be able to tackle the administrative problems of the steel industry.

Here, they have suggested that they would like to restrictive the entire management. Restructuring the management basically means making the Board of Management more effective in terms of two or three important aspects. The first is improving the profitability of the steel industry. Then, improving its administrative efficiency and also ensuring that the interests of the consumers and labour are safeguarded by the restructured management which they are undertaking under the new Bill.

There are certain aspects of management which cannot be the subject matter of this Bill. I am quite aware of that. In fact, on some other occasion, when I was dealing with the discussion on the Company Law Amendment Bill, I pointed out to you that when certain aspects of the principal Act were not touched at all, then it will be very difficult to suggest something which goes beyond the principal Act. Here again, the same difficulty arises. No doubt, it has suggested a certain structure of management, that there shall be a Board of management consisting of a Chairman and not less than 4 and not more than 14 members. I expect that the Minister, while replying to the debate, will make his opinion quite clear that in selecting the members for the Board of Management, due regard will be shown for the interests of the labour, the interests of the consumers and the interests of expertise for building up a better administrative structure for the entire steel plant. If that explanation is forthcoming, at least to some extent, I will be satisfied. And knowing the hon. Minister well, I am sure he is quite conscious of these administrative tasks before the management and if they are attended to,

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

then probably even within the framework of this Bill, this restricted basic task can be achieved.

There is one more aspect which is related to the Bill and a brief mention of it is very necessary. The Administrative Reforms Commission has gone into the problems of management in depth. They have gone into the problem of the personnel policy and they had suggested that no matter whatever be the structure of the Board of Management, if an adequate personnel policy, if a sound personnel policy is not built up, in that case, with the best of intentions and with the best structure of the Board of Management, if you keep the personnel policy as it is, even the entire restructuring the Board of Management is likely to produce results which will not be commensurate with the objectives with which the revision and restructuring of the Board of Management is being brought about. Therefore, I would like to suggest that while restructuring the entire Board of Management—the minimum and the maximum number is also fixed—I think due regard will be paid to having a proper personnel policy. Unfortunately, an opinion is being built up in the public sector industry in this country and it is taken for granted, that the public corporations are to be manned by certain officers. It is taken for granted that the IAS service probably provides the best available personnel. I have nothing against the IAS. I have nothing against the ICS officers. I would say that an IAS officer may be the mos. intelligent officer. After all, building up an industry like the steel industry, is basically a problem of expertise and dealing with the business aspects. Therefore, only because an IAS officer is an intelligent officer, you cannot take it for granted that he will be able to deal with the administrative problems and that he will be having the business acumen for the running of an industry. Therefore, it is necessary that we do not rely merely on the

outdated frame of the IAS officers and we try to put premium on the expertise knowledge and competence to run the industry in an efficient manner. Keeping these norms in view if the reconstitution of the Board of management is made it will be possible for hon. Minister to tackle the problem on proper footing.

There is one thing which I would mention which although not directly related would affect what is happening in the management of the industry. This is regarding the distribution problem about which references have been made many times and this is not within the purview of this Bill. It is related in this way that with the best of management, if even productivity is improved and so on, but if the distributionship or distribution machinery is not properly manned, it will not be possible to achieve the desired results. Just taking an illustration, in a State like Maharashtra, in Bombay, forty per cent of the steel quota is sold in black-market. The CBI undertook certain investigations. Big companies like J K Company, Khira and Hyco Stone were involved. Certain quotas were cancelled. There is lot of malpractice which is taking place. This aspect should be borne in mind and rectified. If that is done, I think the situation will improve a lot. I do not think the restrictive approach of the Bill will solve the problem. But it is a step which is a welcome step. At some stage you will find you will not be satisfied with mere taking over the management but you will have to embark upon nationalisation. I do not take any doctrinaire attitude saying, socialism is identified with nationalisation. I feel that if the commanding heights of economy are to be controlled certain sectors of economy like steel have to be controlled in the national interest and in those sectors nationalisation will have to be achieved. If the steel industry succeeds in its endeavour to increase production and if surpluses are generated that will be ploughed back for further expansion and all these things can be utilised.

ed in the interest of the community at large and therefore even without taking any doctrinaire approach I do feel that in vital sectors like the steel industry nationalisation of industry becomes a must. Therefore, though I welcome, by and large, the Bill which has been moved by the hon. Minister, I would feel, the time will come when he will have to go beyond the scope of the Bill and effect complete nationalisation of this branch of industry. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): I am thankful to hon. Members for having made very constructive suggestions and my presumption ought to be that there has been a general support, although conditional in certain aspects, with the Bill that is before the House for its approval. Before coming to the various points which were very relevantly or sometimes not very irrelevantly raised, I would like to give a brief background of the situation in the Burnpur Steel plant which is shown as IISCO. The Steel works at Burnpur commenced production in 1922.

It started with an operating capacity of 300 thousand tonnes till 1953 and then after the plant successfully increased its rated capacity to 500 thousand tonnes and thereafter.

It produced a million tonnes of ingots with the salable steel production of the order of 800 thousand tonnes. At that time the company had a very good record; the machinery was new and so it started well. Many of the evils that crept in later on were not there at that time. But, then the deterioration started taking place rather rapidly and, as against the rated capacity of one million tonnes, the production which was very good in 1963-64 fell down to about 600 thousand tonnes. The actual production of salable sent during April 1972 was 34,500 tonnes and it reached in June an all time low record of 23,000 tonnes.

Thus, the House will see that there was a rapidly deteriorating condition

of the plant and when this Report was made available to the Government it appeared to all of us that this deterioration was the direct result of ineffectiveness that should have been there. The attitude of the management too was unresponsive to the grave and very urgent problems which needed attention. A rehabilitation programme was also very necessary at that time because the plant was getting old as it was almost about 45 years old. So, the rehabilitation was needed. Capital was not there. And nobody bothered about investing money. Everybody at that time wanted to make money out of it. Therefore, rehabilitation was very gravely neglected.

Therefore, it was considered appropriate that the plant which was doing very well only a few years back should not be allowed to deteriorate further. Because of the all-time low record of production in the month of June 1972, it was considered appropriate that the management of the company should be taken over. The management of it was taken over for a period of two years. It was taken over on 14th July, 1972 by an Ordinance which was later on replaced by an enactment.

At that time, let me submit that the object of the take-over was to give better professional and broad-based management which was not there. There was no professional aspect involved. The people were more interested in the general aspect of setting up of a plant and then making money out of it. Government had the intention of completely re-orienting the structure of the management to which I shall come just now. The Government had the social objectives before them and then to make a programmed investment, if I may use that word, with a view to making this position satisfactory so that the social ends and the economic ends which the Government had may be fulfilled. Some steps were therefore hurriedly taken about which I need not go into in greater details. The Engineering and Development Division of the IISCO prepared that scheme towards

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

the end of 1971. At that time perhaps the scheme was drawn up at an estimated cost of about Rs. 21 crores.

The scheme was approved by the then Board of Directors but later on as Government took over by that time the situation changed and after the take-over of the management of the Company, the scheme was thoroughly re-examined and revised. According to the revised estimates prepared in September, 1972 the cost was estimated at Rs. 45.90 crores with a foreign exchange content of Rs. 4.04 crores. In view of the sharp increase in cost, the scheme was remitted to a group of technical experts as a result of which a revised scheme with slight modifications at a cost of Rs. 43 crores was approved. Upto the end of June, 1974 an expenditure of Rs. 16.86 crores had been incurred on the scheme and the committed expenditure as on that date was Rs. 29.21 crores. The essential features of the Plant Rehabilitation Scheme are: (a) Improvement of raw material handling facilities particularly in relation to coal and iron ore; (b) Emergency and hot repairs of Nos. 7, 8 and 9 Coke Oven Batteries and re-building of No. 7 battery which was completely out of order, etc. etc.

I may also mention there has been some set-back in the actual implementation of the Plan Rehabilitation Programme. It is expected that that Steel Plant will now be able to reach its rated capacity by 1976-77 after the completion of the Plant Rehabilitation Programme.

Sir, the cranes and the ground chargers were in a bad state when we took over. Much headway could not be made in the beginning. This work of improvement and rehabilitation of cranes was awarded in August 1973 to Jessops, a public sector undertaking. One set of cranes and ground chargers have already been made available and installed and the balance work is expected to be completed in about 15 months' time.

Before I come to production and distribution I would like to make one or two points. The first point was raised by Mr. Limaye which was followed by Mr. Chatterjee and just now by Mr. Dandavate as to why do we take piecemeal method of trying to improve one of the basic industries in the country like Steel Industry. I might express my views about it. When it was taken over in the year 1972—if I may use the word—it was a penal action. It was not a decision to nationalise the industry from a policy angle so much as it was considered the situation has deteriorated to such a dangerous level that the action was a more of the nature of a panel action than an ideological one.

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक ताक करने के बाप्ति से देने का विचार है ?

श्री कें श्री मालवीय : उस पर भी मैं आता हूँ, योड़ा गा धीरज रखिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : बहुत धीरज है मुझे, और मैंने जिसी में किया था है ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: A commitment was made by him that the intention was to return the management of the company; not to the old management. That commitment was made. I do not know whether the Minister is aware of it.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I do not know. That commitment is not before me. I will make sure, as to what the commitment was. I am only giving my considered view, from the Ministry's point of view.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to seek one clarification. We would expect that after treating these plants as sick plants and improving their health in our government hospitals at our cost, are you going to give the "improved patients" to the same private entrepreneurs? We want a categorical reply on this.

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : गवर्नरन्ट का इतना रुपया नहीं और युराइयों दूर करने के बाद वापिस देते की बात नहीं है। लेकिन यह ऐसे समझे जाने हैं जिनपर वहम नहीं की जानी है। मैं जायन के नाथ आपका सहयोग चाहता हूँ। आपको उसकी जानकारी हो, मैं समझता हूँ हमें कम जानकारी आपको नहीं है वहिं जादा है तो इतनी मेंहनत करने के बाद, इतना रुपया लगाने के बाद और वहाँ सारी व्यवस्थाओं को गुद्धारने के बाद अगर हम इस कारबाहने को फिर वापिस कर दें, जिन में कि सरकार ने उस को लिया था—किसी भी मुनाफ़िय बजह से या उनकी गतिधियों के कारण लिया था—तो कोई बद्धिमत्ता की बात नहीं होगी। लेकिन इस समय यह क्यों पूछा जाता है कि आप की नेजनवादवेशन पारिस्थी क्या है। कमाडिग हाइट देते की यह यामान जाते तो हैं ही, हाउस का यह मत्रम है क्या होता है।

But, when a plant is brought to a satisfactory level of efficiency and when it goes into operation in a satisfactory manner, looking into the social objectives that we have before us,—what the socio-objectives are can be looked at from an elastic point of view or a pragmatic point of view or a strictly philosophical point of view: I do not want to introduce those aspects—the fact is that when a society has laboured so hard and invested so much money in it and has brought this up to a satisfactory position, personally, I do not think there can ever be a question of handing it over to those people who were found guilty of destroying public property.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
Why should it be for two years and three years?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : मैं तो नहीं जानता कि मत् 1972 में दो साल के लिए जब यह की गई थी तो उस की कौन सी वजहें थीं वह तो कागज की देखभाल करने पर

पता चल सकता है लेकिन दस साल की जो अवधि दी गई है वह सभी चीजों की देखभाल कर के किया गया है कि दस साल के अन्दर सारी चीजें सम्मत जायेंगी, एकमपैंजन भी होंगी सकता है और यह भव वाम मुनाफ़िय तौर पर हाथ में लिया जा सकता है।

मरु अधिकारी जी ने कुछ स्कैप के बारे में ग्रीग डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के बारे में भी कहा है, मैं पहले उमी के बारे में बता दूँ। इसको जो जो

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
Why do you switch over to Hindi?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I got inspired by my friend Mr. MADHU Limaye.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: To make the whole thing more philosophical so that the Chair may not exactly catch up with what he says!

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Before the take-over of the management of HISCO, the scrap that was produced there was sold through negotiated deals, which was very unsatisfactory, and which had so many loopholes. This should not have been done. But, after the take-over, a system of public auction was introduced. In my opinion, even the system of wholesale public auction, sometimes, in such matters, should not be considered desirable and proper. There are few people who bid in this auction. Sometimes, they conspire among themselves and they quote, under-quote in such a manner that it becomes difficult for us to find out any other alternative. Therefore, Government then considered that there should be something in between or a mixture of the things, and felt that some hard and more rigid rules should be made, but that is still to come.

Two auctions with wide publicity on an all-India level were held during the last one year and they fetched a higher price, and for that my hon friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee . . .

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): Higher than what?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: For that, my hon. friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee gave the whole credit to Mr. Ray. I do not wish to dispute it...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I did not say that; I only said that during his management this was done, and I believe that the hon. Minister himself has admitted that in the other place.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Higher than what?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Higher than the lower one!

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Yes, higher than the lower one. What happened at that time was this. During the last two years...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let him give a specific reply?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I do not minimise his contribution. I am not saying that he must get all the credit for whatever has been achieved; I have never said that.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I am only trying to submit some facts of the situation that existed.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Higher in relation to what? Let him be specific.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The price of scrap went so high, as compared to what it was two years back...

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा अनुसन्धान है कि विस में हायर थी?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: ...that the revenue out of the sale or auction of the scrap was naturally quite high, as was indicated by my hon. friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

श्री मधु लिमये : हमारे दो साल पहले कहां आवश्यक होता था? पुराने स्क्रैप डील्स को आप ने जांच के लिये भेजा है?

श्री के० डॉ० मालवीय : नहीं।

श्री मधु लिमये : खुद आप कह रहे हैं कि 50,60 लाख रु० ज्यादा मिला इन दो आवश्यकताओं में? प्राइस इन्क्रीज के लिये भी आप अलाउन्स कीजिये, फिर भी जो पुराने नियांशियेंड सेटिलमेंट्स थे उस में पैसा खाने का काम होता था। तो उस की जांच करना चाहिये।

श्री के० डॉ० मालवीय : वह तो पहले की बात थी। टेक आवर में पहले जो होता था वह मैं ने बता दिया आप को।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, please protect us on one point. He says that it was higher than what it was two years back. At that time, was there auction there? Let him reply to that.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He must investigate those deals.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: As against negotiated sale, I only used the word 'auction'...

श्री मधु लिमये : पुराने डील्स का इन्वेस्टी-गेशन यह क्या रोग कि नहीं?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I do not wish to give in....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall allow a few questions to be put by the hon. Member at the end. Now, let the hon. Minister go on. He has the right.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: In between these two public auctions, the IISCO had sold some scrap to individual parties at the negotiated prices keeping the earlier auction prices as base. This system was also not desirable and it has been stopped. It

has also been decided that available melting scrap will first be offered to the public sector units. Now, what we are doing is that we first give it to the public sector units. And than we are selling the material to actual users, not for trade; we are trying to discourage completely the practice of people auctioning and taking it for carrying on trade. The object is first to supply it to the public sector units for their own use and then to give it to actual users....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
At what rate? Who fixes the rate?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The rates are to be decided by the actual persons there, it is not for me here to sit down and specify the rate.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
On the basis of the market rate?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: If it is better than the market price we shall accept it.

Another point which was made by Shri Madhu Limaye and others was this. Scrap used to lie all around the steel plant campus at Burnpur which provided opportunities to undesirable elements to go and take it. There were complaints of pilferages of the steel item along with scrap which was lifted by the buyers. There were many kinds of things happening there. It was a bad legacy, and there were many undesirable elements and many bad practices there, which had crept into the whole plant. It took some time in our own pattern of socialist management and the manner in which we are dealing with problem of law and order, of restraining all these undesirable things and so on; it really took some time for Mr. Ray to control the situation and to settle things and bring the whole system under control.

Now a scrap yard has been established and future pilferage will stop.

Scrap will now not lie scattered here and there. I personally went and saw the arrangements. These things were getting collected in the scrap yard under construction. This stockyard will help in segregating the scrap quality-wise making it possible to secure higher prices and also safeguarding against pilferages.

Coming to contract labour, my hon. friend knows that under the earlier management recruitment was a spoils-system, but there was not a very bad practice that 50 per cent of the vacancies created were reserved more or less for the wards or children of the existing employees. It did give an emotional attachment to the plant....

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): A sense of belonging.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: As my hon. colleague says, it gave a sense of belonging.

Then some serious complaints started coming in and after the takeover the recruitment system was rationalised. It has also been decided that the new recruitment will be effected in association with the Employment Exchange. A consultative system is now being developed with a view to see that our recruitment policy is on healthy and proper lines.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
What will happen to contract labour?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: We are never in favour of it. But even the Joint Negotiating Committee of workers have conceded that in certain spheres, the contract labour system can be removed only gradually. Whether it is steel or coal, they have accepted that it should go as soon as possible. The Government agrees with that view that it should go as soon as possible.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Have a time-bound programme.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: But there are certain specialised plants where we have got to close our eyes to certain irregularities and injustices because we want to proceed ahead in order to abolish it.

The House knows that immediately this Bill came before the Rajya Sabha, automatically the services of Mr. Ray were terminated, because it ended there and a new small nucleus board of management has been created with Mr. Bhayya as Chairman. Mr. Bhayya is not an IAS man. There is no speciality of IAS men to occupy the top positions in these bodies or institutions everywhere. It is not there. When we bring an efficient officer from outside, whether from Tatas or others, then objections are raised. We have brought one of the most efficient officers and Shri Chatterjee, if I may be allowed to say so, was not justified in attacking him in the manner he did yesterday. I do hold that after a little experience, the concept of holding companies may require marginal or peripheral adjustment.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You allow sufficient time for the Chairman of SAIL because he comes from the Tata group. Therefore, he can have whatever time he wants

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: To attack a person because he has come from the Tatas is something I consider highly undesirable.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You have not fairly treated one who was inducted into this company by the late Steel Minister, who made some sacrifices and knew that these two years were allowed to him. You are allowing an unlimited time to the other person who has come from the Tata group to establish himself

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: If he wants to raise the question of Mr. Ray, I have nothing to say and no comments to offer except that he know in what manner dog fights were going on

between these so-called experienced people. My object was to stop this. A man who had come down from times immemorial from IISCO was there and Mr. Ray was also there. We decided that both of them remaining there was not in the interest of the concern. Therefore, was had naturally to smoothen it. So, a new set-up was created. IISCO was taken over for a further extended period. Under the new arrangement, Mr. Bhaya was asked and he readily agreed to become the part-time Chairman. We have still to complete the list. Some criticism was made, as to why it should be 14. It all depends upon how many people are required to complete the board of management. We may require only 7 and 9 people. So, far 6 people have been appointed, presided over by Mr. Bhaya. Mr. Gopeshwar is the trade union representative there who was the first man to be selected. Mr. Gopeshwar is very well known in IISCO not only among the INTUC but also CPI, HMS and Marxist organisation. Now they are functioning normally and the relations are amicable. They all individually and jointly met me and said, everything is all right.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have a well-established practice not to discuss individual officers

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Yesterday so much was said about it and inter-union rivalry is there. Therefore, I thought I should clarify the issue that there is not much trouble about the specific selection. Labour has been given representation. There is a Chartered Accountant, Mr. Dastur is there as the representative of that engineering institution. One of them is, of course, an IAS officer, who represents our Ministry, Mr. Sidhu and Mr. Banerjee is there, who is the Technical Director of SAIL, to look after the technical interests.

A suggestion was made that all problems of sales, distribution and production should be integrated at one

point. It is not a very practical solution. The Ministry takes care of the problems that are involved in production and distribution. There has to be a division of work. The distribution has been organised and it is going to be streamlined further. There is nothing wrong about it. They are aware that there is a system of allocation of steel. Mr. Dandavate said, about 40 per cent of the steel was selling in the black market. I am not aware of it. It is true that when steel is allocated to specific authorities including the State authorities, a part of it is not traceable. It is our effort and it will continue to be our effort to improve the distribution system. Many people have been arrested and sent to jail. Our job is only to pinpoint the distribution and some other authorities take care of it. It is our constant desire to improve the distribution system. There is the steel priority committee. It is not entirely controlled by the Steel Ministry. The Secretaries of various economic Ministries get together and allot priorities. In this manner about 80 per cent of the steel goes to priority sections like Defence, Public Sector industries and also State Governments. We have always emphasised with the State Governments that the steel allocated for a specific job should go only for that purpose. Sometimes it does not. So, I entirely agree with the sentiments of the House and it will be our constant efforts to improve the distribution system because here and there we do find omissions which ought not to remain.

I have already spoken about the induction of technical elements into our Secretariat. The hon. House is already aware that so far as coal is concerned, we have got a Secretary, who is not a bureaucrat. He is one of the top-most engineers in the country. Similarly, we have got a Secretary in Steel who has got the best experience of business dealings and distribution, who can grasp the matter much more quickly in a business like way than a bureaucrat. Therefore, I am not giving a good chit or a bad chit to any man.

All that I am saying is that we are deviating from the old rut and we are introducing a new system of injecting new elements into the entire system of functioning.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why Dr. Bhattacharyya was removed from Bokaro? Why this sudden change?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: In such matters some latitude has to be given to the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May I draw the attention of both the Minister and the Members that I think we have widened the scope of this discussion to cover the entire gamut of steel administration. It is interesting to hear the Minister. But, then, we get into discussion of personalities why this officer has been removed, why that officer has not been removed, why this officer has been given preference over that officer, and we get into all kinds of difficulties.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Personally, I would not like to support or defend any individual officer in the Ministry. But yesterday a very strong point was made by my hon. friend and I thought I should reply to that.

I feel that we should not be criticised for making changes whenever we consider them necessary in the interest of the functioning of the Ministry. If my hon. friend has any specific point to make, he can come to me and make enquiries. I am always available to him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is no personnel policy.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: It is very much there. There is a Personnel Officer. If there is any specific scheme which the hon. Member can produce, with regard to improving the personnel policy, we will consider it. We have got a personnel policy. We select people through a Selection Committee and then we give them train-

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

ing. We do not just pick up a man because a man likes him or another man does not like him. That is not so. Even giving employment to the local people is very much before us. Sometimes we do find that the local people down below are neglected and then we take special care to see that local people are employed. In fact, we give them preference even when we find that they are a little below the mark.

There are one or two amendments given notice of by Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi. I do not propose to accept them because they are not very relevant. For instance he wants to change from five to four years. It can be asked why not six years.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. He has not even moved them.

श्री के० श्री० भालवीय : मैं जो अमेंडमेंट के सम्बन्ध में कहना था, वह कह दिया है। अब बाद में कुछ कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि अमेंडमेंट में कोई बात नहीं है।

श्री भालवीय (वाका) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने मंत्री महोदय का जवाबी भाषण यहाँ और में और अमेंडमेंट के सम्बन्ध में कहना था कि यह कारबाही ठीक ठाक होने के बाद भविष्य में कभी भी निजी इन्डस्ट्री के सुपुदं नहीं करना चाहिए। इस के बारे में उन्होंने कुछ स्पष्ट आवश्यकता नहीं दिया है। लेकिन फिर भी मैं आशा करता हूँ कि हमारे बहने का उन पर असर होगा।

इसको की काटेक्ट सिस्टम का, इनकी काटेक्ट प्रणाली का जो सबाल बैने उठाया था—मुझे अफसोस है कि उस पर इन्होंने लीपा पोली ही की है। इनको स्पष्ट कहना चाहिए कि एक समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम बनायेगे। मैं जानता हूँ कि इस दूषित प्रणाली को एक दिन

में समाप्त नहीं किया जा सकता है या दो महीने में समाप्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। लेकिन कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम तो ये हमारे सामने रख हुँ रखते थे।

श्री के० श्री० भालवीय : प्रेक्टीकल नहीं है।

श्री भालवीय. प्रेक्टीकल और आयडियल व्यवहार और आदर्श दोनों में कोई समन्वय आपको करना है। आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं। आप की नींत बड़ी दिशाहीन रहती है। ए.ए.निदान आप प्रभावित कर देते हैं और जो आपका कर्म होता है वह उसमें कहीं भेज नहीं सकता है।

आक्षयन प्रणाली चालू करने के बाद कम्पनी वा जो अनुग्रान था स्कैप डील से कि उसका इनाम पैशा आएगा, पुराने अनुभव के आधार पर, उसमें दोनों आक्षयन में, 50—60 लाख प्रिंट मिला है। श्री राय की वजह से ऐसा हुआ था और किसी वजह से इस में मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने इस की वजह पर यह भी बताई है कि बीच में सक्रिय के दाम बहुत बढ़ गए इसलिए ज्यादा मिला। यह अद्दे सन्धि है और अद्दे सत्य बढ़ा खतरनाक होता है। दाम बढ़िए एक बारण है। लेकिन दूसरा कारण यह है कि जब कम्पनी निजी इन्डस्ट्री में थी तो स्कैप डील में बहुत घपला था, इसलिये मैंने इन्दिरा जी को लिखा। प्रधान मंत्री के मामने में बारबार इस बात पर जोर देता रहा, और मैंने इस बारे में उसमें लिखा। पड़ी भी की ओर उनका ध्यान इस ओर थीका था। मंत्री महोदय को इस में क्या तकनीक होती है और पुराने स्कैप डीलज में कोई घपला हुआ है .. (इंटरव्यू) घपला माने बोटाला, गडबडी। इस की तो आप मानें ही कि हिन्दी में सब्द अंग्रेजी की तुलना में तीन गुना अधिक है। मैं प्रारंभिक करता हूँ कि कम से कम पंदित जी (श्री कमलापति तिपाठी) हिन्दी में ही बोला करें। असमिया

बंगला, मलयालम के भी में शब्द लेता हूँ और कभी कभी वे बहुत काम के होते हैं बहुत बढ़िया शब्द होते हैं। जब आप ही बताइये कि "इकबी डिटेन्स विश्वर" को आप हिन्दी में क्या कहते हैं? ममान दूरी बर्गर ही तो कहेंगे? लेकिन मलयालम वाले कहेंगे समदूर सिद्धान्त। भारत की भाषाओं की गरिमा को आप नहीं जानते हैं। टटी-फटी प्रश्नेजी लोड दीजिये। मुह बना वर प्रप्रेज़, में बोलना छोड़ दीजिए। ऐसी हिन्दुस्नानी को आप अपनाएं। जिसमें भारत की ममी भाषाओं के अच्छे शब्दों का समावेश हो।

स्कैप डील के बारे में मेरी प्रधान ममी में लिखा पढ़ी हो चुकी है। ममी महादय का यह कहने से क्या दिक्कत है कि पुराने स्कैप डीन्ज की जाच की जाएगी और अगर उसमें चोरी हुई तो चोरों के बिनाफ मर्जन कार्यवाई की जाएगी क्या पुराने नागों के साथ कोई आपने डील किया है छिपकर के? अगर आप यह नहीं करते हैं तो मननब होगा कि उम पर आप चादर बिछाने का काम करते हैं। अगर इस तरह का डील नहीं किया है तो आप को स्पष्ट आश्वासन देने से तकलीफ बिल्कुल नहीं होनी चाहिए।

भी के० डी० मालबीय: मैंने यही कहा कि मुझे मालूम नहीं है। जब टेक आवर किया उस से पहले किसी ने क्या किया उम ममन में हम नहीं गए। यह प्रश्न हमारे मामले नहो था। इस बास्ते कमिटमेंट का कोई सवाल पैदा नहीं होता। आप कहते हैं कि प्रधान ममी के साथ आप ने लिखा पढ़ी की है। उस का मुझे कुछ मालूम नहीं है। आप व्यक्तिगत तौर पर कोई सुझाव देना चाहते हैं तो उस पर गोर हम करें।

भी भव्य लिखये: इनका मैमोरेंडम आग पड़े। इनको क्यों अध्यादेश जारी करना पड़ा? इन्होंने कहा कि हम जब गहराई में गए और जब पता लगा कि कितना नक्सान प्लाट को पहुँचाया गया है....

भी के० डी० मालबीय: निगरानीकट एंड अदरवाइज़।

श्री भव्य लिखये यही तो मैं कह रहा हूँ कि दो साल के अध्ययन के बाद यदि इन का पता चला कि इनना डैमेज हुआ है तो इन को इस में भी जाना चाहिये था। कम्पनियों की मलाई निकालने का एक तरीका आजादी के बाद भूम हुआ है और जिस जिन लोगों के हाथ में ये सारे उद्योग चले गए हैं इन लोगों न बड़ी तंजी में मलाई निकालने का काम किया है। जैसे डीएमएस का दध मिलता है उसी तरह ये सारे ज्ञान्टम और कारखाने मिक बन कर रह गए हैं। डीएमएस के दध की जो हालत है वही तालिका इन मिक मिलज और कारखानाएँ की है और डीमलिए जाच आवश्यक है। आगों को अगर आप भागने देंगे तो एक एक मिल आग कारखाना मिक बनता चला जाएगा और आप उन को लेने जायें। तो कहा जा कर मामला रुकेगा? मैंने शुरू मक्कावाद कि प्राप को गलत नानियों के कारण अच्छी कम्पनियों भी मिक हो जायेगी।

मेरा नगनव रंगन कारखाने का उत्तेजित किया। कोहेनूर मिल का उत्तेजित किया। कापड़िया का जा अव्वल नम्बर का बदमाश है चूँकि वह मामति म और अधिक इनवेस्ट करेगा डीमलिए। उन का ये दो कम्पनिया आप दे रहे हैं और ये भी मिक बन कर रह जायेगी। (व्यवसाय) आप बहुताजी भौजी और मस्त आदमी हैं। आप का क्या परवाह है कि प्रथ्य व्यवसाय का क्या होता है। यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। इन के बास का मामला नहीं है।

इन्होंने कहा कि इस्पात की पैदावार बड़ाने के लिये हम लोग पूरा प्रयास कर रहे हैं और अपनी कायेकमता को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। इस उद्देश्य से हम सहमत हैं। यह भी इन्होंने कहा है कि जो इस्पात का वितरण होता है, विभिन्न प्रोडक्ट्स का होता है उस के ऊपर हम निगरानी रखना चाहते हैं। एड युज़,

[श्री मधु लिमये]

प्रतिम जो उस का इस्तेमाल होता है उस के ऊपर वियवस्था रखना कितना कठिन है उस की जर्चरी इन्होंने की है। यह कहा है कि कुछ इस्पात कोटा राज्यों के अधीन आते हैं, कुछ प्रस्तिक संस्करण प्रांडरटेकिंग के हाथ में रहते हैं। लेकिन क्या इस्पात मत्तालय का यह कर्तव्य नहीं है कि एड यूज के ऊपर वह कुछ न कुछ नियन्त्रण रखे। मैं ने एक स्पेसिफिक उदाहरण दिया है कि मारुति को अब तक जो कोटा दिया गया है, जिस को प्रवाम हजार गाडियों का लाइसेंस मिला है, क्या नेशनल प्रायोरिटीज में निजी, आटोमोबाइक्स के लिए स्टील कोटा देना यह बात आ सकता है ? अगर ट्रक्स के लिये बसों के लिये कोटा दिया जाता तो मेरी समझ में आता लेकिन उस के बारे में आप ने जानबूझ कर चुप्पी मार्धी है, मौन सम्मति का दर्शक भी होता है। आप के यौन का यही अर्थ निकलता है। मारुति के बारे में मैं ने जो अभियोग लगाया है कि वे काले बाजार में इस्पात बेचते हैं, उस में कुछ सत्य का अश है।

श्री गो. डॉ. मालवीय : मारुति को बोहा मिला है। बसों के लिए मिला या नहीं इस से उस का मम्बन्ध नहीं है। वैयक्तिक रूप से जब मूल से माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा तो मैंने कहा कि जहां तक इस साल का मम्बन्ध है तो सी टन मारुति को बोहा अस्त्र दिया गया है उन के काम के लिए। प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्रीज को चाहे वह चीजों का कारखाना हो, चाहे सीमेंट का कारखाना हो, चाहे कपड़ा का कारखाना हो, सब के लिए हमारी प्रायोरिटीज के अदर जगह है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before we proceed further, I do not know how this debate started yesterday. When the Minister was speaking, I noticed that the discussion went very far out of the scope of the Bill, but I allowed him because he said that he was replying to certain specific points that were raised by Members.

If these points were raised, the Minister could legitimately claim the right to reply to those charges. But, now I find that instead of discussing this Bill whose objective is very limited to extend the period of takeover by another three years...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: and the Management.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: and when the Minister has said in so many words though not directly, that it is not the intention to hand over the management back to the old management Board or whatever it is, then what is the my story about the extension? I do not understand. That is the only thing that is relevant here.

When the Minister himself has entered the field of steel allocation and all that, I do not know where I can stop. Mr. Madhu Limaye I wish I could say that it should be enough and call a halt there. Otherwise, we will get into deeper waters.

श्री मधु लिमये उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चौंथे मुद्दे पर आया था। तीन मुद्दे मेरे क्या इस बिल से सम्बन्धित नहीं थे ? पहला मैंने क्या कहा कि इस कारखाने का फिर कभी निजी क्षेत्र में न जाने दीजिये, यह रेलीवेट है। मैंने कार्ड्रैक्ट लेवर के बारे में कहा था कि इस में मैंनेजमेंट का सबाल आ जाता है। वह रेलीवेट था।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद बर्मा (नवादा) : उस का जवाब मिल गया आप को।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आप से नहीं कह रहा हूँ, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय का समझा रहा हूँ।

फिर इसको के अक्षय डील के बारे में, सरकार के मैनेजमेंट में आने के "इस्को" के बाद ज स्थिति भी उसके ऊपर मैंने कहा। अब जो मैं कह रहा हूँ वह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि इस्को की मान सीधिए इस्पात की

पैदावार कुछ मात्रा में बढ़ी। तो क्या होगा ? उसका जो वितरण होगा और उस के एन्ड यूज की बात में कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि यही भवालय है, अगर इसका कुछ भी नियंत्रण नहीं रहेगा, नेशनल प्रायरिटीज का जरा भी विवार नहीं किया जायगा तो जो पैदावार बढ़ने से राष्ट्र का लाभ हुआ है वह बहुत हृद तक खस्त हो जायगा, इसलिए मैं कह रहा था। मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता। इन्होंने कहा कि 9 सौ टन मारुति को दिया है। 900 टन तो आपके कार्य काल में मिला है। अब मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिये केवल आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ कि इसमें से अधिकांश हिस्सा इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया। एन्ड यूज का सबाल इसीलिए सामने आता है कि माहनि कारखाने की बनावट पर खर्च नहीं हुआ है, तकरीबन 500 टन इसका ब्लैक में चला गया और ब्लैक में दो तीन हजार रुपये टन का मार्जिन है इसके ऊपर। मंत्री महोदय मार्केट में जा कर जांच करेंगे तो उन्हें पता चलेगा। अब 500 को आप युग्मिये 2 हजार रुपये से तो क्या रकम आती है ? हमारे प्रोफेसर साहब नहीं हैं। दस लाख रुपये का मामला हो जाता है। मैं तो कम पिगर पकड़ रहा हूँ 500 टन की कि इतना ब्लैक में चला गया और दो हजार प्रीमियम मिला तो दस लाख रुपये इस हिसाब से मिला। इनके पहले के जो मंत्री थे टी० ए० पाइ साहब और माहन कुमार भगलब माहब तो उस समय भी यह सिलसिला चलता रहा। तो मैं इस बात पर बहुत जार देना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी कारखानों में जहां उत्पादन बढ़ने का प्रयास आपको करना चाहिए, वहां सक्ती से एन्ड यूज के ऊपर भी आपको नियंत्रण रखना चाहिए। साथ ही आपनी बरीयता का, प्रायरिटीज का भी ठीक तरह से रखना चाहिए, जिससे कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और जनता के लिए आवश्यक चीजों का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। उन्हीं चीजों के लिए आपको स्टील के सामग्रे में प्रायरिटी देनी चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं कहूँगा चाहता हूँ, स्काई स्क्रिप्ट का मैंने सबाल उठाया और मुझे कोई संताप-जनक जवाब नहीं मिला। केन्द्र की जमीनों की चांगी बम्बई में हाती है। उसके ऊपर 2 करोड़ 80 लाख की रिष्वत ली जाती है। अब उसके ऊपर अटूलिकाओं के लिये इनके कोटा मिलेगा। इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री से सीमेंट का कटा मिलेगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं मिलेगा।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : नहीं मिलेगा ? क्या कह रहे हैं आप ? फ्लॉर्स ने गिरवत इसीलिए दी है कि 75-75 लाख रुपये कमायेंगे जो बिल्डिंगें बनने वाली हैं उनमें। उसमें सेंट्रल बैंक और स्टेट बैंक की भी बिल्डिंगें बनने वाली हैं। तो मैं केवल यही चाहता हूँ कि आप जब जवाब देंगे, थड़ रीढ़िग। र या कलाज बाइ कलाज कमिटिरेशन पर तो न्यूट थैयोना वैंजिए कि बम्बई के बेकवे रिव्लेमेंशन के स्काई स्क्रिप्ट के लिए एक किलों भी स्टील नहीं मिलने वाला है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इनकी यह कल्पना है, इन मध्य मंत्रियों की कि हमेशा मैं इनके पीछे पड़ता हूँ, मैं इनका बदनाम करने का प्रयास करता हूँ, लेकिन कोई भेरा दिमाग परवास नहीं है ? मैं देश हित की दान करता हूँ। इसमें कोई परवर्मस्टी की, विहृति की बात नहीं है। अगर वे अच्छा काम करेंगे, उस दिन पटिन जी ने कहा कि अब हम पार्ट ट्रस्ट एरिया की जमीन का कानून के तहत ला रहे हैं तो मैंने कहा कि चला ठीक है, नीद देर से खुली तो भी अच्छा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I really admire your resourcefulness.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : आप ने काम्पलीमेंट से आज मुझे मारने का फैसला किया है तो मैं अब बैठ जाता हूँ।

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: He is only provoking me to answer this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot match Mr. Madhu Limaye in all these matters. And I think the Minister would be very well advised if he keeps away from wider issues.

श्री अशु लिमये ऐसा मत करन्ये। इन मतियों में और मुझ में डायलाग चल रहा है उसमें आप बाधा प्राप्त बनिये। उसको चलने दीजिये। बहुत मारे इन लोगों से, जो पुराने फोड़म फाइटर रहे हैं, जरा मेरी मुहब्बत है। इनको देख कर जग मेरा मन भर जाता है, इसनिए आप उसमें बाधा प्राप्त बनिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"This House disapproves of the Indian Iron and Steel Company (Taking over of Management) Amendment Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance No 4 of 1974) promulgated by the President on the 28th June, 1974,"

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"That the Bill to amend the Indian Iron and Steel Company (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER We go to Clause-by-clause consideration. On Clause 2 there are no amendments. The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Clause 3 Shri Swaran Singh Sokhi--not here. The Speaker this morning made very special comment about him. I see that amendments to Clause 4 also stand in his name and another amend-

ment to Clause 6. In that case, I think, I can put all the Clauses together to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That Clause 3, Clause 4, Clause 5, Clause 6, Clauses 7 to 11 and Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 Clause 4, Clause 5, Clause 6, Clause 7 to 11, and Clause 1, the Enacting Formula the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K D MALAVIYA): Sir, I beg to move

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved

"That the Bill be passed."

श्री रामाकृष्ण शास्त्री (पटना)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मिलमिले में मैं तीन बातें निर्देश करना चाहता हूँ। वैसे श्री मध्य निर्मले जी ने अपने प्रस्ताव पर बोलते हुए कई ऐसी बातें कही हैं जिनमें मैं भी महमन हूँ। उन बातों के अलावा मैं बोर्ड आफ मैनेजमेंट के मिलमिले में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मक्की जी को मालूम होगा कि बोर्ड आफ मैनेजमेंट गे गें में बहुत मारे लोग, अफसरान, गव्वे द्वा र है जिनकी प्रमिडि बहुत ही बुरी गही है, बदनाम किस्म के लोग रहे हैं। जिनके बारे में इस सदन के अन्दर दूसरे सदन के अन्दर और सदन के बाहर भी बारबार मवाल उठाये गये हैं कि ऐसे बदनाम लोगों को न रखा जाय। लेकिन फिर श्री शुभा-फिरा कर उन्हीं लोगों को व्यवस्थापकों से रखा गया है जो उस काश्चाने को कहा रहे हैं। मैं ऐसे ही एक सज्जन का नाम इसलिये लेना चाहता हूँ कि यहा उनका नाम लिया जा चका है—श्री निहार दस। इनके बारे में राज्य सभा में भी सवाल उठाये गये . . .

भी के० डी० भालवीय : वह चले गये हैं ।

भी रामावतार शास्त्रीः अगर चले गये हैं तो ठीक है । क्या कारखाने के बाटांर में भी चले गये हैं या आभी भी वही जमे हुए हैं ?

भी के० डी० भालवीय : इसके लिये मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता ।

भी रामावतार शास्त्रीः अगर चले गये हैं तो बड़ी खसी की बात है । ऐसे लंगों को जाना ही चाहिए था, क्योंकि इनके बारे में बहुत हगामा हुआ था । इनके बारे में हमारे ही मदन के मदन्य ढा० रानेन सेन ने, जो आल इण्डिया ट्रेड युनियन कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष है, उन्होंने भी मवाल उठाया था । हमारी १०आइ०टी०य०सी० की आमनसोल में जो युनाइटेड भारत एण्ट ट्रील वर्कर्स युनियन है तथा अन्य कई यूनियनों ने भी उनके बारे में सवाल उठाया था । मझे खुशी है कि वे चले गये, यह मामना खत्म हुआ ।

दूसरा मवाल जा मधु लिये जी ने उठाया था, उस पर जोर दिना चाहता है । काट्रेक्ट मजदूरों के बारे में आपकी नीति है कि हम काट्रेक्ट लेबर को खन्ना कर देंगे, लेकिन नीति अपनी जगह पर है और जाम ठीक उसके उलटा हो रहा है । काट्रेक्ट लेबर हटाने की माग १०आइ०टी०य०सी० या सी०पी०आइ० के लेबल में ही नहीं हो गी है, बल्कि आपकी आइ०एन०टी०य०सी० की धू०नयनों ने, जो ऐसे मजदूरों के अन्दर काम करती हैं, भी माग की है कि काट्रेक्ट लेबर हटा दिया जाय, लेकिन आज तक यह जाम नहीं किया गया और वे बरकरार हैं । उनकी आड़ लेकर बड़े बड़े कुर्कमं किय जा रहे हैं । जिन कुर्कमों को आप यदि खत्म करना चाहते हैं तो यह ज़रूरी है कि आप काट्रेक्ट लेबर प्रबा को समाप्त करें । जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तब तक तरह तरह की गड़बड़ी चलती रहेगी और उनके नाम पर मजदूर बिरोधी काम होते रहें, कारखाना का यूट-डिसोट भी चलती रहेगी ।

नीमरी बात—जब आप ने इस कारबाने को भालिका के हाथ से लिया, उसके पहले मालक उमका शापण दोहन पूरी तरह से कर चुके थे, तमाम के रखाने को बरबाद कर चुके थे । जब आप ने उनके हाथ से इसे लिया तो इसके लिये आप ने उनको बड़ी रकम भोदा, नेकिन मारा रुद्ध-रद्दा माल, उसके चलाने का जवाबदेही आप पर पड़ी । उस पर काफी रुपया खर्च रखने के बाद, जनता के पैसे को उस पर लगाने के बाद जब आप उमकी अवधि फिर ३ माल के लिये बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं । दो साल ही चुके हैं, तीन माल की अवधि और बढ़ा रहे हैं, इस तरह कुल ५ माल के लिये आप उमको अपने हाथ में रखना चाहते हैं । मेरी भयम में नहीं आता—जब कि राष्ट्रीयकरण की नीति आप की धर्षित नीति है तो फिर आप मौखिय उमसा राष्ट्रीयकरण क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं, उगमे आप के सामने क्या अस्त है, क्या बदलाई है, आर उमका क्यों नहीं करना चाहते हैं या दूसरे नरीके से आप उन मालिकों की मदद रुकना चाहते हैं ? क्या बात है, कि न काई ब त बदल हापी जिसकी बजह से आप राष्ट्रीयकरण से मुकर रहे हैं । अबर आपकी नीति ऐसी नहीं हाती तो मैं समझ सकता था कि आपकी नीति नहीं है, लेकिन आप न ता यहाँ भी जीजो का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है, आप भी करना चाहते हैं—तो फिर इससा गांधीयतरण क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं ?

मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इन तीन मुद्दों के बारे में बतलायें । आज भी वहाँ इस तरह के अनेका छाट अफमर है—मैं चाहता हूं कि उन नमाम लंगों के बारे में जाच करवायें, जिनका गिर्काँ काना है, खराब है, बदनाम है । ऐसे नाम को बोड़ आफ मैनेजमेन्ट में बिल्कुल न रखिया, बरना जो नाम पहले कुर्कमं करते थे, वे आज भी करेंगे और साथ में सरकार को बदनाम करेंगे, मजदूरों को बदनाम करेंगे आप भयना उल्लू भीवा करेंगे । इस लिये मैं इन तीनों बातों का स्पष्ट उल्लंघन चाहता हूं ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Sir I would be very brief and only take up certain points which I raised but, I feel, the same have not been fully dealt with by the hon. Minister. Yesterday, I had posed a question why was it necessary to change the system of management that had been evolved? Who were the Members of the previous Advisory Board and how many of them have been taken in the new board of management? Thirdly, in the statement circulated by the Ministry it is said that while substantial progress has been made a good deal still remains to be done and the programme for rehabilitating the plant and equipment will take longer than initially estimated. Therefore, I would like to know you say a good deal still remains to be done; this rehabilitation programme of Rs. 43 crores is still to be implemented and you come with piece-meal legislative proposal which only creates uncertainty. How can there be an integrated long-term development programme of this important sector of our economy. Fourthly, I would like to know, I know he is constrained on making any observations on the working of the SAIL. But I quote from one of his observations which was to the effect that holding companies have become too big. They have to shed some burden and more responsibility will have to be given to the individual units. I would like to know what would be the inter-relationship between SAIL and IISCO? How much autonomy will you give to the Administrator and how far over-lordism will continue from the bureaucratic set-up at Delhi? Please don't try to avoid answering this question because of the overpowering position of the SAIL. Sir, the last point which I would like to know from the hon. Minister is has any scheme been drawn up. What is the expectation of putting the Indian Iron and Steel Company on a very sure footing and to get real benefits for the advancement of the country so far as steel production is concerned? Are you satisfied with three years or have you got any long-term

objects, which you ought to have by this time, of reviving the Indian Iron and Steel Company and placing it on a much much better footing. Please do not tinker with such important problems. Therefore, I would like to know, has any thought been given to these points.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Sir, I have nothing to add, in reply to what Mr Somnath Chatterjee has said, except that we are not tinkering with the problems of India Iron and Steel Company. We are taking a very comprehensive view as to what has to be done in future and we shall see to it that this public unit, which is now being looked after with lot of care by us, will stand on its own legs and serve the purpose for which it is meant. So far as long-term take over is concerned, I have already dealt with this question. I would not like to deal with it any more except to say that the time for take over has not yet come. Considering the critical time in resource position and looking into the interest of a large number of small shareholders, whom we could not give much, let us stop talking about it.

As far as personalities are concerned, I would have very much wished Mr. Chatterjee has not raised that question.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am not criticising I would only like to know, how many members in the advisory board have been taken in the new board.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I do not have the details now. I will let you know. So far as personalities are concerned, it is in their interest we do not talk about it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am only asking the number.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: With regard to the question of day to day interference from the top organisation SAIL, I wish to reiterate what I have said that there is no day to day in-

terference from the holding company, which is known as SAIL. The object of the holding company, which is known as SAIL, is to coordinate, to have a long-term plan, to build its own expertise with regard to fulfilling long-term projects and to have liaison between the Ministry and the holding company from the point of view of relevant objects that we have before us.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
Are you satisfied?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: If I am satisfied with what is happening today, I will cease to function. What I have said a few days back or a few weeks back, holds good today. It will be the constant endeavour of the Government to go on improving wherever we find that there are places to improve upon. I do feel that the units, the steel mills, whether it is Rourkela or Bhilai or Bokaro or IISCO, must be given full authority to function. They are functioning more or less on an autonomous basis. But, during the gestation period, there are certain points where we cannot leave matters just by presuming that everything can be done in an automatic way. Therefore, hon. Members will have to bear with us in the Ministry. We would see how this transitional process can be shortened, and more and more powers given to them. We are transferring more and more powers to them. Sometimes, when more powers are given to them, they make mistakes, then, the House comes on us demanding explanation and we have to say something by way of explanation as to what has happened. It is our duty, therefore, to get in touch with them to coordinate their activities, to oversee what is happening there and also, in certain respects, to monitor it. I hope the period would be shortened. With regard to what Mr. Ramavtar Shastri has said, I do not know what he meant.

शास्त्री जी ने क्या कहा ऐसी समझ में नहीं आया। कोई गड़बड़ तो हो नहीं रही है। बराबर आदयी रहें ऐसा भी कुछ नहीं है।

बन्टूट नेवर की जहा तक बात है, मैं कह चुका हूँ कि मैनेजमेंट के प्रतिनिधि के माय बैठ कर यवर्नमेंट के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव ने यह निश्चय किया है कि इसको जल्दी से जल्दी बदल होना चाहिए लेकिन इस इन्वेरिम पीरिंगड में कुछ समस्याये हैं जिनको वह भी मद्दमूम करते हैं और इस भी महसूस करते हैं। इसलिए इसमें थाढ़ा सा समय तो लगेगा ही। इसमें प्रयार वह भी ऊपर दबाव न ढाले तो अच्छा है।

आंकर कोई बात उहोंने कही नहीं है।

ओ नाथूराम अहिरकार (टीकमगढ़) : मैं बड़ी जी ने यह जानता चाहता हूँ कि बेलाडीला में आपरन-प्रोग्राम निकालने के लिए जा नेवर काम बरते हैं वह ज्यादा निकालते हैं।

उपर्युक्त महोदय कहा बरंपुर है, इसमें यह बेलाडीला कहा से आ गया?

The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The Motion was adopted.

15.27 hrs

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS* FOR
GRANTS(GENERAL), 1974-75**

DEMAND NO 8—DEPARTMENT OF FOOD

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 125,00,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.
1995 LS-11

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of Department of Food."

DEMAND No. 19—DEFENCE SERVICES—
ARMY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 67,10,00,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1975, in respect of 'Defence Services—Army'."

DEMAND No. 20 DEFENCE SERVICES—
NAVY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,00,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1975, in respect of 'Defence Services—Navy'."

DEMAND No. 21—DEFENCE SERVICES—
AIR FORCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,30,00,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1975, in respect of 'Defence Services—Air Force'."

DEMAND No. 38—OTHER EXPENDITURE
OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1975, in respect of 'Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 58—INDUSTRIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,55,53,000 on Capital Account 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, 1975, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. 65—POWER SCHEMES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,90,00,000 on Capital Account 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, 1975, in respect of 'Power Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 70—MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 58,80,00,000 on Capital Account 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, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

DEMAND No. 76—PORTS, LIGHOUSEES
AND SHIPPING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,85,00,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding

Rs. 18,75,00,000 on Capital Account 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, 1975, in respect of 'Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping'."

DEMAND No. 78.—Department of Steel

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 57,00,00,000 on Capital Account 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, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Steel'."

We have just four minutes' time for the next item of business, namely the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General). I think we can begin with it.

We have a number of cut motions given notice of by hon. Members, and if they are here, they can move them.

Shri Jagadish Bhattacharyya. He is absent. Then, **Shri Ajit Kumar Saha.** He is also absent. Then **Shri P. G. Maivalankar.**

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I want to move all the cut motions standing in my name.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then, **Shri Madhu Limaye.** He is not here. Then there is **Shri Ramavtar Shastri.** He is present.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I am moving the cut motions standing in my name.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): I am also moving my cut motions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Everything can be deemed when no trouble comes up and everything is fine. But if there is some mistake, everybody comes upon the Chair.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Those Members who are not here may be given fifteen minutes' time to move their cut motions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can that be done?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Can you not give them fifteen minutes' time?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 125,00,00,000 in respect of Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to maintain an efficient, just and well organised Public distribution system for the benefit of the teeming millions of the weaker sections of the community. (39)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 125,00,00,000 in respect of Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to assist cultivators to grow more food to meet increased demands for consumption. (40)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to lift the nation out of its present acute economic crisis and monetary difficulties. (41)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to arrest the constant upward trend of prices of all essential as well as non-essential commodities. (42)]

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to control effectively and efficiently the inflationary spiral in the economy. (48)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to deal firmly and drastically with the increasing menace of smuggling all over the country (44)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to protect the people with fixed wages and incomes from the tyranny of rising prices and shortages of goods and articles. (45)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to effect substantial economies in Governmental expenditure (46)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide for prompt and massive central financial assistance to all drought affected regions of the country. (47)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reduce wastage and resolve bureaucratic bottlenecks in the Administration. (48)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to enhance the rate of economic growth and industrial developments. (49)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to curb the dominance of black money in the economy. (50)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,55,53,000 in respect of Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to put an end to all artificial scarcities of raw materials as also consumer goods (51)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,55,53,000 in respect of Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give spur and concrete encouragement to efficiency, honesty, sincerity and hard work in all individual and collective endeavours for the all round industrial development of the nation (52)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,90,00,000 in respect of Power Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take both short-term as well as long-term measures to control the floods in big and small rivers. (53)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceed-

ing Rs. 125,00,00,000 in respect of Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply a special quota of 25000 tons of foodgrains for the flood affected people of Bihar. (63)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 125,00,00,000 in respect of Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take action under MISA against smugglers, profiteers and hoarders of foodgrains. (64)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 125,00,00,000 in respect of Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply one lakh tons of foodgrains to Bihar every month. (65)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 125,00,00,000 in respect of Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the prices of foodgrains and introduce State Trading for proper distribution of foodgrains. (66)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,10,00,000 in respect of Defence Services—Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recruit people from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other minority communities in the Army. (67)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,10,00,000 in respect of Defence Services—Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Critical condition of roads under Damapur Cantonment Board (68)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,10,00,000 in respect of Defence Services—Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recruit people from minority communities in Bihar regiment. (69)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to unearth black money. (70)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to demonetise 100 rupee notes. (71)]

'That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,60,00,000 in respect of Ports, Light Houses and Shipping be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide full amount for the construction of road-bridge over the Ganga at Patna. (72)]

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): Government have introduced or placed these Supplementary Demands before us because about three weeks back, they had indicated that they would raise additional resources by increased taxation. Before I start going into the details of this budget, I would like to point out that after the February budget, which was passed only a few months back, Government had proposed taxation on certain items as a result of which the common people had suffered very much. This time also, the Finance Minister has told the House....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member can continue on the next occasion.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA (Delhi Sadar): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th August, 1974".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th August, 1974".

The motion was adopted

15.29 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE- AGRICULTURAL LABOUR—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The House will now take up further discussion of the following resolution moved by Shri Gadadhar Saha on the 2nd August, 1974:—

"This House notes with concern that the landless agricultural labour and the poor peasantry who constitute 70 per cent of the rural population are in acute distress due to absence of effective and genuine land reforms, lack of job opportunities, abnormal rise in prices of essential commodities, and other social and economic injustice and recommends that—

(a) adequate job opportunities for them be created with regulated working conditions;

- (b) a reasonable minimum wage rate to meet their daily necessities be fixed and effectively implemented;
- (c) supply of food and essential commodities at subsidised rates be guaranteed to them; and
- (d) effective and genuine land reforms throughout the country be made without any further delay".

The House had allotted a total of four hours for this. We have taken 2 hours and 5 minutes and one hour and 55 minutes remain for this resolution. There has been a lot of discussion about it, but still some Members have sent me slips.

Shri Nathuram Ahirwar was on his legs on the last occasion. He may continue his speech now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusara): May I implore your sympathy and through you the sympathy of the House that some way must be found to accommodate my Resolution which also secured the first place? As a way out, I would suggest that the House should be pleased to reduce the time from 1 hr. 55 minutes granted by way of extension to only one hour. The rest of the time may be given to Shri Panda's Resolution leaving at least half a minute for me to move my Resolution. I would request hon. members to show this much of sympathy.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I support Shri Mishra's request.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Some friends on this side have given their names. I am sure you will call them. Subject to that, I have no objection to the proposition stated by Shri Mishra.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There seems to be a consensus to accommodate the request of Shri Shyamnandan

Mishra I will co-operate by trying to put a time limit on speeches I will give five minutes to each member, not more than that

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAI-NULI (Tehri Garhwal) Not five minutes

AN HON MEMBER. Seven minutes

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER May I share a secret with you? I think the most effective speech I ever made in this House was only for six minutes. It was a most important occasion. The House had never seen so much excitement. It was over the question of Rabat. You remember that. Therefore, I do not see why members cannot make effective speeches in five minutes.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAI-NULI I cannot compare myself with you

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़)
उपाधिक महोदय, मैं उम दिन कह रहा था कि जो देहान में रहन वाले खेतिहर मजदूर हैं उन को खरीदी और गर्व की फसल के समय तो कुछ काम मिल जाना है, बाकी समय वे बैंकार रहते हैं और नौकरी मजदूरी के लिए शहरो की तरफ भागते हैं। लेकिन उन का कही छिकाना नहीं रहता।

15.23 hrs.

(SHRI DINSH CHANDRA GOSWAMI
in the Chair)

जहा तक जमीन के बटवारे का मावाल है सब गज्ज सरकारो ने और केन्द्र सरकार ने फैसला किया कि भूमिहीनो को जमीन बाटी जाएगी। लेकिन एक तो उन को जमीन मिल नहीं पासी, और अमर मिल भी गई तो गाव के प्रभावकाली आदमी उस भूमि पर कब्जा कर लेते हैं जिन को गरीब लोग हटा नहीं पाते उत्तर प्रदेश के एक हमीरपुर जिले में मानकी एक गाव है उस गाव के 66 हरिजन परिवारों को 462 एकड़ जमीन बटित की गई थी ये लोग

1966 से मालगुजारी दे रहे हैं, लगान हमाल बसुल किया जा रहा है, लेकिन एक दिन के लिए भी उन को जमीन पर कब्जा करने का खोका नहीं मिल पा रहा है। जगल विभाग के अधिकारी कहते हैं कि यह बन विभाग की जमीन है और रेवेन्यू विभाग के अधिकारी कहते हैं कि यह दूमारी है। लेकिन आज तक इम भूमि की हृदयन्दी नहीं की गई। उत्तर प्रदेश में भूमिवटन का यह सारा काम ग्राम पचायतो को दिया गया है जिन के समारत वही जमीदार लाग है जो स्वतन्त्रता के पूर्व गरीबों को सताते थे और उन्हीं के जराये जमीन का बटवारा होता है। कागज पर जो जमीन बाट दी जाती है लेकिन वास्तव में जमीन जमीदारों के आदामिया के पास ही रहती है। और जो खेतिहर मजदूर उनका काम बरन नहीं जाने हैं उन को गाव से बाहर निकाला जाता है। या किसी छठ जूम म पुलिस द्वारा कमा दिया जाता है। पिछले टाइम जब मैं घर गया था तो एक ग्राम वरीरी तहसील मऊगनपुर जिला शासी क लोगों ने बताया कि उनके गाव के जमीदार ने 200 एकड़ सरकारी जमीन अपने बड़जे में ली है। उन लोगों ने भी सोचा कि 1.2 बीघा जमीन जात ली जाए नालों के किनारे। ता जमीदारों ने तहसीलदार से नाटिम निकलवा कर उनको अर्बदण्ड का दिया उसकी दमूली की जा रही है। अफर लोग जमीदारों के घर जा कर चाव पानी पी आते हैं और उन के विकल्प कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की तो गरीबों का इस प्रकार कैसे कल्याण होगा? सरकार को ग्राम पचायतो से यह अधिकारिया के हाथ में देना चाहिए, तथा मध्य प्रदेश में भूमि बाटने की जो जन प्रतिनिधियों की समिति बनी हुई है उसी प्रकार की जन समितियों का गठन कर भूमि आवटन किया जाए।

एक और आज आप जमीन नहीं दे रहे हैं, दूमरी त फ जमीन बाटने का काम जमीदारों के हाथ में दे दिये हैं, तीसरे मशीनों से खेती

[श्री नाथूराम अहिरबाई] हीने के कारण गांवों के मजदूर सध बैकार हो गए हैं। अब वह शहरों में मार्टें मार्टें फिरते हैं। शहर और देहात में उन को मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है। तो वह बैचारे क्या करें? इसलिए गांव में बेरोजगारी की समस्या दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है? कैश प्रोग्राम में, ता नाब की मरम्मत तथा सड़क निर्माण आदि के काम में उन को लगाया जा सकता है। मब राज्य सरकारों से आकड़े मगाये जाने पर जानकारी मिलती है कि आमी लालों एकड़ जमीन पड़ी हुई है लेकिन उसका प्रबन्ध नहीं हो रहा है। गांव के बड़े आदमी कहते हैं कि यदि हरिजनों को जमीन दित जाएंगी तो उनका हल कोन बनाएंगा। इसलिए अपने भले के लिए गरीबों को जमीन नहीं मिलने दे रहे हैं। इसलिए राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्र सरकार स्पष्ट आदेश दे कि जमीन उन के यहां पड़ी हुई है वह हरिजनों में तुरन्त बाटी जाए और उस का कब्जा भी उन को दिलाया जाए।

1968, जिला आसी, गोरोडा तहसील के शाला ग्राम में 18 परिवारों को लगभग 150 एकड़ पड़त भूमि पढ़े पर दी गई थी, उस पर वह खेती कर रहे थे, किन्तु चकवन्दी अधिकारी ने उन की सारी जमीन बड़े (आदिवायों) किसानों के चको में सामिल कर दी है। वह लोग मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं, वे मेरे पास आये तो मैं ने कहा कि यह उत्तर प्रदेश का मामला है। मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि आप हमारी भद्र करें। तो मैं कमिशनर महोदय आसी के पास गया उन्होंने कहा कि बहुत लेट हो गए इन को अपील करनों चाहिए थी? फिर मैं चकवन्दी अधिकारिया के पास गया और सन से कह कर अपील की। महोदय, अपर इन गरीबों से हम को बोट न दिए होते तो हम आज यहां नहीं होते इसलिए हमको दबा आप को उन के लिए कुछ न कुछ करना चाहिए ताकि उन को जमीन मिल सके। सरकार ने आवास हीने के लिए भकानों के लिए जमीन देने का कुछ गाम नहीं किया। इस विषय में

सरकार को सरेक्षण चाहिए कि सरकार ने पीछती बार बोलणा की थी कि विसम्बार, 1973 तक जिन के पास जलाशास की जमीन न हो उन के लिए जमीन दे दी जाए। लेकिन किसी भी राज्य सरकार ने ऐसा नहीं किया आज देश में 5 प्रतिशत तथा मध्य प्रदेश में 70 कीसदी लोक गरीबी की देश से नीचे रह रहे हैं, इस गरीबी की विकाशलता के प्रश्न पर सरकार को गम्भीरता से ध्वनित करना चाहिए। सरकार इस बारे में कोई बोलना बनाये जिस के द्वारा गरीबों का कल्याण हो सके। तभी देश से गरीबी तथा बेरोजगारी दूर हो सकेगी। इन गदां के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री विवेकाचल प्रताप सिंह : (फूलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, ब्रेतिहर मजदूर उस देश का एक तेज़ा सन्ध्या है जिस के समझ कम ही नोग आप में प्रांख मिला कर लड़े हो सकते हैं। और मुझ को भी डर लगता है कि मैं इस पर बोलने आ अधिकारी हूँ कि नहीं, वयों कि भूमि की मजदूरी मैं ने भी नहीं जानी है। किर भी समाज की विसमता तेज़ी है जिस के कानार पर आ कर जिती का भी दिल महम जाता है। एक विचित्र परिस्थिति सामने आती है। जिस के भ्रम लीकर मैं यह खट्टी उंचा जलती है उस का ही वेट भरा है, जिस के हातों में गगन बुधी अट्टालिकायें बनती हैं जह के ही हाथ खानी है और जिस की पीठ पर इस समाज का छाता छाता है वही उसी समाज में तिरस्कृत है। यह तेज़ी विवरण है कि जिस में विवर के बीज छिपे हैं। आत्मवं यह है कि यह आमी तक अनुरित क्यों नहीं हूँ?

बाल्कवर, आमादी और प्रयत्न का मर्याद हर एक वर्ष के लिए सजान नहीं रहा। यह बात नहीं है कि वेश ने प्रगति की। चिक्काई के साथन बढ़े। लेकिन नहर और दूसरे उस अवक्षित के लिए क्या मायने दाते हैं जिस के पास एक भूर भूमि भी जोतने के लिए नहीं है। कालाधार के सज्जन वही लेकिन सहक भी सब-

रियो उग के लिए क्या मायने रखती है जिस के पास किराये का पैसा नहीं है यार जिसे आजीवन पगड़नी पर जलना है। जिसी का जलने पैसा ने उस वह उग के लिए क्या मायने रखता है, जिसे हम पहले ने पक्ष गुप्ती मिट्टी का तेल भी नहीं है।

मान्यवर, इन इन्द्रिय के लिए उच्च न्याय के मन्दिर के कपाट बन्द है क्योंकि वह न्याय के मन्दिर के पड़ो की दक्षिणा देने में समर्थ नहीं है, याने का द्वार उसके लिए बन्द है क्योंकि जो उस में बैठे हुए हैं जन सुरक्षा के टेकेदारों, को वह अपनी सुरक्षा का मोल नहीं दे सकता। इसलिए मान्यवर जब इस देश का गरीब शक्ति, सत्ता और समाज के प्रतीकों को देखता है तो हरेक प्रतीक उस के विषयीन दिखाई पड़ता है। किसी भी बन्दन में आप कैसे भी दूध ढाले, लेकिन वही बैंसा ही जमेगा जमा बत्तन। मान्यवर, हमारे योजना भवी जी पहार पर बैठे हुए हैं, वे किननी ही प्रश्नराशि उड़ेने लेकिन समाज में वह बैंसे ही पहुँचेगी जैसा कि समाज का डूबा है। नहर के टेल पर जो खेत हैं, उन तक पानी पहुँचता ही नहीं है, क्योंकि बीच में नहर को काटने वाले रहते हैं। आज समाज के टेल पर जो बैठे हुए हैं, वहां पर दिल्ली और लखनऊ में जो द्रव्य आता है, साधन जाता है, उन तक नहीं पहुँचता है। इस परिस्थिति को बदलने के लिए केवल प्रशासनिक कदम से ही नहीं बल्कि हम को सामुहिक रूप से प्रयास कर। होगा।

मान्यवर, भूख एक ज्वाला है। जब तक पेट में रहती है, तब तक शरीर को जलानी है, लेकिन जब दिमाक में पहुँच जाती है, तो देश को जलाती है। इस भवन की ठड़क इन लपटों को नहीं बुझा सकती।

मान्यवर, उस अवक्ति के लिए, जिस के लिए हम भूख बहाने हैं, जिस के लिए हम कविता लिखते हैं, जिस के लिए भाषण देते हैं, उन को इन की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। भूखा गरीब, भूखत जिसे कहते हैं, वह अब हमारी

आपकी दया की भीख पर रहने वाला नहीं है। युग करवट बदल रहा है। वह युग की हुक्मार है। उस की चिता छोड़ा गया है। वह अपना तप्त इनिटियल निर्वेगा है। काल की नियावट हम लोग, के ममूबों में नहीं बदल सकती है। मान्यवर अद्वितीय धरती की इस गहरी नियावट का हम पहवाने। आज या प्रस्ताव भर्गया गया है, इसे पारित कर के आप अपने को बचा सें।

MR CHAIRMAN: Before I call up on the next speaker, the House has decided that we will try to accommodate the resolution of Shri Mishra, which is the third one. One hour has been allotted for the second resolution. Unfortunately, I have already got a list of about 10 members and further lists are coming up. Therefore, I will like to guided by the House as to when the House would like me to call the hon. Minister. By the way, how much time would the Minister and the mover need?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): I will take fifteen minutes.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): I need ten minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The second resolution will have to be taken up at 4.55 so that it can be over by 5.55 and the third one can be taken up. So, I will call the hon. Minister at 4.30. If I am not able to accommodate some hon. Members because of paucity of time, I cannot help it. I will try to accommodate as many as possible.

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Resolution of Shri Gadadhar Saha urging upon this House to recommend to the Government that the landless agricultural labour and the poor peasantry must be assured of basic amenities of life like a reasonable minimum wage,

*The original speech was delivered

in Tamil.

[Shri J. Matha Gowder]

house to live and land to till by implementing effective and genuine land reforms without any further delay. The very fact that the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, Shri Raghuramaiah, gave an indication that the Government would be accepting this Resolution, shows the importance of this Resolution.

Sir, during 1970-71 the agricultural production was 108.42 million tonnes; in 1971-72 it declined to 105.17 million tonnes; in 1972-73 it went still further down to 95.20 million tonnes. I have no hesitation in saying that the Government cannot put the entire blame for the declining agricultural production on the failure of monsoon. As the agricultural labour, who are primarily responsible in this matter, are not being given the basic amenities of life, it is impossible for them to put their heart and soul in their work. Physically also they are unable to do this arduous job because of lack of basic amenities of life.

Though 'land reform' is being bruited about for the past 27 years, only last week the Constitution Amendment Bill, giving protection to 88 Land Reform Laws enacted by the State Governments, was passed by this House. On account of the inordinate delay on the part of the Central Government in getting the Constitution amended for this purpose, all these years the State Governments were being handicapped in implementing effectively the land reforms.

In reply to Starred Question No. 503 raised on 26th August, 1974, the Government have given the details of projects submitted by 15 State Governments under the scheme for the provision of House sites to landless workers in Rural Areas. After 27 years of our Independence, 4026 block-wise projects with a total cost of Rs. 133.26 crores for providing House Sites to 49.60 lakh families of landless workers in Rural Areas have been submitted by 15 State Governments to the Central Ministry of Works and

Housing. Sir, while the population of landless workers in rural areas is about 11 crores in the country, these projects, which are yet to be implemented, cover only 49.60 lakh families of landless workers in rural areas. The Government may take another 27 years to implement these 4026 projects. I regret that the Central Government have been paying such a scant attention to the problems of 11 crores of landless workers in rural areas.

In Tanjore District of Tamil Nadu, the D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu has given the right of ownership of plots on which the landless workers have their tenements now. The Government of Tamil Nadu has enacted a law specifically for this purpose. I demand that the Central Government should issue a directive to the Congress Party Governments in other States to emulate this example of Tamil Nadu D.M.K. Government so that the problem of crores of landless workers in rural areas in the matter of having a shelter to protect themselves from sun, showers and shade, is solved expeditiously.

Sir, let us now see how the surplus lands available as a result of implementation of land reforms laws have been distributed to the landless workers in rural areas. You will find these details in the reply to the Starred Question No. 209 given on 5th August, 1974. In Assam, the surplus land available was 2400 hectares. In Kerala, it was 46395 acres; in Tamil Nadu 15431 acres; in West Bengal 58,000 acres. So far as the distribution of surplus land in Assam is concerned, we do not have the details in this reply. In Kerala only 970 acres of surplus land has been distributed to 2383 landless workers, while in West Bengal 4751 acres of surplus land has been distributed. In Tamil Nadu, after the D.M.K. came to power, the Government took possession of 15431 acres and has distributed 6063 acres of surplus land. Before the D.M.K. came to power in Tamil Nadu, there was no question of distributing

any surplus land because the Congress Party Government in Tamil Nadu did not at all pass any land-ceiling law. Such a position obtains even now in many other States which are ruled by the Congress Party. In the interest and general welfare of 11 crores of landless workers in rural areas, who are the mainstay of our agriculture, the Central Government should issue a directive to all the Congress Party State Governments in the country to vigorously implement the land reform laws, as is being done in Tamil Nadu by the D.M.K. Government. It is not enough just to accept this Resolution, but the Government should take concrete steps to implement it in all seriousness.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahrach): Mr. Chairman, Sir, many distinguished economists have written their theses; speeches have been delivered from platforms; everybody seems to be worried about the fate of the poor. The agricultural labour constitutes the poorer section of our population. The question is not of shedding tears and expressing sympathy but to diagnose the correct state of their malady and to suggest remedies for their amelioration.

In the year 1971 when we entered this House, a budgetary provision was made for a crash programme for removal of unemployment. Some roads were constructed. But they have remained incomplete. Most of them have been washed away by floods and rains. Bricks are lying there only to be stolen by the thieves in the villagers. That programme has been given a go-by only on the ground that we are in a state of inflationary crisis. The banks have been nationalised and it was expected that the poorer sections of the people would be getting loans in order to improve their lot.

But nothing has been done in all these directions. Why have these things not been done? What problems the agricultural labour is facing are these. The agricultural labour is the most unorganized section of the lab-

our in the country because it has no political force in an organized form as the trade unions in cities and factories have. Therefore, their voice remains unheard, unattended and uncared for. Therefore, the labour should be organised by all political parties according to their ideology so that it may gain strength and its voice may be vocal.

2. So far as the Ruling Party is concerned, it should make a point to extend loan upto Rs. 500 or Rs. 1000/- for the purchase of milk-giving animals like cow or she-buffalo or goats because there is want of milk everywhere. There is want of edible oil everywhere. We have not got proper edible oils and there is a section which can do this work. Therefore, provide the loan facilities to these sections so that it may have a cattle wealth from which so many things which are eatables can be produced.

3. So far as the distribution of land is concerned, guidelines have been provided by the Central Government, but agriculture and land distribution is the exclusive subject of the State Government. The State Governments have passed the laws and they are also implementing them, but the middle class and the upper class are simply crowding the bureaucracy and they have no sympathy with the scheme of land reforms. They have sympathy with the upper class people. The result is that in spite of the political direction from the Centre and from the State Government, these people are sabotaging the schemes in their implementation. My suggestion is that there should be a programme that land would be distributed in such and such village. The whole village should know well in advance and they should all assemble. The Tahsildar, the Collector, the Deputy Commissioner and other land revenue officers who are going to distribute the land should ask where is the land which is surplus. The villager knows which land, although fictitiously written in the name of a particular in-

[Shri B. R. Shukla]

dividual, is the surplus land meant for distribution to the landless labour. There should be publicity about the land distribution programme. The land distribution programme should not be implemented in the room of the Collector or the Kanungo, but it should be done on the spot.

Now, the fourth thing is that there should be cottage industries. The consumer goods which are so much scarce in the country and are becoming more and more scarce should be manufactured in the cottage industry sector because even after the land distribution programme has been implemented with all its vigour, even then the lot of these submerged classes of society cannot be improved unless we provide opportunities. Now, the agricultural labour is illiterate. It has no resources and moreover, in the villages, only for 4 or 5 months a year there is work during the time of the harvest and during the time of sowing and for almost six months of the year most of these people remain unemployed. We have to provide employment for them. Therefore, my suggestion is that concrete schemes for cottage industries, for animal breeding, for land distribution and extension of credit facilities should be provided for. Only then can we hope to better the lot of this downtrodden agricultural labour.

So far as the resolution is concerned, there cannot be any difference of opinion. It is no use simply shedding crocodile tears for their fate and the moment we go outside this House after finishing debate, to treat them with the same type of contempt which they have been getting from time immemorial.

16 hrs.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam): Half the labour constitute women labour in the agricultural field and there are many problems relating to agricultural labour where they are most ex-

plited and they are not given their due in spite of constitution assurances. Please allow a woman member to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your name is for below. I will try to accommodate a woman member. After all we cannot ignore a woman member.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAI-NULI: It was decided in the last debate that the order in which the names were given will continue, but it has been recast.

श्री राजवेद सिंह (जौनपुर) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो हमारे सामने प्रस्ताव है यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव है, खेतिहार मजदूर और छोटे किसान हमारे देश में किसने है ? इसका अन्वयाज इस बात में किया जा सकता है कि 60 करोड़ जो इस समय हमारे देश की आबादी है उस में से इन की संख्या 50 करोड़ से कम नहीं है। हाँ तो 50 करोड़ के लिए जो इस प्रस्ताव में चार मांगे रखी गई है अगर यह नहीं होती तो इस देश की गरीबी के लिए कहा जाए कि वह दूर हुई, यह महीनही हो सकता । सभी को मानूम है कि हमारे देश की जो पूरी आबादी है उसमें से 40 प्रतिशत स्टार्केन लाइन के लोग हैं जिन का जीवन किम तरह में व्यतीत हो रहा है, जाना उन्हें किस तरह से नसीब होता है यह एक देखने की चीज़ है। इसलिए हमारे सामने जो प्रस्ताव है वह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है। लेकिन खोड़ा सा बर्ग है क्योंकि गरीब किसान की परिस्थित क्या है ? दो एकड़ की खेती वाला भी पश्चर किसान कहा जा सकता है, 5 एकड़ की खेती वाला भी गरीब किसान कहा जा सकता है। अगर इन्हीं खेती उस के पास नहीं हैं जिसनी से कि वह आने परिवार की पूरी जाल भर गुजर बहर कर सके और अन्दर बैच कर कपड़ा इत्यादि दूसरी आपनी आवश्यकताएं दूरी कर सके तो वह गरीब किसान कहा जा सकता है। इस तरह के वित्तने विस न है हमारे देश में यह तो सरकार बना सकती है, हम लोग सिफ़ अन्वयाज ही सामा लकरे हैं कि वही आरी

सख्ता में है और इन बोगो की, खेतिहर मजदूर की ओर छोट-मोटे किसानों की सख्ता मिला कर 50 करोड़ से कम नहीं है।

हमारी सरकार ने दो साल पहले कैसे प्रीगाम शुरू किया था हर एक जिले में और हजारों लंबां सग गए थे हम काम पर। उस रकम को बढ़ा कर भारी पैमाने पर इस को करना चाहिए और लेडलेम मजदूरों को जो मजदूरी मिलती है वह समान नहीं है अगर शहर के नजदीक का मजदूर है तो उसे ज्यादा मजदूरी मिलती है, शहर से दूर का मजदूर है तो उस बहुत कम मजदूरी मिलती है, इतनी बम मिलती है कि अगर आप को मालूम हो तो आप बड़ा नाज़िब करेंगे कि इस में कैसे उस का गुज़र बमर हती है तो सरकार एक मजदूरी ज्ञानेमन नवर है उस के लिए नये करे और हरएक जिले को, हरएक स्टेट गवर्नरेट को यह इस्ट्रॉक्शन जाय वि वडाई के माथ इस का पालन और इस की पालनी होनी चाहिये।

सीरिंग की बात और लेड रिफार्म्स की बात भी इसी के साथ जाती है। अभी हम ने कॉम्प्टीट्यूशन में उस के लिए अमेडेट किया है। अलग अलग स्टेट गवर्नरेट्स उस के लिए कोशिश कर रही है और अपने अपने वहां सीरिंग का कानून भी उन्होंने पास किया है। लेकिन सिरिंग से जितनी जमीन मिली है और जितनी बड़ी सख्ता उन की है क्या हम उन सब को जमीन दे सकते? अगर आप्सी एकड़ जमीन या एक एकड़ जमीन देनी है तो उस में वह खेती नहीं कर सकते हैं। प्रत्येक लेडलेम को इतनी जमीन तो देनी ही पड़ेगी जिस में वे खेती अच्छी तरह से कर सके और उस से अपने परिवार का भरण-पौष्टि कर सके। अगर वह नहीं कर सकते हैं तो इस तरह से आप्सी एकड़, एक एकड़ जमीन बाटने, का कोई मतलब नहीं होता है। वह भी एक दिन उन के हाथ से निकल जाएगी क्योंकि उन के ऊपर कर्जे ढोने और औट भीजें होनी तो इन जीजो को आप को समझ करता चाहिए।

[भी राजदेव सिंह]

इस के अलावा इस समस्या के हल के लिए दो तीन हमारे सुझाव हैं। एक तो स्मान कार्मर्म डेवलपमेंट पैकेज प्रोग्राम है। यह गरीब किसानों (पंजेटी) के लिए बहुत अच्छा हो सकता है। अभी तक यह 46 लक्ष 48 जिलों में चल रहा है। इस को नई एरियाज में जहां छोटे किसानों की सङ्घर्ष बहुत ज्यादा है वहां पर चलाया जाए। अच्छा होता यि ऐप्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर भी यहा होते क्योंकि यह उन से सम्बन्ध रखता है और इमानों में, विशेषकर छोटे किसानों से सम्बन्ध रखता है।

दूसरे, जाब-ओरिगानाइज इंडस्ट्रीज भी वे लगाए। आज बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज की मांग होती है। लेकिन बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज 1 लाख रुपये की लागत में सात आदियां को बास मिलेगा और स्मान स्वेच्छा इंडस्ट्री में 1 लाख रुपये के इन्वेस्टमेंट में 49 आदियां को बास मिलता है। तो स्मान स्वेच्छा इंडस्ट्री में रुपया में गावा में लगानी चाहिए और जो इनानिंग नमीगण की यह बात है वि रुपया इंडस्ट्री वे, दान नहीं हानी चाहिए यह गलत बात है।

साथ साथ जो गावों के लोग आज बहन से बेकार हैं जो नैडलेंग लेवर में आने हैं या पेंजेटी में आते हैं उनके लिए डनजाम किया जाय। पहले गावों में ट्रैडीशनल इंडस्ट्रीज चलती थी। कुम्हार कुम्हारी करना था, लोहार लोहारी करना था। यह सब चीजें आज खबर हो गईं। बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स ने, जिनों ने आज उनका काम अपने हाथ में ले लिया है, और वे बेकार हो गये हैं। इसलिए हर लोग कारीगर जो है उनका वर्कशोप आगे-नाहूँ किया जाय चाहे वही गावों को मिला कर या पंचायत के लेवेल पर जो भी आप उचित समझें, ताकि कुछ लोग उम्मेज हो, कुछ दूसरे में एनोज हो और इस तरह पचास करोड़ की जो पलटन है इन लोगों की जिनके पास कोई जमीन नहीं है, कोई दूसरा साधन नहीं है उनका मसला कुछ हल हो। इन शब्दों

के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ। बड़ा अच्छा प्रस्ताव है लेकिन बेग है।

भीजती सहोबत बाई राय (सामर) : सभापति जी, इस प्रस्ताव का मैं हृदय से स्वागत करती हूँ, लेकिन साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहती हूँ कि मैंने पिछले 25 वर्षों में देखा है कि हमारे खेतीहर भजदूर की बही हालत है जो पहले थी। आज तो न किसी गांव में जोतने के लिये जमीन है और न हरिजन-आदिवासियों को देने के लिये जमीन है। जो जमीन आप हरिजन-आदिवासियों को देते हैं, जैसे मेरे पहा 4 से 6 एकड़ जमीन उनको देते हैं, लेकिन उस जमीन को जोतने के लिये उनके पास कोई माध्यन नहीं है। आप जब तक ट्रैक्टर से जुलबा कर उनको जमीन नहीं देंगे तब तक काम नहीं चल सकता, क्योंकि उम बक्स बैलों की जोड़ी 3 हजार रुपये की है, 6 एकड़ खेत को जोतने के लिये बैलों की जोड़ी खरीदने के लिये तीन हजार रुपया चाहिए। उसके बाद बीज और खाद के लिये रुपया चाहिए, साल भर तक खाने के लिये रुपया चाहिए, तब वह जमीन को जोत सकता है। जो 4 या 6 एकड़ जमीन उनको मिलती है, वह भी बड़े किसानों की जमीन है, जिसको वे जोतने नहीं देते। सामर, दमोह, जबलपुर सब जगह यही हालत है। वे लोग पटवारी में मिल कर, उसको 500 या हजार रुपया दे कर उसके पट्टों को कैमिल करा देते हैं, उसको 6 महीने बाद पता कलना है जब बड़े किसान उम्मी जमीन को छीन सकते हैं। तब यदि वह दोड़-धूप करना भी चाहे तो उसके पास पैसा नहीं है—हार कर छुप होकर बैठ जाता है।

एक दूसरा कारण यह भी है कि आज सब लोग शहरों की तरफ देख रहे हैं—जो बच्चे निकलते हैं, किसी को आनेवारी चाहिए किसी को कलकट्टा चाहिए, सब शहरों की तरफ दौड़ते हैं। हमारे खेतीहर भजदूरों को गधारी के रूप में देख रुपया वा दो रुपये मिलते हैं, जिसमें बुडारा नहीं होता। अब

यदि व काम पर न जायें तो लाठियों से मार पीट कर डाल देते हैं, उसे जबरदस्ती काम पर ले जाया जाता है। उसको कहा जाता है कि तुम हमारी जमीन में से नहीं जा सकते, तुम पानी नहीं भर सकते। तंग आ कर वह बेचारा रात को 12 बजे अपना सामान लेकर चूपचाप गाड़ी में बैठ कर शहर की तरफ भाग जाता है। यदि वह जा कर थाने में रिपोर्ट करता है—दरोगा भी आते हैं तो उनके लिये मुर्गा बनाया जाता है, शराब की बोतल मंगाई जाती है, बब खातिर की जाती है। सबेरे वे उसी को जाकर ढांटते हैं कि वडे ग्रामियों में क्यों उलझते हो, उनसे जा कर माफी मांगो। ऐसी हालत में बतलाइये—खेती केंसे चलेगी। जब तक हमारी सरकार की तरफ से कोई बन्दोवस्त नहीं होगा, यह काम नहीं चलेगा।

सरकार कहती है कि किसान गाय-भैंस रखें, लेकिन वह कहा ने रखे। कहां से उनको खिलायें, कहां उनको बांधे....

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह शर्व (महेन्द्रगढ़)
खेती कहां चली गई?

श्रीमती सहोदरा वाई राय: वडे लोगों ने दबा ली। जैसे आप राजा आदमी हैं, आप के पास पैसा है, हजार, दो हजार देकर काम हो जाता है, किसान पैसा लहां से लाये, कहां से उनको लाजा दे। अगर वह मुकाबला करता है तो उसकी हड़ी पन्थी तोड़ दी जाती है, उसको मार कर नाले में या नदी में फेंक दिया जाता है, कोई मुनने दबाना नहीं है। इस लिये मेरी प्रारंभना है कि जब तक खुम्हीन, खेतीहर मजदूर, हरिजन, अदिवासियों की रक्खा नहीं होगी, उनकी मुनवाई नहीं होगी तब तक खेती करना भी मुश्किल होगा।

गांवों के अन्दर आज गुड़ा दी जादा हो गई है। हमारे यहां महिलायें भी खेती में बहुत सा काम करती हैं। गेहूं काटती हैं, निन्दाई करती हैं, आधा काम तो महिलायें

करती हैं। मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि आप ऐसे कदम उठायें जिससे जमीन की पैदावार वढ़े, सिंचाई के साधन दें, बीज की व्यवस्था करें, ट्रैक्टर से जमीन जोत कर दें। किसान की सुरक्षा का बन्दोवस्त करें। बगल का किपान गरीब किसान की जमीन पर कब्जा कर लेता है, उसको मारने के लिये तैयार हो जाता है। इस लिये जब तक आप कड़े कदम नहीं उठायेगे तब तक खेती करना सम्भव नहीं होगा। वे लोग तंग आ कर शहर की तरफ भाग रहे हैं, वहां वे 10-15 रुपये रोज कमा लेते हैं, इस लिये खेती में काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं।

खेती में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को कम से कम 5 रुपया मिलना चाहिए और महिलाओं को कम से कम चार रुपया मिलना चाहिए। आप उनके साथ खिलावाड़ न करें। आप यहां बंगलों में बैठे रहते हैं, देहात में कभी नहीं जाते हैं, यहां कागज दौड़ाते रहते हैं। देहातों में जाइये और उनकी हालत को देखिये। न मिनिस्टर उनको पूछते हैं और न दूसरे लोग उनको पूछते हैं। इस लिये जब तक आप बंगलों में बैठे रहेगे, काम नहीं करेंगे।

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कछवाय (भोजपुर)
सभातिं जी, मध्यन के समये जो संकल्प है मैं उस का नेतृत्व से ल्याया करता हूँ। यह संकल्प इस समय लाने की अवधि करता न होती, यदि मराठा स्वयं इस बात में जाग्रत होती। यित्तने 27 दिनों ने आज जो खेतिहार मजदूर की हालत दुई है, उन की जो दबनीय स्थिति है उन दबा की अवधिदार भालू सरार है। दबने अते जो भरकर दब रही है उन को 70 प्रतिशत मात्र देहात में नहीं बल्कि लाना न दिये हैं। इस देश की आवादी या 70 प्रतिशत सातव देहात में रहता है, लेकिन यहां न ज्यादा नम्बर तक लानी से रखा जा पड़े निखें हैं, जो शहरों में रहते हैं, इस लिये उन की उन्नति की तरफ ही आपने अधिक ध्यान दिया।

बाजाय देहात के। और उन्हीं को प्रधिकारिक महत्व दिया है।

सभापति जी, आज देहात के अन्दर बहुत बड़ी संख्या अनपढ़ लोगों की है। देहात की 70 प्रतिशत आवादी में से 50 प्रतिशत आवादी ऐसे लोगों की है जिन के पास जमीने नहीं है, रहने को मकान नहीं है, खाने को अनाज नहीं है। देहात में रोजगार नहीं मिलता है इस लिये वे लोग शहरों की तरफ आकर्षित होते हैं और वह बड़े बड़े शहरों की जो हालत है वह मंडी महोदय तथा भरकार से छिपी नहीं है। कितनी बड़ी संख्या में शुगर-शोपिंगियों में, फूट-पाथों पर लोग सोने दिखाई देते हैं—इन बात को आप भली भांति जानते हैं। इन बात से मंडी महोदय भरकार नहीं करेंगे कि जिस गति से देहातों में काम हाना था, वह काम आज नहीं हुआ। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या हम यह मान लें कि वह से पहले तो जो प्रस्ताव हमारे मानते हैं, आप उस का स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे, बहुत भीड़ी आवा में आप उत्तर दे देंगे। तथा आश्वासन दे देंगे किन्तु उम्मा नतीजा कुछ नहीं होना। यद्यपि हाउम में इन प्रस्ताव पर जितने लोग बोले हैं सब ने इन का समर्वेण किया है, उम के बाद यदि आप ने स्वीकार कर भी लिया। . . .

बोलना अनास्थ में राज्य भवी (धी शोहन वारिया)। आज शायद हूपरा इतिहास हो—मैं इस प्रस्ताव को माननेवाला हूँ।

धी हुक्म अन्व कछवायः यदि स्वीकार करेंगे तो फिर आप प्रधान मंडी जी की डॉट सुनने के लिये तैयार हो जाइये।

धी धीरेक्त स्थिर राजः शहरी सम्पत्ति की बात करो—कछवाय जी।

धी हुक्म अन्व कछवायः उस की बात बाद में कहेंगा। इस बमय जो प्रस्ताव हमारे मानते हैं उस में कहा गया है कि उन के लिये रोजगार की व्यवस्था हो। सरकार ने 1971

के भुजाव के बाद 72 करोड़ लक्ष्य देख और रोजगार देने के लिये रखा था, लेकिन साल भर में 2 करोड़ 42 लाख दरवा खर्च हुआ और बाकी का रुपया लैस हा गया—1100 आदमियों को आप ने रोजगार दिया। अब वर ऐसी ही योजना, आप के पास है तो मैं नहीं मानता कि लोगों का रोजगार दे सकेंगे। इस लिये प्रश्न यह है कि देहात के लोगों को कैसे रोजगार मिले? मैं आप को सुझाव देता हूँ—आप देहातों में मड़का का जाल फैलाइये, जब खेनी में काम न हा ता वे सड़क के काम में लगे, एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर जाने के लिये जब मड़क बनगा, तो मार्म-मार्म पर बमेज चलेंगी, इस से सड़कों के निकारे जगह जगह दूकानें खुलेंगी लागा को अन्धा करने के लिये मिलेगा। सड़के बनाने के लिए आप देहात के मजदूरों को लगायें, हर नाले नदी, पर आपका पुरिया बमानी होगी, पुरिया बनाने के लिए जो सामान होता है उसका बनाने के लिए आप आंदर देंगे तो उमसे भी लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा। इसलिए मैं यह सुझाव है कि आप सड़कों का और बिजली का जाल बिछायें।

सभापति महोदय, आज हमारे देश में अचार और टमाटर की बटनी बनाने का जो काम है वह बड़े बड़े लोगों को दिया गया है। क्या अचार और टमाटर की बटनी देहातों में नहीं बन सकती है? क्या हरे मटर की पैकिंग देहातों में नहीं हो सकती है? पिछली बार जब मैं पैरिस गया था तो वहाँ मैंने देखा भारत में बने अचार की दो सौ ग्राम की शीशी 32 रुपए में मिलनी थी लेकिन इसमें विच्छिन्नता ज्यादा पैसा खाने हैं। देहात के लोग अचार अचार बनाना जानते हैं, अच्छी टमाटर की बटनी बना सकते हैं और मटर की पैकिंग कर सकते हैं। यदि आप इस प्रकार के छोटे उद्योग देहात में बुलवाये तो वहाँ के लोगों को रोजगार

मिल सकता है। मेरा विश्वास है इस प्रकार काफी लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा। लेकिन जो उन्हें आवश्यक चीजें चाहिए वह मिलती नहीं है। आप तुलना कीजिए क्या उनकी दशा है। उन्हें पेट भर जाना चाहिए, पहनने के लिए कपड़ा चाहिए जिससे वे अपना बदन ढक सकें, भौतम के अनेमार कपड़ा चाहिए, सर्दी मादि से बे अपने बदन की रक्षा कर सकें और रोज उनके काम में आने वाली जो चीजें हैं वह उनको ठीक प्रकार से और उचित दामों पर मिल सके। जब वहां तक जाने का रास्ता होगा तभी आप भी उनकी मदद कर सकते हैं। बरसात में तो रास्ता ही बन्द हो जाता है और महीनों वहां कोई सामान नहीं पहुँचता। साथ साथ उनको उचित दाम पर चीजें मिलनी चाहिए।

ऐसा न हो कि कई लोग भूख से मर जाते हैं और आप कह देते हैं भूख से किसी को मृत्यु नहीं हुई। होता यह है कि जब उसको खाने के लिए अनाज नहीं मिलता तो वह आम का गुठली खाता है। वह आम का गुठला इसीनिए खाता है कि उसको भूख लगी हांती है। आम की गुठली खाकर उसके पेट में दर्द होता है और वह मर जाता है। आप कह देते हैं वह भूख में नहीं मरा, उसने तो आम की गुठली खाई थी इसीनिए मरा। भारत में आज भी काफी बड़ी संख्या में लोग इस प्रकार भूख से मरते हैं। इनसे बड़ी दुर्धार्य क्या होगा, यह दुर्धार्य की बात है, पिछले 27 सालों में भी आप उनके लिए खाने की व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाये हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप बिना संकोच तुरन्त इस बात की व्यवस्था करें।

आखिरी बात कहकर मैं समाप्त करूँगा। आज भी बहुत बड़ी संख्या में भूमि कई स्थानों पर बकार पड़ी हुई है। मैंने यहा सदन में भले क बार कहा है कि रेल जी पटरी के किनारे बहुत सारी भूमि बेकार पड़ी हुई है। सरकार ने इस सदन में आश्वासन भी दिया कि हम वह भूमि

लोगों को देंगे लेकिन आपने नहीं दी है? वहां पर इतनी भूमि पड़ी हुई है जिसपर बहुन बड़ी माता में अनाज पैदा किया जा सकता है लेकिन आप कुछ करते ही नहीं हैं। मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ जिलों में, ठाकुर ग्रस्त जिलों में खादर भूमि को समतल करते की आपने योजना बनाई लेकिन बाहरी जिलों में भी कुछ काम नहीं हुआ है, भीतरी जिलों में काम नहीं चल रहा है। इस प्रकार बहुत सारी भूमि आप लोगों लोगों को दे सकते हैं अगर ठीक प्रकार से काम किया जाये। भूमि सुधार के जो कानून है उनमें कूटिया है और उनपर सरकारी से अमल नहीं हो रहा है। आपको देखना चाहिए कि सभी प्रदेशीय सरकारें उन कानूनों पर महीने से अमल करें। जो भी सरकारें भूमि सुधार कानूनों पर सही में अमल न करें उनको आप मदद देना बन्द कर दे। यदि आप ऐसा करेंगे तो मेरा विश्वास है कि सरकारें उनपर महीने से अमल करेंगी। नाथ हों कलकट्टर या दूसरे अधिकारी ठीक कार्यवाही नहीं करते हैं तो उनके बिनाफ कार्यवाही की जाये। इस प्रकार मेरा विश्वास है इसमें काफी गति आयेगी। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बकल्य का समर्थन करता हूँ और मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि बिना किसी डर के इसको बे स्वीकार कर नें।

ओ परिपूर्वनन्द पंचली (टिहरी गड्डावाल) : ममापनि जी, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ। जैसा कि आर्थिया साहब ने कुछ भर्ती पहले कहा था कि गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जो लोग हैं उन्हें दूसरे लोगों के स्तर पर लाने में अभी 30-40 बड़े का भवय लगेगा —— मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो आपने निष्कर्ष निकाला था, जिस रफ्तार से बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है, गरीबी बढ़ रही है और गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जो लोग हैं उनकी तादाद जिस रफ्तार से बढ़ रही है, मैं समझता हूँ आपकी अस्तियमेटिक इसमें काम नहीं देखी। एक करोड़ बेरोजगार लोग जो इस समय देश में हैं उसके दो तिहाई लोग

[श्री परिपूर्णनन्द पैन्यूली]

गांवों में रहते हैं। शायद कुछ समय काम पाने वाले अर्ध बेरोज़गार लोगों की संख्या इससे भी अधिक होगी। खेतिहर मजदूर असंगठित हैं जिसका कारण उनमें अशिक्षा का होना है। चूंकि उनकी जो न्यूनतम आवश्यकतायें हैं वह भी उनको नहीं मिलती हैं इसलिए उनमें मनोबल नहीं रह गया है कि वे संगठित होकर अपने बुनियादी अधिकारों के लिए संघर्ष करने को तैयार हों। आज देश में जो मंहगाई हैं उसके सब से बड़े शिकार खेतिहर मजदूर हैं। जो संगठित धेतों में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं, उनकी यूनियनें होती हैं, वे अपने अधिकारों के लिए संघर्ष करते हैं, आन्दोलन करते हैं और अपनी आबाज़ उठाते हैं। हमारे विरोधी दलों के भाई, जिनकी आपस में न नीति मिलती है और न कार्य-क्रम मिलते हैं वे 10 हजार रुपया महीना तनखाह पाने वाले एयर इंडिया के कर्मचारियों की मांगों के लिए भी आन्दोलन करेंगे और एक हजार रुपया महीना तनखाह पाने वाले जो रेलवे कर्मचारी हैं उनकी मांगों के लिए भी आन्दोलन करेंगे। जो क्लास तीन और क्लास चार के एम्प्लाई हैं, जोकि संगठित क्षेत्र के कर्मचारी हैं, वर्कसें हैं उनके लिए भी वे संघर्ष कर सकते हैं। लेकिन वेचारे गांवों में रहने वाले खेतिहर मजदूर जिनका कोई संगठन नहीं है, जो कि गरीबी की रेखा में सबसे नीचे हैं, उनकी तरफ से आबाज़ उठाने वाला कोई भी नहीं है। केवल आदर्श वधार देने से कुछ नहीं होता है, केवल इस सदन में एक बार घड़ियाली आंसू वहा देने से कुछ नहीं होता है, अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के रूप में या एडजनमेंट मोशन के रूप में विरोधी पक्ष ने संगठित क्षेत्र के मजदूरों की आबाज़ उठाई चिन्तु क्या आपने कभी खेतिहर मजदूरों के समर्थन में ऐसा कोई कदम उठाया? यह केवल दिखाने वाले हाथी के दांत हैं, खाने के दात नहीं हैं। (व्यवधान)

खेतिहर मजदूरों के साथ आपकी कोई सहानुभूति नहीं है। यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है जिसको राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर हल करने की आवश्यकता है। खेतिहर मजदूरों की समस्या के हल के लिए जितनी हमारी जिम्मेदारी है उससे कम जिम्मेदारी विरोधी दलों की नहीं है। देश में शोषक और शोषित वर्ग के बीच यह संघर्ष है, इसमें राजनीति लाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

नेशनल कमीशन आन लेवर ने हाल ही में अपनी रिकमेंडेशन दी हैं, उसने नोड-बेस्ट मिनिमम वेज की सिफारिश की है इसलिए खेतिहर मजदूरों का न्यूनतम वेतन निर्धारित करने की व्यवस्था राज्य सरकारों द्वारा की जानी चाहिए। अर्थ शास्त्र का सिद्धान्त है कि जहां औद्योगिक विकास वढ़ता जाता है वहां कृषि पर निर्भर करने वाले लोगों की संख्या घटनी चाहिए। लेकिन इसके विपरीत हमारे देश में कृषि पर निर्भर रहने वाले लोगों की संख्या निरन्तर बढ़ती रही है। एक ओर जमीन सिकुड़ती जा रही है दूसरी ओर जमीन पर बेस्टेड इन्ट्रोस्ट्रक्चर का कब्जा पहले की तरह कायम है। परिणामस्वरूप एक प्लान से दूसरे प्लान में खेतिहर मजदूरों की संख्या निरन्तर बढ़ती रही है। इन्हाँ के गोखले इंस्टीट्यूट के डायरेक्टर डा० डांडेकर के अनुसार 1961 और 1971 के बीच 10 वर्ष में खेतिहर पुरुष मजदूरों की संख्या में 80.8 प्र० श० की वृद्धि हुई है, स्त्रियों में 95 प्र० श० की वृद्धि हुई है। इंडस्ट्रियल सेक्टर के जो मजदूर हैं उनकी संख्या में 6.8 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। यह सावित करता है कि कृषि पर निर्भर करने वाले लोगों की, खेतिहर मजदूरों की, संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है।

मैं आपका ध्यान बेगार प्रथा, बांडेड लेवर, की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, जम्मू कश्मीर, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक, उड़ीसा,

राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ जहां आज भी बांडेडे लेवर किसी न किसी रूप में विद्यमान है। कमिशनर फार शेडूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शेडूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की 20वीं रिपोर्ट में लिखा है, मैं कोट करता हूँ:

"The practice of bonded labour still exists in one form or the other in many States. It is suggested that surveys and studies should be undertaken by concerned State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Where legislative measures have not so far been undertaken to abolish the system of bonded labour, necessary legislation should be enacted immediately. The offenders should be dealt with severely and bonded labour should be made a cognisable offence".

इसके बाद भी शायद ही किसी प्रदेशीय सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कदम उठाया हो। उत्तर प्रदेश के देहरादून जिले में जैसार बावर का जो इलाका है, जो मेरी कास्टीटूएन्सी का एक भाग है वहां पड़दादा के पड़दादा ने कभी कर्जा लिया होगा, उसका मूल तो अभी ज्यों का त्वां कादम है केवल सूद पर ही उन लोगों की बहु बेटियां और साग परिवार काम करता चला आ रहा है। न्यूनाधिक मात्रा में इसी प्रकार की प्रवा दूसरे इलाकों में भी विद्यमान है। जो मेरा निवेदन है वांडेड लेवर की खत्न करते की नितान्त आवश्यकता है। शांच साल पहले नेशनल लेवर कमीशन ने लिखा था कि जमीदार खेतिहर मजदूरों का शोषण करते हैं। सरकार ने अनाद के न्यूनतम मूल्य कादम किए लेकिन उसका कायदा जर्मांदारी को ही हुआ, खेतिहर मजदूरों का शोषण आंग बढ़ गया। उनकी आवश्यकता की जो चीजें हैं वह अधिक मूल्य पर गिर रही हैं और दूसरी ओर उनकी आमदानी का स्तर घटता जा रहा है। इसका दुष्परिणाम यह हुआ कि खेतिहर मजदूर कर्जदार हो गए और कर्जदार होने की वजह से उनका घर

और जमीन सभी कुछ कुर्क हो गये। कानून के द्वारा आदिवासियों कीर रक्षा की व्यवस्था लगभग सभी जगह है, किन्तु कानून भी उन की रक्षा नहीं कर सका है। महाराष्ट्र के धलिया जिले में जहां कुल अबादी के 40 प्रतिशत लोग आदिवासी हैं, वहां किस प्रकार जालबट्टा कर के जमीदारों, पूँजीपतियों और ठेकेदारों ने उन की जमीन हड्डी, वह दुख की बात है। दो साल पहले सर्वोदय के कार्यकर्ताओं ने एक सर्वे किया था जिस के अनुसार 10 हजार बीघा जमीन उन्होंने हड्डप ली। यह सब होते हुए भी शोषण और अत्याचार बढ़ गया और नेता, अधिकारी तथा समाज सुधारक खामोश देखते रहे। इसलिये घड़ियाली आंसू बहाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। जहां सरकार को खेतिहर मजदूरों की रक्षा के लिये क.न.न बनाना चाहिये वहां सभी राजनीतिक दलों को एक हो कर के उनके हित में काम करने की आवश्यकता है। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् एक तरफ तो प्रतिष्ठित वर्ग है उस की प्रबल इच्छा है कि आज की वदलती हुई तस्वीर में उस का सर्वस्व कायदम रहे, और दूसरी तरफ शोषित वर्ग आनंदोलित है, वह चाहता है कि समय के साथ उसे भी आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिले। इसलिये संवर्ध बढ़ रहा है, और आगे बढ़कर रहेगा। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ सरकार से और सभी अधिकारी से कि वे जनजाति और खासतीर से खेतिहर मजदूरों के हृतों की रक्त करें।

अन्त में मैं दो, तीन सुवाच देना चाहता हूँ। पहला तो यह कि लैंड सेलिंग ऐट जो बना है उस को लैटर और स्प्रिट में लागू रखा चाहिये। जिला स्तर पर इस तरह कि कर्नियां बननी चाहिये जो देखें कि किस आदपी ने गैर-कानूनी तरीके से जमीन हथिया रखी है उस जमीन को कैसे वापस लिया जाये। जो फालतू जमीन वहां है वह तो खेतिहर मजदूरों में देनी ही है, किन्तु बहुत से लोगों ने कानून के तहत जो गलत तरीके से जमीन ले रखी है उस को

[बांग परिषदानन्द पंथ्यूली]

कंसे निकाला जाये। केरल में ऐसीकल्परत्न वर्षस एफट जो बना था उस की तरह का कानून अन्य प्रान्तों में होना चाहिये। उस की सातवीं धारा में खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिये जांब सेक्योरिटी की व्यवस्था की गई है। जब तक जांब सेक्योरिटी की व्यवस्था नहीं होती तब तक कोई भी कानून बनाये उस से कोई सामना नहीं होगा। खेतिहर मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में मैं एक और निवेदन करना काहूगां और वह यह है कि उन्हें यासीण क्षेत्रों में पूरे समय काम देने के लिये कनाटक में जो लैंड फार्मर्स बनायी गई है उस पंटन की दूसरे प्रान्तों में भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये ताकि भूमिहीनों को उस में काम मिल सके।

छोटे-छोटे मार्जिनल फार्मर्स और लैंडलैस लेबरर्स स्कीम में संशोधन कर के बैंकबंड एरियाओं में व्यापक रूप से उस को लागू करना चाहिये। खादी कमीशन जैसी संस्थाओं को सदौचार प्राथमिकता लैंडलैस लेबर, हरिजनों और भादिवासियों को देनी चाहिये। हरिजनों के लिये मकान बनाने की जो बात होती है वह एक भजाक है। उत्तर प्रदेश में मकानों की छतें गते की बही हैं जो हवा में उड़ गई। हजारों लाखों शृंखला उस पर लौट हुआ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस के लिये इतने हजारों को व्यवस्था को गई? कैश शोबाब जो शायर ने बालू किया था उस में कमियां थीं, काफी शय्या उस में बढ़ाद हो गया, किन्तु उसे बदल करना थीक नहीं उस स्कीम में संशोधन कर के उस को फिर से लागू करना चाहिये और ऐसी मशीनरी इवलंब करनी चाहिये ताकि उस में खेतिहर मजदूरों का काम में प्राथमिकता मिले।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to accommodate as many as possible, but the House has decided to accommodate the third resolution. So, I have to call the minister now.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH (Hoshiarpur): Last time, my name was there.

I do not know why I am not being called now.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): You can give us a few minutes and extend the sitting of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to accommodate as many as possible. I am told the Private Members' Business is only for two and a half hours. In view of the fact that the House has already decided that the third resolution will be accommodated, I do not think we can revise it. So, I have no other alternative except to call the Minister.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: This is a very important subject. You should accommodate us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have tried to accommodate as many members as possible. But we have taken a binding decision that the third resolution will be taken up. If I accommodate more members then the third resolution cannot be taken up. It is a resolution by the opposition and so we should accommodate it. I am in the hands of the House.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: In this House we have discussed many issues which were not even on the agenda. So, when it is an important subject, I do not see why we cannot be accommodated (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: My difficulty is that the House has already taken a decision to accommodate the third resolution.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: There are many cases where the House has changed its own decision.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will call the Minister at 5 O'Clock. I will try to accommodate as many members as possible till then.

बी दरबारा लिह (होशियारपुर) : बी पर्सन साहब, मैं तिर्फ चम्द एक जाहैटस ही धर्म करना चाहता हूँ और मुझे कोई जामी स्थीर नहीं।

करनी है ; मैं सिर्फ बन्द प्लाइन्ट सही कहूँगा, बयोंकि जो बातें मेर्वर साहबान द्वारा यहां पर कही गई हैं, शायद प्राक्कलस के मजदीक वे नहीं आए । देहान में किस हालत में लोग बसते हैं उस के बारे में उन को ज्यादा मालूम नहीं है, मैं कोई इत्याम नहीं दे रहा हूँ, लें, न जो बात सही है, वह मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ । यह असला किमी एक रेजोनलस की शक्ति में यहां पर आए, तो उस में काम नहीं होने वाला है । इस पर तो लम्बी चौड़ी वहम होनी चाहिए बयोंकि आप ने एक सीमा रखी है और उस में हमें रहना है ।

पहली बात नो यह है कि आपकी 70 फीसदी अबादी देहात में बसती है और वह एशिकल्चर पर डिपेंड करनी है लेकिन उस के लिए जो पांचवां पचसला प्लान आप ने तैयार कर दिया है, तो आपने उस को होलीडे ही दे दिया है । नहीं दिया है तो क्या है । आप ने 1974-75 का जो प्रोबीजन वा उस को इनेम कर दिया है । चौथी प्लान में वह 16 परसेन्ट वा और आज इस प्लान में वह 13 परसेन्ट है और 1974-75 में आप ने इस को और भी कम कर दिया है । आपकी जो एशिकल्चर है, उस के साथ मुल्क की नेबर का सबाल भी जुड़ा हुआ है लेकिन उस नेबर को आप को क्या देना है, वह तो लोगों को ही देना है । उस के लिए आगर आप गिसोसम नहीं दें, तो यह बात आपे चलने वाली नहीं है और मजदूर वे दिल हो कर शहरों की तरफ चलेगा । आप उस को कल्टन करता चाहते हैं कि वह शहरों की तरफ न आए लेकिन जो हालात चल रहे हैं उस में ऐसा ही होगा और आप का जो सिलिंग एशिकल्चर का मुकर्रर हुआ है, वह पूरा नहीं हो सकता है । आपकी नियत नहीं है करने की और उस लोगों को जिस सतह पर काम करना है, वह नहीं कर रहे हैं । वे चुद इस में इनबोल्ड हैं, इसलिए मैं अर्ज करता चाहता हूँ कि सेन्टर की तरफ से कुछ होतो कुछ हो जाएगा बरसा वे करने वाले नहीं हैं । मेरा कहना तो यह है कि जिन्हीं जमीन आप को मिलती हैं वह भी उस में बाट दी जाए ।

प्राक्कलम हल होने वाली नहीं है । सें यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप गांवों में इंडस्ट्रीज क्यों नहीं लगाते हैं । आप ने बम्बई को टिविस सिटी मुकर्रर कर दिया थोर उस पर आप 2,500 और 3,000 करोड़ रुपया लगायेंगे । यह रुपया आप देहानों में इंडस्ट्रीज लगाने के लिए खर्च मही कर सकते । वहले जो काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज वहा पर थी वह तो खरम हो ही गई और वहां पर नोग बकार बैठे हुए हैं । उस के लिए जगह कही नहीं है । आप स्माल स्कैल इंडस्ट्रीज क्यों नहीं लगाने थोर मुनिदम क्यों नहीं मुकर्रर करते ताकि वहां पर लोगों को एस्योड इन्कम हो । आज एक मजदूर 3 रुपया 2 रुपया और एक रुपया कमा कर गुजारा करता है और उस की को एस्योड इन्कम नहीं है । उस को जमीन से भी कुछ नहीं मिलने वाला है । इसलिए जब तक आप पूरा ढाढ़ा नहीं बदलेंगे का म नहीं चलेगा । जिस को आप जमीन बाटेंगे उस के लिए उन को पूरी सदृशियतें, इनपुट्स और हर बीज कों कहां देने वाले हैं । जहां तक केंटिंग की बात है वह हरिजन और दूसरे शेडवूल्ड्राइव्स के लोगों को मिलने वाली नहीं है । आज तो जो मार्जिनल कारमर है, स्माल कारमर है, उस को भी एडवास नहीं मिलता है और आप का जो फिलाइजर्स है, वह किसी में कर्जले कर सकते । आप के जो इनपुट्स हैं वे उस को मिलने वाले नहीं हैं । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राक्कलम सिर्फ इस बात से हल नहीं होगी कि हम रेजोलून पास कर दें । मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि पूरी तोर पर तकीकान की जाए कि क्या शहरों हैं और कहां स्काकर्ट हैं । कहाँ ऐसा तो नहीं है कि ज्वालिन में यह जानबूझ कर किया जा रहा हो कि देहात में इंडस्ट्रीज बिलकुल नहीं जानी चाहिए । आप शहरों का बोस हल्का करना चाहते हैं और यह चाहते हैं कि गांव से लोग शहर की तरफ न जाए, तो आप को छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज को बहा पर स्प्रेड थोर करना होगा और इस दण से प्लानिंग करनी होगी कि सब लोग एक सतह पर आ जाए । आज वहां पर लोग तीन रुपया, दो रुपया मुश्किल से कमाता है और हाइली उस को 90 रुपये मिलते होंगे

[भी दरबार सिंह]

ज्यादा से ज्यादा । पजाब में उस को 10, 12 रुपये जहर मिल जाते हैं । लेकिन पजाब की मिसाल आप सब पर आयद नहीं कर सकते । इसलिए, दोतीन रुपया रोज जो कमाता है वह इडस्ट्रीज लगने पर 300, 200 रुपया कमा सकता है । आप उस को आगर जमीन देते हैं तो बेल नहीं देते हैं और न हल देते हैं और न दूसरी चोखे देते हैं जिन से वह अपना गुजरा कर सके । इस तरह से काम नहीं चल सकता है । इसलिए यह जो प्राइवेट है वह मैंने आप के मामने रखी है सिंके रेजोनूलून पास करने में यह नहीं होगा आपको वहां के लिए पैसा खर्च करना होगा और जैसा कि अभी हमारी वहन जी ने कहा है, उस को सर्वोंट में करता हूँ । वे गांव की रहने वाली हैं और वह जानती है कि किस तरह से वहा पर उन लोगों के साथ सनूक किया जाता है ।

इस के साथ ही साथ में यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट ऐसी व्यवस्था करे कि वहां पर स्माल स्केल इडस्ट्रीज कार्यम हो ताकि लोगों को गुजरा करने के लिए पैसे मिले । जमीन से वहा कुछ नहीं होने वाला है । इस से उस का रोटी नहीं मिलती है । आज तो मार्जीमिल कार्यम से और स्माल फारमर्स को भी रोटी जमीन से नहीं मिल रही है और आज वही आप को सब से ज्यादा मामाज दता है और जो आप के बड़े बड़े किम्ब हैं जिन का कुलेक्स कहा जाता है, वे आप को अनाज नहीं देते हैं । स्माल फारमर्स अनाज ब्रोड्यूम करना है और उस को मार्केट में लाता है और वही गवर्नमेंट के काफर को भरना है और उस से ही आप को पाइसलाइन चलनी है लेकिन उस को कितनी सहूलियतें आप देते हैं । मैं इस बात से बहुत परेशान हूँ । आगर आप लोगों को एक एकड़, आधा एकड़ जमीन दे भी दें, तो उस के लिए सहूलियतें आप उस को देने वाले नहीं हैं । यह रेजोनूलून पास करने से कोई कामदा नहीं होगा । इस की जो स्प्रिट है उस को आप इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में लाए । इस तरह के रेजोनूलून तो आरेंगे और वे योंही गुम हो जायेंगे जो सिरिस्टर साहब से अब कहना कि मैं ने

ने जो तत्वजीवों दी है उस को आप मेरे लिए भीर बैयरमेन साहब को बन्दबाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने हमारे सेंटीमेंटेस को समझा और कुछ मुख्य काते रखने का भौका दिया ।

भी अनेकबार यिथ : (इनहावाद) : मध्यापति जी, अमल में जब धारिया साहब ने यह कह दिया था कि मैं इस प्रस्ताव को मान लगा, उस के पहले मे ही मे इस प्रस्ताव में देख रहा था कि इस में कोई ऐसी बात ही नहीं थी कि आप इस का न मानें और न ही भौजूदा अवस्था में आप के इन प्रस्ताव को मानने में कोई गानगरज का बात मे मात्र पा रहा हूँ ।

जिन लोगों के बारे में यह प्रस्ताव है, वे दो किम्म के लाग हैं । एक ना छाटे किसान हैं और दूसरे खेतिहार मजदूर हैं । एक से पहले आप खेतिहार मजदूर ही बात लीजिए । आप देखें कि कारखाने वा मजदूर और शहरी मजदूर तो अपनी यतिन्द्रिय बना लेता है और अपने स्वाभीमान के मालव पर लड़ भी लेता है लेकिन यह जो बिक्री दुप्पा खेतिहार मजदूर है यह बड़े अपमान नहीं जिन्हीं बिलास हैं केवल इस लिए कि वह न्यून मे राम करता है । उस के पांच दो रात हैं एक नो हजारों माल का कोद है जानि-व्यवस्था वाला और दूसरा 25, 27 साल वा आप लोगों की बरकार की बद-इन्हजामी वा लार है । ये दो रोग हैं जिन का यह खेतिहार मजदूर बिकार है । इस कोड वाली आफन को आप को देखना है तो आप उत्तर प्रदेश के दूर्वी जिलों में जा कर देखें । जो खेत की मडाई करता है और गेह के खालियानी में मडाई के बदल बैल जो गेह खा जाते हैं, उस वा जो गोवर होता है उस को वह हरिजन से जाना है और बरसात के दिनों मे जब गेह बाहर आ जाएगा, तो उस को रोटी बना कर वह खाना है । इन तरह से यह उम के अपमानित जीवन की एक विवाद है आप दूसरी तरह आर दिन पहले आप ने पदा होया । अन्वार से एक बदर छपी थी कि पुना के उत्तमानाबाद जिले में हरिजन, जिस को काम नहीं मिला था, कहिलतान

से हड्डी खोद कर बेच रहे थे और उन की बेटियां बम्बई चली गई थीं अपने भरीर का सौंदर्य करने के लिए। इस तरह आप देखे कि एक तरफ तो हाइडरों का रोजगार हो रहा था और दूसरी तरफ बच्चे माम का भी रोजगार हो रहा है। यह निश्चिन आज हो गई है। एक और यह बात है नो दूमरी और आप देखे कि उन को जो बोनम मिलना है वह होता है वह जमीदारों की गालिया। बड़ा सरमायदार जो होता है वह उन को गाली देता है, बड़ा जमीदार जो होता है वह उन को आली देता है और छोटा सालनुकेदार जो होता है वह उन को गालिया देता है और यही उन का बोनस होता है। आज वह इस पूरी व्यवस्था से पीड़ित है। इस को मिलाने के लिए हम समझते हैं कि यह जो प्रस्ताव है यह नाकाफ़ी है। अमल में यह जो जमीन का मवाल है इस में सब से पहले जो पिछ्के हुए हरिजन या भूमिहीन है उन को कही न कही विशेष अवसर देना पड़ेगा। फिर लोग यह बहेगे कि विशेष अवसर देंगे, ममान अवसर क्यों नहीं? भौका सब को बगवर का मिलना चाहिए। अगर आप उन बो विशेष अवसर देंगे तो हो सकता है कि ये ऊची जगह पर चल जाए। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहूँगा कि नैरने में पहले पानी में तो जाना ही पड़ेगा और नैरने के लिए कोई पहले में लियाजन हासिल नहीं करता है। इस निगा उन बो नो फेना ही पहेंगा क्योंकि रुक्का उन बा॒ बिंगड़ गया है। इसलिए समाज में जो पीछे हैं, नूतन हैं, लगते हैं उन को बेसाखी का सहारा ता देना ही पड़ेगा और वह बेसाखी विशेष अवसर की दृश्या करती है। हर जगह आप देखिये, ऊचे सरकारी औद्योग पर जो लोग बैठ हुए हैं वे ऊची जाति के हैं और भवियों के जो ऊचे पद हैं जिनमें विशेषी दलों के नेता लोग हैं वे भी ज्यादा बोला करते हैं, वे भी ऊची जाति के हैं। यह व्यवस्था कब तक चलती रहेगी? बोलने की बात समझ में भा भी सकती है। लेविन जो बड़ा हुआ है, जो पिछड़ा हुआ है जो हरिजन है या दूसरे लोग हैं उनको अगर आप आगे

डालना चाहते हैं तो आपको उनको मौका ज्यादा देना पड़ेगा हजारों साल के उनके कोड को माफ़ करना होगा।

जमीन का मवाल बदइतजामी के सवाल के साथ बुरी तरह फसा हुआ है। खेत में काम करने वाले के लिए मजदूरी तय कर देना ही काफ़ी नहीं है। सीलिंग बाला कानून भी आप ने पास किया है नेकिन वह भी बिल्कुल वे कार ही मावित हागा क्योंकि उमके पीछे बहुत सी बुद्धिया लगी हुई है। ये तीन तरह के लोग हैं। एक नो ऊची जाति वाले हैं जो अगर हल चलायेग तो उनका जनेऊ नदा हो जायेगा। दूसरे अप्रेज़ी पढ़े लिखे जो लोग हैं वे हल चलायें तो उनकी पेट की कीज़ खगब हो जायेगी। तीसरे यैली शाह हैं जो अभी हल नहीं चला सकते हैं। आजकल जो हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति बरतते हैं वे भी बहुत जमीने रखे हुए हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की प्रधान मंत्री से लेनर विरोधी पार्टी के बहुत से बड़े बड़े ज्यादात हैं उधर भी हैं और इधर भी हैं, उधर बहुत ज्यादा है इधर बहुत कम है, जो जमीन लिए बैठे हैं . . . (इटरप्जन) . . . मेरे पास एक इच भी जमीन नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री के पास हैं। उनकी जमीन को जोनने वाले राम जी हैं जिनको केवल 60-65 रुपया महीना ही मिलता है। भूमिहीन, हरिजन और खेतिहार इनकी दशा पर बहम हानी चाहिए। नेकिन जमीन पूरी की पूरी उन लोगों के पास हैं जो खेती नहीं करते हैं फिर चाहे वे सरकारी मिनिस्टर हैं, सरमायेदार हैं, पूजीपति हैं, ऊची जाति के लोग हैं। इस बास्ते आपको कहाएँ कि आप एक नियम बना दें। बन मैन, बन जात। ज्यादा नहीं तो 25-50 साल के लिए अत्यधिक इस नियम को लाग दर दे। आप देखें कि यह मसला हल हो भया है। इस तरह से आप खेतिहार मजदूर का, तथा दूसरों का भी मसला हल कर सकते हैं। इस बास्ते आपको भूमि का पुनर्वितरण करना होगा।

श्री शोहन चारिया : तभी आपने शोधरी चरण सिंह के साथ हाथ मिलाया है।

श्री जनेश्वर चिंच : उनके पास भी जो जमीन है आप ले लें। कभी आप कहते हैं कि जनसंघ वालों के पास जमीन है, रानी जी के पास है, कभी कह देते हैं कि चौं चरण मिह के पास है लेकिन मैं तो कहता हूँ कि आपके यहाँ जितने भी भिन्निटर हैं या मैंचर हैं उनके पास जितनी जमीन है और इधर जितने लोग हैं उन के पास जितनी जमीन है सब आप ले लें, हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। आप देखें कि आप लोगों के पास कहीं ज्यादा भूमि निकलेगी। इस बीज को आप राजनीति से परे रखें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

छोटे किसान के लिए ही सभी प्रकार को मृशिकले हैं। खाद, बीज, बिजली आदि मंहवा उसको मिलता है। सूखा पड़ जाता है या बाढ़ आ जाती है तो उसकी खेती तबाह हो जाती है। एक कानन आप बना दें छोटे किसान की जिसकी यहाँ बर्बाद है उसको आप एक गारंटी दे दें कि अगर उसकी फसल मारी जाएगी तो जिस तरह से इंसान की जिन्दगी का या दौलत का बीमा होता है उसी तरह से उसकी खेती का बीमा होता तो काम काफी सुधर सकता है, आगे बढ़ सकता है। साथ ही साथ इस सिद्धान्त को आप लातूर कर दें, बन मैंन बन जात तो बहुत सी फानूर जमीन आपको बितरण करने के लिए विल आएगी। नौ फिर पंड्रह अगस्त को लाल किले पर झड़ फहराते बक्त आपको या आपके नेता को यह नहीं कहता पड़ेगा कि गमलों में लोकी उगाओ, सब्जी बोओ। इस बात को लेकर बहुत से गमले दिल्ली में और भारत में सजाये गये थे। लेकिन यह केवल लकड़ाखी बाने हैं। यहाँ लफकाखी बानों का नहीं इंसान के पेट का सबान है, उमकी आली की रोटी का सबान है। सत्तारूढ़ दम के लोग जो सियासत करने वाले हैं वे ज्यादा दिन तक लोगों के साथ मजाक न करें। ज्यादा दिन तक इन लोगों का पेट जलता रह गया और इनके हाथ की मुटियां अगर कहीं कस

गईं तो आपको वे खोंच कर यहाँ से बाहर फेंक देंगे। इसलिए संजीदगी के साथ आप लोग इस पर विचार करिये, यही मुझे कहना है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): The social and economic problems confronting the country have been brought out by the hon Members who participated in this Resolution. One belonging to any political party may appreciate the principle in which he has brought up this particular Resolution, and this is very commendable and this merits the attention of the Government. This problem has been confronting us for a very long time. I do not know why the Planning Commission is not implementing in the matter of the exercise of the popular will and the sovereignty of the millions of people so far as the socio-economic problems of the country are concerned. I would like to pose a question why the tremendous manpower is not being utilised even though the resources are available and there are natural resources at our command in the country. There are the underdogs, as has been rightly stated, who constitute more than 70 per cent in the rural areas especially the peasantry and the agricultural labourers. How to mobilise the manpower is a question which should engage the attention of the Planning Commission. The will of the nation should not get frustrated. If the Planning Commission could come to the rescue of these down-trodden people this problem can be solved.

Many of the people have made various suggestions regarding the unemployment problem. Millions of unemployed people are there, skilled labour, unskilled labour, who are the people who are in need of basic amenities of life. But the Planning Commission has not utilised the resources available in the country for these underdogs; they have not utilised the land available in this country.

One of the reasons why the Planning Commission has failed to establish solution of socio-economic problems is this. 70 per cent of the under-

days are landless agricultural labour. There is no machinery established by the Planning Commission to implement various aspects of the problem, in order to see that the manpower should not be frustrated. What is the task force in the rural areas which you are proposing to set up? I would like to pose this question to the hon. Minister. What happened to your million-job programme which you have envisaged? What is the role of the State machinery, I would like to know. How far have they implemented? To what extent has this State machinery implemented these programmes envisaged by the Planning Commission? I would like to pose this question to the hon. Minister.

The unskilled labourers are not able to make a living and it is my suggestion that they can be utilised in the production process provided there is a massive programme of employment which is to be followed in every State. You should have such a massive programme involving the people in the rural parts. You have not utilised this manpower. You have not formulated a massive housing programme. You have not given a massive programme of rural industrialisation in the village parts, and this has been the failure on the part of the Planning Commission in regard to the non-utilisation of the industrial resources available at our command. This is one of the reasons why we are confronted with this problem, Sir. Further, if the Planning Commission comes out with a massive programme of utilisation of this man-power in order to utilise it for productive purposes, we must forget all this bureaucracy and its functioning in a narrow groove. Therefore, I would like to know why many of our natural resources have not been fully utilised and I would also like to know what machinery the Planning Commission is going to set up to implement these things....

17 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

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SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam): Are you going to call me or not?

MR. CHAIRMAN. I am not prepared to tell a Member whether I will call him or her or not. That is my discretion that I will have to exercise at the time when it comes. No Member can ask the Chairman whether he is going to call him or her or not. That is the prerogative of the Chair. I may call or may not call.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: Thank you for your chivalry. There are some problems I have to explain. This is very unfair.

The hon. Member, Shrimati T. Lakshmi kanthamma, then left the House.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The Planning Commission should try to find out from the various States whether the various schemes are properly implemented and whether the natural resources are fully utilised and whether there is a time-bound programme. They should oversee their implementation and wherever necessary, pull up the State Governments. This is the scheme we have to work out in the States and a necessary machinery set up by the Planning Commission.

I want to make a suggestion. Various categories of the people, skilled and unskilled, can be utilised for various programmes and the State Governments are not functioning according to the socialist programmes we have envisaged in our Constitution and the Constitution has become a big paper. Therefore, in order to see that the Constitutional aims are achieved and that it becomes a powerful instrument for the transformation of our society and the economic conditions of the people, the Planning Commission should change its attitude. The Planning Commission should take a pragmatic approach so far as the socio-economic problems are concerned. If the problems are taken into

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

consideration very seriously and if there is a time-bound programme and if there are massive programmes, then only we can reach our socialist goals.

भीमूलकी राज संघी (देहरादून) : याज एक ऐसे तबके का सबाल हमारे सामने है जो देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी है। कहा जाता है कि किसान देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी है लेकिन असल म गांव मे रह कर मेहनत करने वाला तबका जिसे ग्रामीण मजदूर कहने है वह देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी है। उसकी संख्या कैसे बढ़ी? प्लानिंग कमीशन कहता है कि गांवों मे छोटे उद्योग लगाने की ज़रूरत नहीं है। वे इतिहास को भूल जाते हैं कि गांव मे दस्तकार रहते थे, नुहार, बढ़ई, जुलाहा, तेली यदि हाथ के काम करने वाले लोग रहते थे। औद्योगीकरण के साथ साथ ये सब रोजगार गांवों से सिस्टम कर शहरों मे आ गए, बड़े बड़े कारखाने पावर से चलने वाले लग गए। इस तरह से गांव का दस कार सब का सब गरीब मजदूर हो गया है और उसकी संख्या कम करने के लिए भी बही तरीका फिर जैसे अखत्यार करना होगा, कि गांवों मे दस्तकारी को फिर से जिन्दा किया जाए, हाथ की दस्तकारी नहीं बल्कि अब हम आखुनिक बुग मे आए हैं जबकि हमने गावों मे बिजली दी है, सड़के दी हैं, विकास के तरह तरह के काम किए हैं, ड्रेनेज सिस्टम चालू किया है, रिक्रिएशन सेटर चालू किए हैं, मार्किटिंग का इन्वेजाम किया है, तो ग्राम विकास की जो पूर्ण योजना है वह कृषि मजदूर की योजना हो जाती है। आखिर वह कौन सा तबका है जो सारे देश को अपने पैदा करके बिलाता है लेकिन खुद भूखा रहता है, जिस का बेटा सारे देश के लिए कारखानों वे कंपड़ा तैयार करता है लेकिन वह क्षुद नहा रहता है, सारे देश को भक्तान बना कर देता है लेकिन खुद बिना छत के मकान मे रहता है, तो यह वही तबका है जिसके बारे मे हम हालकैन से कह दिया करते हैं कि बिला पार्टी लाइन है। ऐसा बहुत

हुए हमें कभी दुख का भवुतव नहीं होता। इसका कारण यह है कि देश में जो प्लानिंग चलती है और वैसा खर्च होता है वह शहरी दिमाग से होता है, शहरी योजना से होता है या सरमाएदाराना योजना से होत है। क्या दो तीन या चार रुपये की मजदूरी ले कर कोई अपने परिवार को रोटी खिला सकता है? जब दो तीन रुपये किलो गेहूं बिक रहा हो तो वह कैसे अपना पेट पाल सकता है, कैसे अपने बच्चों को कपड़ा पहना सकता है, कैसे अपने लिए मकान बना सकता है? बड़े बड़े इकॉनोमिक एक्षर्ट यहा मौजूद हैं, एवर कॉर्पोरेशन कमरों मे बैठ कर प्लानिंग कर्मिशन के भेस्टर योजना बनाते हैं, क्या उनके दिमाग मे कभी यह आया है कि भारत मे गरीबी कहा है और गरीब का हाल क्या है, उसके पेट मे क्या है, उसके जिम्म पर क्या है? उसके पास शिक्षा नहीं है, कपड़ा, मकान कुछ नहीं है। 27 वर्ष आजादी मिले हा गए हे लेकिन किर भी यह हालत है। उसके लिए कोई योजना नहीं, यह मुन कर बड़ा आँच्चर्य हुआ और चोट लगती है जब हम नाग अपनी आँखों से देखते हैं इन चिढ़ों और घरों को। मे सहारनपुर से आता हूँ जो गया जमुना के दुआवा का इलाका कहलाता है भ्रमीर इलाका कहलाता है। एक बार मेरे दिमाग में प्रश्न कि सर्दी के मौसम मे हम जे कर देख। तो जनवरी मे हमने देखा कि घर मे अगर आठ आठमी हैं तो दो रजाइया भी नहीं है। जब यह हमारे अमीर इलाके का हाल है नो पूर्व का, दक्षिण का क्या हाल होगा? हम देखते हैं कि शहरों मे पांच दस रुपये यां ही टैक्सी इत्यादि पर उड़ा दिये जाते हैं लेकिन जो दो तीन रुपये रोज़ की मजदूरी करते हैं वे कैसे अपनी गुजर करते हैं, इसके बारे मे कोई सोचता नहीं।

अच्छा होता अगर इस संकल्प के स्थान पर हमारे प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर अपनी तरफ से कोई बिल पेश करते और उस पर बहस होती। चार दिन पहले हाउस ने भूमि कानूनों को कोट मे जाने से रोका

के बारे में एक कानून एक राय से पास किया था। अच्छा होता कि इस पर भी इसी तरह से एक राय हो कर हम इसको पास करते। इस में किसी को विरोध नहीं हो सकता था। बिल अगर आता तो उसकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए बहस तो की जा सकती थी लेकिन वह युनिनिमली पास होता, ऐसा दृश्य हम रखना चाहते थे।

अन्त में प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर में निवेदन करता हूँ कि आज तो यह प्राइवेट मेंट्वर का प्रस्ताव है, अगर आपने मान भी लिया तो कोई बहुत बड़ी चीज़ इस में हाने वाली नहीं है लेकिन इस तरह का बिल आपको अपने अधिकारण में लाना चाहिये जो हर प्रकार म, जिस जहां आर लाटे किसान जिन की संख्या अस्सी फीसदी है, जिन की 27 मालों से उपेक्षा की गई है, उन के बारे में ह। आग उनकी स्थिति सुधारने में महायक हो सके।

मैं एक और सुझाव देता हूँ कि एक एय्रोकल्चर लेवर कमिशन परमानेटली कायम करना चाहिये जो उनकी यभी समस्याओं को देखता रहे, सभी प्रदेशों से क्या हो रहा है, भूमि के बटवारे में क्या हो रहा है भूमि कानूनों में क्या हो रहा है, इसकी देखत, नहे। इन घट्टों के साथ मैं आप का धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I thank the hon. Member, Shri Gadar-dhar Saha for introducing this timely Resolution in this august House. The history of the rural people has been a history of deception and discrimination for a long time. These are the people who have been discriminated by the sophisticated city people so long and we get at least this consolation that these wretched people are being discussed in this august House and they may get some consolation from this discussion. Sir, you will be surprised to learn that whereas ceiling laws have been introduced and

implemented in the rural areas, no ceiling laws have been put into action in the urban areas. There has been some talk; some discussion, but, no ceiling law has been enforced in the urban areas. This is how the people in the rural areas have been discriminated against by this civilised society. Till now, a sort of colonial treatment has been meted out to these rural people. They work in the sun; they work in the rains and they work treading the mud. How much they get as wage; they get Rs. 3 per day. In some areas, it is Rs. 4 and in some areas it is Rs. 5. At the most, in some areas, they may draw Rs. 7 or Rs. 8. But, under what conditions, people in the urban areas are working? Most of them are working under the fan. If some of them are not working under the fan, at least they are working under the shade. They draw not only four or five times the pay of a rural worker; they draw something more; they draw bonus; they draw pension; they draw dearness allowance and they also enjoy retirement benefits. But, people in the rural areas do not have even security of service. A villager in a rural area does not know what he will earn tomorrow. He may be employed today. But, he does not know whether he will be in service tomorrow. It is our experience, that in a year comprising of twelve months they may have work for four or five months in a year. He draw Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 as his wage. This is how they have been deprived of their legitimate due so long; this is how they have been cheated so long. Sir, the urban workers are assured of their pension and security of service. He may be a clerk, he may be a Class IV employee in an office; he may be a labourer in the industrial sector; he has security of service. Whatever he gets, he gets it throughout the year. That sort of security has not been given to the people in the rural areas. Sir, we have not heard as yet that the industrial products, products in the urban areas have been subjected to any levy. But, whatever is produced in the rural areas, is subject-

[Shri A. K. M. Ishaque]

ed to levy, procurement, dehoarding etc. Not only that. They have to sell their products not at the market price, but at a capricious price fixed by those sophisticated people who do not have any knowledge of agriculture and who do not know how these products are produced. They fixed the prices and the farmers will have to sell their products to these sophisticated people; the farmers will carry their products to the selected offices they have opened and they will have to sell it at the prices chosen by them. Rural people do not mind selling their products to the Government agencies. They will. But, what about people in the urban areas? Why should not their products be brought under procurement and levy? We have seen, thousands and lakhs of babies do not get baby food. Could you not even procure baby food? The industrial products have not been subjected to any levy. Sir, it is these agricultural labour, may be a wage earner, may be a small peasant, may be a big peasant, who make available food stuffs to the Indian people. But, the irony of fate is, they are made to starved, whereas those in the urban areas have been brought under statutory rationing. It has become the legislative duty or obligatory duty of the Government to feed these sophisticated people, and the rural areas have been left out. Of course, in some areas, modified rationing is there. But whereas the city people are getting about 2 k.g. a person from the villages can expect to get only 500 or 600 gms. Is this justice? The producers have been starved while the sophisticated people of the cities are being fed. This is sheer injustice.

My hon. friend was telling us that in the Fourth Five Year Plan only 16 per cent was devoted for agricultural purposes. Our country has all along been subjected to floods. May I know from the hon. Minister what Government have done after Inde-

pendence to save the country from floods? Nearly 75 per cent of the water from the hills goes waste into the sea.

To ameliorate the conditions of the poor rural people, I suggest that industries be set up in the rural areas. My hon. friend Shri Kachwai was giving a suggestion. We can set up thousands of cottage industries in the rural areas. He gave his experience in Paris where Indian chutney was being sold at Rs. 22 a bottle. We had been to some East European as also West European countries and we saw how Indian chutneys particularly and other Indian goods were very popular. All these could be produced in the rural areas. So, I support his suggestion that industries, more particularly cottage industries be set up in the rural areas so that the conditions of the rural people could be improved to some extent.

About Rs. 26,000 crores have been invested in the public sector undertakings. I suggest that at least the minimum bank rate of interest has to be taken from these public sector undertakings under obligation. A fund should be created with that for providing subsistence allowance to these rural people who do not get work for more than four or five months a year. This must be the first charge on the public sector undertakings. When so much money has been invested in them, they have got a responsibility and duty towards the country, and they can discharge those duties and responsibilities to the country by meeting this most immediate requirement of the nation by making the interest amount available for the purpose. This amount should be utilised for ameliorating the conditions of the rural poor, and for giving unemployment pensions to the others.

17.19 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): I am sorry that some hon.

Members could not get the opportunity and some others had to hurry up their speeches for want of time. But I am well aware of the serious feelings of various hon. Members. I have no doubt in my mind that the agricultural labourers are the worst lot in the country, and in case positive measures which should necessarily reach these agricultural labourers and give them relief are not undertaken, their tears of poverty will have the capacity to submerge any powerful Government in the world.

Naturally, when I look at this resolution, the language may be a sober one, but it is not the sober language but the spirit behind the resolution which is more important and will have far-reaching consequence.

The hon. Member has suggested four points his resolution; the first is regarding adequate job opportunities for agricultural labour; the second is minimum rates of wages, and the third is making essential articles and commodities available to them at reasonable prices and the fourth is about implementation of land reforms.

At the outset, I would like to say that this may be perhaps one of the rare occasions when, whatever may be the feelings of my hon. friend Shri Kachwai, on behalf of Government we have decided to accept the resolution, of course, with the amendment of Mr. Daga.

The moment Government say that we are accepting the Resolution, we accept it with all the responsibility it implies.

श्री जनेश्वर लिखः विना कानून कैमे होणा ?

श्री जनेश्वर लिखः कानून की वया जरूरत है ?

It is not a question of bringing a Bill. This Resolution is recommendatory urging on Government to

take specific steps. I have no faith in bringing futile Bills. It is action to be taken on the basis of these recommendations that matters. I can assure the House that when Government say that we accept the Resolution, we accept it with all the responsibility.

I would like to urge and appeal to the House that this Resolution be a unanimous Resolution. Let us give that assurance to our brothers and sisters, particularly in the weaker sections of society that this Parliament, the highest body in the country, is very much concerned with their ways of living and their livelihood and we shall take care to see that positive measures are taken in right direction for ameliorating their conditions. It is in this spirit that the Government have come forward and I am sure even the members from the Opposition will appreciate this gesture or rather this approach of Government.

श्री जनेश्वर लिखः विना कानून बनाये हुए क्या आपकी पालिमी में राज्य सरकारे वाय्य होती ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: What is going to happen through a Bill?

श्री जनेश्वर लिखः आप कानून लाते हैं तो मराठों को कानूनी मरक्षण मिल जाता है।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: If you look at the Resolution, what does it say? First 'adequate job opportunities for them be created with regulated working conditions'. Here it is not a question of passing a Bill. It is one of making these opportunities available through various programmes mainly in the rural areas, may be as suggested by Shri Kachwai in several forms that are necessary, may be through several agro-based industries that are necessary. Therefore, no Bill is going to do the job.

Second 'a reasonable minimum wage rate to meet their daily neces-

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

sities be fixed and effectively implemented'. The House is aware that we passed an Act known as the Minimum Wages Act of 1948. So there is no question of passing a new Act. The question is how that Act is being implemented.

Next 'Supply of food and essential commodities at subsidised rates be guaranteed to them'. Here it is a question of having a massive distribution system and making these articles available for distribution at reasonable rates. There is no question of a Bill here.

Last 'effective and genuine land reforms throughout the country be made without any further delay'. There is no question of a new Bill here. This is demanding implementation from the Central and State Governments, if I have understood the Resolution in its true meaning.

Coming to various points raised by hon. members, unfortunately my time is limited and I am aware of my own limitations.

श्री मोहन धर्म काल्पनायः 27 मात्र
योङे नहीं होते हैं।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is not that Government have not made any effort. Government have undertaken several programmes. Even during the Fourth Plan, there were programmes for the small farmers development agencies, marginal farmers and agricultural labour agencies and programmes for drought-prone areas. Similarly other programmes were undertaken in the name of crash schemes of rural development.

SHRI JANASHWAR MISHRA: Crop insurance.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is not taken by Government.

These were several programmes well taken in the country. But they

were not enough. It is no doubt true that agricultural labourers are perhaps the worst hit because of the rising prices. It is the poorer sections who suffer more because of the rising prices. Naturally when we think of poverty, it lies in two areas. Where there is no employment or there is under-employment, there is poverty. So we should consider how those who are under-employed can be given more employment and how we can create job opportunities for those who are unemployed. This resolution is concerned with the whole economic structure of the country, mainly rural and agriculture sector. During the crisis we are passing through, let us remember that agricultural sector is the back-bone of our economy and all possible emphasis shall have to be laid on the development of agriculture and industries based on agriculture. It was said that in the fourth plan, the percentage of allocation for agriculture has been brought down. Let us remember that along with agriculture, we require, power, irrigation, steel; cement; fertilisers; etc. Do we take into consideration the other allocations made or do we think only in terms of agriculture. We shall not be doing justice to agricultural economy itself if we say that investments on fertilisers or irrigation or power are not needed. It will not be a proper approach. Let us have a balanced approach. If you see it carefully, you will find that we are trying to take care of agriculture and production of wage goods—the essential commodities required by the masses. For that, investment goods are required namely, steel etc.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Is it correct that the plan allocation for agriculture in the current year was slashed down from Rs. 316 to 260 crores?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is not correct. I assured the House the other day that it will not be done. There is proposal that some cuts should be made here and there. I have myself

opposed any cut in the allocation for agriculture and Government have decided against any cuts in agriculture in spite of our stringent economic condition.

I do feel that in the present context, if we want to gainfully employ the millions of our masses, we cannot forget our rural economy. It is true that cottage industries and rural industries and even small-scale industries have suffered. We shall have to give all possible priority to them and link up the new science and technology with these industries, taking care of production at one end and employment at the other. This is how proper planning is to be made to take care of them.

Criticisms were made against the Planning Commission. It is true that whatever happens, the Planning Commission is blamed. We plan for the country, but when it comes to the stage of implementation, the Planning Commission is out of the picture. Anyhow, the baby is ours and we must accept all the accusations. We have taken this lacuna into consideration and proposed to all the State Governments to have their own planning bodies at the State level. To strengthen the planning mechanism at the State level, we have offered to meet two-thirds of their expenditure from central funds.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): But you do not associate MPs with the State Planning Board.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: When this complaint was made during the Question Hour, on the same day I wrote to all the Chief Ministers in the country, and most of them have agreed that they will associate Members of Parliament in the process of planning even at the State level. That assurance has been given by all the Chief Minister.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Haemirpur): Kindly check up how far it has been done.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Therefore, the need is to have an efficient planning body even at the State level. If we want proper plans to be formulated, along with the machinery we should emphasize on area planning and district planning. It is no use planning from here and trying to push up plans to the lower level. Therefore, in the Fifth Plan we have insisted on the State Governments for the first time to have plans for every district. For the first time we have requested the State Governments to formulate sub-plans for all the adibasi areas or tribal blocks in the country. I am happy that most of the States have been responding very well. It is not enough. What we require is the involvement of the people. Unless and until we accept the philosophy of decentralisation of power through the jilla parishads, panchayat samitis, and municipal corporations, it will not be possible for us to involve the people in the whole process of planning. It is a new approach or a new way of thinking which we have accepted.

While I am not here to preach the Gandhian philosophy, we cannot forget swadeshi and the spirit of swadeshi. There is a cry from many quarters that we should accept foreign aid from this country or that country. I personally feel that we should endeavour to manage with whatever resources could be mobilised within the country with all sacrifices. We have no right or moral authority to over-burden the generation to come. If we get aid or loan today, the next generation will have to pay through the nose. When we take this aspect into consideration, the question of a balanced approach and thinking in terms of proper priorities becomes imperative and essential.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: The implementation of land reforms stands assured with the passing of Constitution (Thirty-fourth Amendment) Bill? What is the Government doing with regard to ceiling on urban property to have balanced benefits of socialism in both sectors - rural and Urban?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The hon. Member is very much justified in asking this question. I feel that we cannot think only of the rural areas for resource mobilisation and just forget all the urban areas. I see that in a socialist economy we have to mop up resources from wherever we can. If we want to have a climate of sacrifice in the country, we cannot say that we shall not tax those who are from the urban areas. This is a long felt requirement and I may say that the Government has already assured the House to do it.

I welcome the various suggestions made by the hon. Members. For want of time it is not possible for me to deal with all of them. Government are conscious that unless and until the down-trodden and the weaker sections in the country are given proper relief there will be a very serious threat to democracy and parliamentary institutions from these sections of society. Government is well aware of it. Therefore, I welcome the Resolution. I accept the amendment of Shri Daga. I would request the Mover to accept the amendment of Shri Daga and let this House unanimously pass this Resolution and assure the country that the whole House appreciate these sentiments and that we are serious of implementing our assurances.

With your permission, Sir, I want to say one thing more. There is a social aspect also. Most of our friends from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are mainly concerned in these areas and, naturally, this Resolution is not having an economic importance but it is also having a social content. I accept that feeling of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Gadadhar Saha.

As Shri Panda's Resolution shall have to be moved and discussed, please be very brief. I hope, you will not take more than 5 minutes

because your Resolution has been accepted.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Birbhum): I want at least 10 minutes.

"Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset I would like to express my gratitude to all those hon. Members who have taken part in the discussion on my resolution and have supported it. I am very glad that all the members who have participated in the discussion have unanimously supported it. But, Sir, this is a historic moment because the hon. Minister and the Government have refused to accept legal responsibility to ameliorate the sufferings and eliminate exploitation of these badly exploited, neglected, unemployed landless and starving masses of agricultural labour and poor peasantry through genuine land reform. Though they have accepted the moral responsibility, they have refused to accept legal and constitutional responsibility for basic solution of problems through genuine land reform. They are very much exploited and the degree of exploitation is rising every day. From this we should draw once again a lesson that so long as the Congress Government, who represent the Jottas and the big landlords, will remain in power in the Centre and in the States, we can never expect any real and effective land reforms. Sir, all those who spoke on this resolution were unanimous in their view that the Government have failed to provide the minimum and basic requirements of food, clothing and shelter to those toiling masses. Whatever the Congress Government has done in the name of land reform is nothing more than abolition of intermediary rights and regulation of tenancy leaving large areas of land held by landlords undisturbed. This has totally failed to bring about an end to the age old feudal agrarian structure and land relations inherited from past in the country. No appre-

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

ciable change has also been brought about in these land relations and in the agrarian structure in the last 27 years. Although the State Governments have enacted some legislation for making nominal and partial land reforms, there is no effective provision and machinery for implementation for the speedy distribution of land to the landless and poor peasantry. On the other hand the big landlords and Jotedars have been allowed to retain control of land through defective ceiling law, full of loopholes, numerous exemptions to categories of lands such as plantations, mechanised farms, orchards, religious and educational trusts, etc., high ceiling limits, fictitious transfers, partitions through legislative gaps. Though 'intermediary rights and interests' have been abolished after paying heavy compensation to the erstwhile Zamindars, the actual cultivators have not been benefited from this measure nor have the revenue of the Government gone up.

Sir, what I understand by genuine land reform is, that the land should be taken over by the Government from all those big landlords who are not directly personally engaged in the cultivation of that land and in major agricultural operations, and no compensation should be paid for that. The land so recovered should then be distributed among the landless agricultural labour and the share croppers with top most priority to the poor people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Government have as yet failed to do that. Moreover, the guidelines submitted by me in this respect for enacting and implementing effective land legislation and public distribution system by the States on the recommendation of the Centre, have not been accepted. Actually land legislation should have been enacted for effective genuine land reforms on the basis of the guidelines given by me. The Congress gave the slogan of 'Land to the tiller', and played double role since 1947.

In this context I will like to give a quotation which says

"The slogan of 'land to the tiller' to be meaningful and honestly implemented, the land should certainly go to those who cultivate it, namely, those who perform the various operations like ploughing, sowing, transplanting, harvesting etc. Conversely, persons who do not personally participate in these operations should not be allowed to own land. However, I am sure that such a law will not be enacted and if enacted will not be implemented by the Government. The Government had tactically avoided all genuine land legislations which would have basically altered the land relations and the agrarian and social structure of the society.'

*The above extract is from the Task Force Committee Report of the Planning Commission, 1973

But Sir, this has not been done. The Congress Government have been able to declare till this day a meagre 2 million acres as surplus land out of a total cultivated area of 400 million acres. According to a statement of the Hon. Minister for Agriculture this figure of surplus land may go up to 47 million acres after the application of the laws enacted under the 'national guidelines'. Therefore, Sir, at present the Government have declared only 1 per cent of the total land under cultivation, as surplus land. That means 99 per cent of the total cultivated land is still held by the landlords and will remain with them after the Congress designed land reforms are completed. Sir according to a report of the Task Force of the Planning Commission submitted in 1973, about 60 per cent of the households hold, on an average, each upto 2 acres of land. And taken together they hold only 7 per cent of the total cultivated land. Whereas only 5 per cent of the upper groups are holding 42 per cent of the total land.

In this background the Government have been able to recover only 1 mil-

[Shri Gadadhar Saha]

lion hectares of surplus land and out of that only 0.5 million hectares have been distributed to the landless. The rest still remain with the landlords. Regarding cultivable waste land Sir, out of 18 million hectares reclaimed so far, only about 5.9 million hectares have been distributed to agricultural workers upto last year. These go to prove that the Government is not sincere about effecting real and genuine land reforms and whatever steps have been taken by them are only farce. Further Sir, there is lot of corruption prevalent in the matter of distribution of the surplus land. Proper screening is not done by the land Committees for the allottees and lands are distributed to the relatives of the Land Distribution Committee and non-cultivator landowners. Although there is provision for fair rent of 1 of total produce for share croppel and legal protection against eviction in almost all States. The Government is not serious about implementing them; hence large scale eviction. In this connection I have information and documents about one case of eviction in Burdwan at Ketugram Police Station where in spite of J.L.R.O's enquiry report and the S.D.Os protection order in favour of the sharecroppers, the police resorted to firing without any provocation resulting in the death of one person and injury to another. The landlord also carried away cart-loads of paddy under the protection of the police, from the lands cultivated by them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Saha, please conclude now. You asked for ten minutes and I have given you ten minutes.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Yes, Sir, I will conclude in two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. In order to accommodate a Member of the Opposition, Shri Mishra, actually, the House decided to permit him to move his resolution. In between we shall have to take another resolution by Shri Panda. You should

be accommodative. Your resolution has been accepted. I am putting the amendment of Shri Daga to the vote of the House.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Sir, I will conclude by saying that if the guidelines for land reforms enumerated by me earlier were accepted and the States enacted land legislation based on those guidelines with the recommendation of the Central Government and honestly implemented, then the sufferings of these toiling people could be ameliorated to a great extent. Enactment and implementation of legislation based on the guidelines suggested by me would result in elimination of poverty and exploitation. There would be no unemployment or shortages of foodgrains. Stagnation in agricultural production will cease. Above all starvation deaths would be completely eliminated. In the end Sir, I will appeal to this august House and to the Government that the amendment to my resolution may kindly be withdrawn and my resolution be accepted without amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I am putting the two amendments moved by Shri M. C. Daga to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That in the resolution,—

in part (c), for "a subsidised rates be guaranteed"

substitute—

"at reasonable rates be made available" (1).

"That in the resolution,—

in part (d) omit "and genuine" (2).

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I am putting the main Resolution of Shri Gadadhar Saha as amended by the amendments of Shri M. C. Daga to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"This House notes with concern that the landless agricultural labour and the poor peasantry who constitute 70 per cent of the rural population are in acute distress due to absence of effective and genuine land reforms, lack of job opportunities abnormal rise in prices of essential commodities and other social and economic injustice and recommends that—

- (a) adequate job opportunities for the mbe created with regulated working conditions,
- (b) a reasonable minimum wage rate to meet their daily necessities be fixed and effectively implemented,
- (c) supply of food and essential commodities at reasonable rates be made available to them, and
- (d) effective land reforms throughout the country be made without any further delay"

The motion was adopted

The Resolution, as amended, was adopted.

17.52 hrs

RESOLUTION RE GOVERNMENTS WAGE FREEZE POLICY

MR CHAIRMAN The discussion on this Resolution was to conclude at 16-30 hours but, because of the anxiety of the Members to discuss it, this has been extended almost by 10 minutes to six The House has also taken a decision that it will permit Shri Shyamnandan Mishra to move the third Resolution The House has already decided to have one hour for the second Resolution. We shall have to sit for some time more

After all, we have taken some time more for the consideration of this

important Resolution The decision of the House is there I hope that the House will not object to sitting for some more time It has already been decided to give one hour for Mr Panda's resolution

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore) This is such an important Resolution Is only one hour allowed for this? We should be given some more time

श्री मधु लिम्पे (बांका) । ये ग्रन्ताव करता है कि दाना को भोका मिल सके इमलिया सदन का समय बढ़ाया जाए।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) ये बजे के बाद सदन को आप स्थिरित करे और आगली बार लाए।

MR CHAIRMAN Private Members' Business gets only 21.2 hours Still in order to accommodate Members we have decided to sit more I do not think with regard to Private Members' Business we do by way of formal motion Let us not go into it Let Mr Panda's Resolution be concluded in one hour Then we will take up Mr Mishra's Resolution Let us go on and we will see at that time

श्री मधु लिम्पे : आप लोग हम से सहयोग मांगते हैं और हम आप में सहयोग करते हैं। अगर आप इस नियति को अपनाएंगे तो इसके नतीजे अच्छे नहीं निकलेंगे। एक दिन पूरा नियी सदस्यों के कार्य का समय सरकार कार्य के लिए लिया गया था। अगर आज एक छह घण्टा हम लोग बैठके और पड़ा जी के रेजोल्यूशन पर पूरी चर्चा करने के बाद श्याम बाबू को आवाज लिखट दे देंगे तो कोई आसान फटने बाला नहीं।

MR CHAIRMAN Let us not start this controversy Let the discussion start and we will see.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): I beg to move the following Resolution:—

"This House disapproves of the new features of the Government's wage freeze policy which are anti-working class and repugnant to well-established and universally accepted principles of minimum need-based living wage, full neutralisation of the rise in the cost of living and determination of wages by free collective bargaining and calls upon the Government to revise this policy in the interests of labour and in consultation with the trade unions."

17.54 hrs.

[SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI in the Chair]

Sir, there are certain new features which are to be noted in the recent policy of the Government with regard to the labour. They have first begun by freezing wages by an ordinance and then by a Bill. It is a mistake to call it wage freeze, it is actually not a wage-freeze but a wage out. It is enforcing of a wage decline on the workers especially when there is galloping price rise in the country. There is 38 per cent price rise in essential commodities like wheat and so on. They have given up control on certain items and this has added to the price rise. In such a situation they are freezing the wages of the workers. In the name of curbing the inflation this Wage Freeze Bill was brought in and passed. That gives an indication in which direction the labour policy of the Government is moving.

Before I speak with regard to the Wage Freeze policy of the Government I would like to indicate here the concept behind this wage freeze. The concept behind this Wage Freeze Bill is the so-called secret report as has been stated by the Labour Minister on 26-7-74 in the Rajya Sabha.

That interim report known as 'Chakravarthi Commission's Report' is the basis of the concept 'wage freeze.' What does does this interim report contain? I think in this House the

Communist Members had demanded that it should be placed on the Table of the House. It should not be treated as a secret document. Already the full text has been published. Therefore, Sir, I demand that it should be placed on the Table of the House. There was a debate on 8-8-74 wherein we found that the Minister replied that the Government was considering this Report at various levels and certain decisions were being taken. One of the decisions, based on this report, was the appointment of a Wage Cell. What I wanted to emphasise was this. This is an interim report—Chakravarthi Commissions Report—which has already been acted upon by Government. And it is already being implemented at least in part as far as wage freeze is concerned. Therefore, the Government cannot be allowed to say that it is any longer a secret report. Therefore, I demand that that report may be placed on the Table of the House. It is known to everybody as to what is contained in this Report. Therefore, I want to say that the concept of the need-based minimum wage was accepted all these years since the All India Labour Conference held in 1957. That concept of the need-based minimum wage has been completely given a go-by by this Wage Freeze Bill because of this interim report.

Secondly, the compensation was the increase in the cost of living index by of Dearness Allowance. That should be hundred per cent to the lowest way of Dearness Allowance. That should be hundred per cent, to the lowest level and it should be reduced to the higher level. The real effect is that the wage of the lowest level goes on decreasing. Now, they have fixed the poverty line also. And if a particular worker can be given a wage above this poverty line, the industry is not going to be effected. The very increase in wage above the poverty line wage will be given only in phased manner. All these implications that are contained in the interim report go totally against the principles, the ideological phases,

which the 1957 Indian Labour Conference had decided. Therefore, what I want to say is this. In 1957 what has been decided is this. On page 22, with regard to the minimum wage fixation, it was agreed that the minimum was the need-based wage which is to ensure the minimum human needs of the industrial workers irrespective of any other consideration. To calculate the minimum wage, that Committee explored the following norm and recommended that it is for the wage fixing authority including the Minimum Wage Committee, Wage Board, Adjudication etc. to decide about it. I need not go into this. It is on page 22 of the proceedings of the Indian Labour Conference. So, from this concept of the minimum need-based wage there is a departure in this very interim report and as a result of the action has been taken regarding wage-cut. So, in the name of curbing inflation when this policy was declared by the Government in the form of an Ordinance it became clear as to its very basis. The basis is clear after this Report has come to light.

18.00 hrs

The poverty-line in 1961-62 was Rs. 20/- per month and for 1971-72 it will come to Rs 40/- and three units mean four members. As such, Rs 160/- becomes the poverty line. In so many industries like cement, coal mines and steel the workers have reached somewhere beyond Rs. 300-. It is because of the struggle of the working class that could force the Government to accept this wage even beyond Rs. 300/- in certain cases. That is the achievement of the working class because of their organised movement. Now, the Government wants to fix the minimum wage at the poverty level. That means there would be total wage-cut and this is going to be forced upon the working class.

Before coming to the very basis of wage-freeze and its effect I would like to say a word about collective bargaining. Now, there will be National

Board and the Government will intervene through the Board and the Wage Board system which had been rejected by all the Central trade-unions is now going to be reintroduced. That is, the power of collective bargaining which the workers had achieved, namely, bipartite committees etc. are going to be given a goodbye.

Therefore, this basic concept has to be opposed by all trade-unionists and all persons and Members present in this House as for the wage-freeze is concerned.

Sir, I cannot finish today. It is already six O' clock. Are we continuing up to seven O'clock?

सभापति भाषण : मिस्टर पड़ा, आप को मानूम है कि आप के इम रेजोल्यूशन के लिए एक बटा सुकरं है। आप बोल रहे हैं, आप अपनी स्पृच जारी रखिए। जिस बक्त चेयर मुनासिब समझेगी, इस के बारे में हाउस की भी राय ले लेगी।

बी स्पृच नमूना सिध्ध (बैगुसराय) : जरा ज़न्दी खत्म करिए जिस में हम को भी अपना प्रस्ताव रखने की बजाई हो जाय।

सभापति भाषण : मिश्रा जी, मैं आप को यकीन दिलाना हूँ कि हाउस उठने से पहले आप का रेजोल्यूशन ज़हर आ जायेगा।

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I would like to re-emphasise this point again. As far as minimum requirements of food, housing, education etc are concerned, the reduction of minimum wage to this poverty level, is a real disaster to the main productive force, that is the working class, in the country. If we hit this productive force, then, we are going to suffer the worst.

Now, it was agreed in the 57th Indian Labour Conference—all the trade unions including the INTUC who participated in that conference agreed—that the minimum wage should be need based and should ensure the minimum human needs of the industrial workers. But, in spite of all that, now, we are going for below it and throwing the working class as a whole

[Shri D K Panda]

into inhuman conditions, unbearable conditions. Now, how will this national minimum which is fixed under this so called secret report, interim report, namely, the Chakravarty report, be worked out? How will it be worked out? It will be worked out in a phased programme. Everywhere, the industrial magnates and the employers say that some wage increase will definitely affect the industry and by virtue of which, the industry will not be in a position to produce. In the name of production, in the name of viability they want to reduce the wages of the workers and they want to attack the workers. Now, even after 1967 there has been a consistent policy on the part of the Government to sabotage this need based minimum wage policy. It has been declared several times, it has been proclaimed to the world that we are going to pursue this need based minimum wage policy but on several occasions, it has been sabotaged. In 1967 Shri B K Mahanti, Chairman of the Committee on the framework of Wages and Income policy made an attempt to sabotage this concept of need based minimum wage. Then, there was the interim report. When the Pay Commission was going to fix the wages, Government also brought pressure on them so that they also gave a go by to this very policy, this need based minimum wage policy. However, in spite of all these things, over all these years the working class has put up heroic battles and as far as iron, steel, cement etc. industries are concerned, before the negotiating committee, they have been able to achieve some of their demands and their wages came nearer to their need based minimum. Now, the cat is out of the bag. The position has become very clear now. In 1957, the basic concept was to provide need-based minimum wage.

सभापति भाषणः श्री वणित इस रेजिस्ट्रेशन पर प्रमेण्डमेट भी मूल होनी है

SHRI D K PANDA: I have to speak for 30 minutes. The Mover of

a Resolution usually takes 30 minutes. I cannot be deprived of my time.

सभापति भाषणः मुझे को अभी गवर्नरमेट के चीफ निप ने बतलाया है कि इस के लिये अगर हाउस का बक्त एक घटा बढ़ाया जाय तो उन्हे कोई आज्ञाजक्षण नहीं होगा। इसलिये अगर आप ज्यादा बोलें तो हाउस का बक्त बढ़ाने के लिये मुझे हाउस की राय लेनी होगी।

SHRI D K PANDA Whatever that may be, the Mover of any Resolution will get 30 minutes, and I must get that time. I have not finished my speech yet.

सभापति भाषणः मैंने बतलाया है कि अगर ज्यादा बक्त लिया जायगा तो मुझे हाउस की राय लेनी होगी। अभी दूसरे मेंट्ररान को भी बोलना है।

SHRI D K PANDA My appeal to the Chair will be that the House may sit up to 8 p.m. or even more. I have no objection. I shall support Shri Shyamnandan Mishra's moving his resolution. So, let the House continue up to 8 p.m. even.

सभापति भाषणः लेकिन बक्त बढ़ाने के लिये मुझे हाउस की राय लेनी होगी। आप 15 मिनट बोल सकते हैं मेरे पास अभी तक चार नाम आये हैं जिन को अभी इस पर बोलना है, इस पर अमेण्डमेट भी मूल होगी।

SHRI D K PANDA My appeal will be that let the time be extended. I would not go beyond my time, and I shall take only 30 minutes.

सभापति भाषणः वह तो ठीक है, लेकिन जो बक्त मुकारिर किया जाता है उम्र में बदल नहीं हो सकता। आप 15 मिनट से बढ़के हैं।

SHRI D K PANDA: The House has not decided to go beyond 6 p.m.

but we are already going on beyond 6 p.m. So, let the House continue to sit up to 8 p.m.

सभापति भाषण इम के लिये हाजर की राय लेनी पड़ती है।

SHRI D. K. PANDA: That is all right. I am within the time allowed for the Mover of a resolution.

सभापति भाषण यह तो ठीक है, लेकिन आप खुद इस बात को मुनासिब समझें कि दूसरों का भी अपनी राय जाहिर करने का मांका मिले।

SHRIMATI PARVATI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I think there is misconception about the resolution itself. This resolution is a very major resolution, because time and again in the newspapers and everywhere else we are told that the Cabinet is seized of a new wage structure etc. It is a serious subject which Government never bring up before the House. But you are trying to cut short the time. Is this policy going to serve the working class?

सभापति भाषण मैडम, पड़ा जी अपना बन को बहुत श्रद्धा तरह से कह रहे हैं। मुझे उम्मीद है कि खुद इस बात को मुनासिब समझें कि इस रेजोल्यूशन पर दूसरे लोग भी बोलें, यह न हो कि खुद ही बोल कर रह जाय।

SHRIMATI PARVATI KRISHNANA. Kindly extend the time. The House can be magnanimous enough. Why should we not ask the House to be magnanimous enough to the working class by extending the time?

सभापति भाषण ऐसी हालत में मैंने हाजर की राय लेनी होगी।

SHRI D. K. PANDA: The second ordinance was aimed at wage freeze. I shall come to the ordinance presently. But what are the facts? Everybody knows that it seeks to re-

strict the distribution of profits by companies; this is so far as the first ordinance is concerned, the second ordinance is against the working class, it is meant not only to freeze but it actually effects a wage-cut. The Bill which has been passed here already is really an attack on the wage or earnings of the working class, and it has gone to the extent of depriving them of their very essentials. It is not a question of there being a deposit of their wages and the payment of interest on the same at the rate of 11 per cent. But we know that the rate of increase in inflation is 11 per cent. So, actually in terms of commodities and articles and in terms of value, it is meaningless whatever they deposit will also get reduced in value in course of time, and the workers will be deprived of even that deposited amount so far as the value is concerned.

So, the worker is now put to two kinds of odds and difficulties. Firstly, he is deprived, for the present, of the essentials. Secondly, even the deposited amount is going to get reduced in value after two years. Therefore, it is a two-pronged attack on the working class and their wages.

As far as inflation is concerned, how are we to curb it? The causes of inflation have already been declared by several economists. For instance, the Economic Times says:

"Inflation in India has not been caused by rising wage-costs".

So, let us be very clear. Wage-push or wage increase is not the real cause of inflation. To that extent, the economists and the Economic Times and other papers have given their verdict. The paper further says:

"In the absence of wage-push influence, inflation in India cannot be controlled by pegging wages and salaries".

These are the views of economic papers and economists. They have been telling us times without number

Policy (Res.)

[Shri D. K. Panda]

that the root cause of inflation lies somewhere else and not in wage increase.

Why should those who produce wealth, who produce different commodities, be given the first blow by Government? It is these people who are the worst hit by inflation and price rise. Yet Government has selected this very working class, who are the victims of inflation and price rise, for attack. This policy is ridiculous.

What are the causes of the present situation? The profit element is a constituent cause. Then there is black money that is in circulation. Thirdly, the lack of any effective policy of internal procurement direct from peasants based on a graded levy. There is a defective policy followed with regard to agriculture and industry. You are leaving the upper strata the upper brackets from these taxes. Something like Rs. 833 crores have been left only with these people. Now you are going to kill these workers by this wage freeze policy. By this you are getting only Rs. 450 crores. This is nothing compared to the tax arrears and penalties realisable which come to Rs. 833 crores

The AITUC has already given a detailed picture of how Rs. 2000 crores can be realised by way of arrears left with the monopolists, hoarders and tax evaders and others who are in the wholesale trade and other things. Then are you making any effort to recover the arrears in the shape of electricity dues which come to Rs. 146 crores? A sum of Rs 450 crores has been pumped into the rural sector and these electricity dues are lying pending as arrears with the kulaks and zamindars who are using power for their pump sets and agricultural operations. This has to be collected. Rs. 400 crores have been given as loans to co-operatives. These can be collected. Who are dominating these co-operatives? The kulaks and rich landlords.

Policy (Res.)

There are ways of collecting these amounts. But unit is not being done because Government are pursuing a policy which only helps the monopolists, hoarders and vested interests. Unless Government gives up this policy which is based on the Interim Report, things cannot be improved. Therefore, Government has to make a departure from its present policies. We demand a reversal of this policy. Whenever there is a wage demand, wherever the working class wants more wages, we have seen as in the railway strike that you come out with suppressive measures. After the railway strike, the way you are dealing with the railway workers is something which is barbarous. It is shamelessly done. All sorts of barbarous atrocities are perpetrated on these railway workers. This is in spite of the President's clear advice to them not to be vindictive. The President's advice has to be respected and implemented and all those people against whom there is absolutely no charge of sabotage or violence should immediately be taken back.

Another thing is that the incomes and prices policy announced by the Government is a hoax. Here I would just quote a great economist.

"Wage push pull theory of inflation is a fashion with Tories and Gaullists and Nixons for decades. Phillip Curbes has discovered a wonderful gimmicky coefficient called the correlation between wages and prices. From this the Government has come out with the policy prescription to prevent price rise and wages to be pegged. To keep wages pegged, they suggest to maintain unemployment as a tolerance limit."

These are the things said by great economists and these have come out in several periodicals and magazines including the Economic Times.

I submit that this so-called interim report must be placed on the Table for discussion and Government must take a decision to completely throw

into the ditch all those recommendations in that report which is anti-working class and against all universally accepted principles of labour. All these arrears have to be collected and there should be demonetisation to bring out black money. We have given several suggestions several times. Wage freeze ordinances should be withdrawn. There should be nationalisation of all essential industries like sugar, vegetable oils, cotton and textiles so that private profiteers do not play with the production of essential commodities to mint money and inflict misery on the poor. The wholesale foodgrains trade should be taken over and there should be distribution of foodgrains through shops at all industrial units and depots in villages under popular committees. The peasant producer should be guaranteed a remunerative price. Speculative credit by banks and financing institutions should be totally prohibited. All non-developmental advances to the States Governments should be stopped.

Coming to Orissa, even the wage board recommendations of 1969 have not yet been implemented for sugar workers. Coal mine workers and iron ore mine workers are even today under contract labour and the wage board recommendations are only partly implemented. Another part has not yet been implemented. All the wage board recommendations as far as the 75,000 electricity workers and other workers are concerned should be fully implemented.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"This House disapproves of the new features of the Government's wage freeze policy which are anti-working class and repugnant to well-established and universally accepted principles of minimum need-based living wage, full neutralisation of the rise in the cost of living and determination of wages by free collective bargaining and calls upon the Government to revise this policy in the interests of 1995 L.S.—14.

labour and in consultation with the Trade unions."

There is one amendment by Mr. Daga but he is not here.

इस में एक प्रमेइमेट श्री डागा का है। श्री डागा यहा नहीं है।

एक बात में बता दूँ यह हाउस सात बजे के बाद नहीं चल सकेगा। मेहरबानी करके इस में जो चार नाम हैं, इन लोगों से मेरी दर्खाइ है पाच पाच मिनट से ज्यादा न लें।

श्री हुकम बन्द कल्याण (मुरंना) मध्यापति जी, यह जो प्रस्ताव पड़ा जी ने रखा है, वैसे तो मेरे और उन के विचारों में बड़ा अन्तर है, परन्तु जो बात इस प्रस्ताव में कही गई है वह वास्तव में मजदूरों के हिन्दों से मम्बन्ध नव्हनी है और हम भी चाहते हैं मजदूरों को उन के हक मिलने चाहिये। परन्तु सरकार का कुछ ऐसा न ति रहा है कि उसने अभी जो मझगाई भता बढ़ाया उसका आधा जबरन बाट लिया। इस प्रकार उस की जो बेतन स्थिर करण के नीति है वह मजदूरों के हित के विरुद्ध जाती है। कल मैंने यहां पर श्रम मत्री जी का उत्तर मुत्ता तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह तो बिल मत्रालय ने किया है हमारा थम मत्रालय इस में क्या कर सकता है। कम में बड़ा आप सिफारिश कर सकते हैं कि आज की बढ़ती हुई मंहगाई में मजदूरों को अधिक बेतन देने के बावजूद, उस को जो बेतन मिलने जा है उस है उस को भी काट लेना कहा न क न्यायोचित है इस पर विचार करें। आज दिन प्रति दिन मझगाई बढ़ती जा रही है। अधिकत बोज मार्केट से गारम होती जा रही है, पैदा होने के बाद भी चोर यिलती है। इसी प्रकार जो आप की वितरण की अवस्था है वह ठीक नहीं है। बड़े लोगों ने जो मोनो पोली बना रखी है, जो चोरों का सशह करते हैं उन के खिलाफ आर ने कोन से कठोर कदम उठाए है? पड़ा जी ने सरकार को जो सभी चोरों अपने हाथ में लेने की बात कहीं है उस का मैं विरोधी हूँ। मैं उन की इस बात में सहमत नहीं हूँ। सरकार ने अनाज का आपार

[श्री हृकम चन्द्र कछवाय]

किया लेकिन आज दिल्ली में कही भी जाइये सभी व्यक्तियों के राशन काढ़ नहीं है, बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जो बाजार से अनाज लेकर खाते हैं लेकिन आज बाजार में उन को अनाज नहीं मिलता है। आप की भरकारी दुकानों पर मिलेगा लेकिन वाकी जगहों पर नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिए सरकार व्यापार को प्रपने हाथ में जब ले जाकि व्यापारी अधिक मुनाफा लेने लगे। और जो प्राह्ल है, जो मजदूर है, उन को उचित दाम पर मामान न मिले। एक और तो आपकी दुकान हो जहा में मजदूरों को उचित दाम पर अनाज मिले लेकिन दूसरी ओर जो ऐसे लोग हैं जो वहा से नहीं खरीद सकते, जिन के राशन काढ़ नहीं है वह बाजार से भी खरीद सके। इस प्रकार मैं यदि काम्प-टीक्सन होगा तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा।

इस के साथ ही माथ जबरिया बेनन जमा करने की जो नीति था, ने अपनाई है इस सम्बन्ध में यदि मजदूर नगठनों से बान्चीत की जाती ना अच्छा कल निकल सकता था। परन्तु आप ने यिन उन से बान्चीत किए हुए इस नीति को अ नाया है जिस का आज सारे देश में विरोध हो रहा है। आज महाराष्ट्र इन्होंने भयबर बढ़ती जा रही है ति जो बेतन उस को मिलता है उस पर उम वा गुजारा नहीं हो रहा है जिस के बारण उम के मन में नाना प्रकार के विचार आते हैं, वह सौचता है किस प्रकार से उस को पैमा मिले। वह सौचता है क्या उत्तर की फाइलों का राके और जिस का काम ना हो उसमें अधिक पैमा से—इस तरह के विचार उम के मन में पैदा हो रहे हैं। अष्टाचार इस हृद तक पहुच गया है कि लाग उम को सच मानने लगे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मेरे एक मित्र आ नी वहन की संगाई के लिए निकले। वह लड़के हुँ देकिन कोई नहीं मिला। बाद में उन को दफतर में बाम करने वाला एक लड़का मिल गया और उसमें संगाई कर दी। मैंने उनमें पूछा

लड़का क्या करता है तो उन्होंने कहा दफतर में कर्म है। डेढ़ सी बाया महीना तनखाह है? लेकिन उस को उपरी आमदनी हो जाती है। 4-5 सी हाए उस की ऊपर से मिल जाते हैं। यह देख कर आ नी बहन से उम का सम्बन्ध किया कि तनखाह तो डेढ़ मी है नेकिन उपरी आमदनी हो जाती है तो इस प्रकार की मनोवृत्ति समाज में बढ़नी जा रही है। अष्टाचार के तरीकों में जो पैमा लिया जाता है उम को भी जायज माना जाने लगा है और ऐसे व्यक्तियों तो ढढ कर रिंगते नय किए जाते हैं। इसलिए मेरा बहना है कि आगे जो प्रतिवन्ध लगाया है उम को समाप्त कीजिए। आज सारे देश में इस वा विरोध हो रहा है। आप इस कहना है कि जबरिया बेनन जमा करा लेने से मत्तगाई नहीं बढ़ेगी। लेकिन आप वा यह विचार महीं नहीं है। पैमा इवट्टा बरन के प्राप्ते पास दूसरे तरीके भी है। बहुत सा आयकर का पैमा आ तो लेना है उग को आ, नीजा, जबरेस्नी लीजिए। और भी दूसरे तरीके हो सकते हैं। बड़े नोट्स वा चनन आप बन्द नहीं करना चाहत है, पता नहीं उम वा क्या बारण है। कारण यह हा सकता है कि बनाव के समय आप का बाला भग मिलता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि आप वडे लोट बन्द बर देंगे तो निश्चित रूप में वार्क बाला धन बाहर आ जायेगा। लेकिन आप उम वा बन्द नहीं आहते हैं। और इसलिए इस प्रस्ताव में जो भावना है उम वा मूलांकन बनता हूँ और आप से प्राप्तना करता हूँ इस मत्तगाई को देखने हाँ। बेतन और भना बढ़ादेये। आप का मत्तगाई भने का जो तरीका है वह अन्य देशों की तरह की प्रणाली है और नीन महीने में रिपोर्ट आता है, जब वि मूल दर एक महीने में कहा से वहा पहुच जाने हैं। इसलिये इस प्रणाली को समाप्त करे और बेतन तथा मत्तगाई की नीति में सुधार करे। मैं चाहता हूँ मत्ती जी मेरी बानी को ध्यान में रखेंगे आँ उन पर विचार करें।

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cauchar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Resolution moved by my colleague, Shri D. K. Panda, is a very important one

As you are well aware only recently the House had an opportunity to discuss the Ordinances which were promulgated by the Government to check the inflationary situation in the country. The whole Opposition and also certain Members of the ruling party showed very clearly that these Ordinances, specially, the Additional Emoluments Bill and the Compulsory Deposit Scheme Bill were not meant to curb and fight against inflation but these Bills were meant to curb the wages of the working class, the workers, in the country. These Bills, were directed against the interests of the working class as a whole in the country.

Only a few days back, my colleague, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, had placed on the Table of the House a Report given by Prof. Chakravarty, the Panel of Economists. That Report very clearly shows the mind of the Government as to in which direction they are going. This Report has not seen the light of the day officially. In that Report, it has been stated that the worker should not get a wage which is below the poverty level wage. Who is to determine the poverty level? According to Prof. Chakravarty, Rs. 40 a month, if October, 1972 prices are taken, is the criterion to determine the poverty line. According to Prof. Chakravarty and his team of experts, a worker with a family of five members should get at Rs. 200 a month, taking October, 1972 prices.

You are well aware, after decades of strenuous struggle with all the sacrifices made by made, they extorted from the employer as well as from the Government Rs. 200/- at least as a wage. If that criterion is accepted, it is clear that in 1974, a worker with a family of five members should get at least Rs. 240/- That is clearly mentioned in the Re-

port. This is a very important document as far as the working class and the working movement is concerned.

In his report there is no talk about freezing of profit, about control of profit. This House is well aware that, in today's India, at least there are 100 families, big monopolists, who have been looting the country day in and day out and who have amassed hundreds of crores of rupees.

Government have not come out with measures, Government have not come out with any Ordinance, Government have not come out with any Bill, for curbing the monopolists' profits or the looting and exploitation by the monopolists of the labour and the working class of our country.

This Government, including the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, often sheds tears for the unemployed youth. Today the number of the unemployed, officially, is about 80 lakhs, unofficially, the total number of the unemployed is four or five crores. They often shed tears for the unemployed and talk loudly about the agricultural labour and the poor peasantry of our country. But we know their lot. Today we have discussed the lot of the agricultural labour. In the name of raising the standard of living of the agricultural labour, in the name of giving employment to the unemployed youths and other sections of the unemployed people, this Government is trying to attack on the living standards of the working class, their wages, their salaries, which they have been able to obtain from the employers and the Government after a long struggle.

In today's conditions we demand of this Government that they must change their policies. There is no question of tackling inflation by reducing the wages of the workers, there is no question of tackling inflation by giving less and less amount of money to the workers and the working class people. The most question is,

[Noorul Huda]

In our country, today inflation is being created by the wrong policies, 27 years of wrong policies, pursued by the Government which we term as pro-monopolists, pro-landlords and pro-rich people. These policies must be changed. The working class people have started fighting. Only the day before yesterday, about 2,000 delegates from all over the country had assembled in Delhi to fight against the wage freeze policy of this Government. That is the only way.

I support this Resolution moved by Shri D K Panda and I would demand of this Government to change their policies. If they do not change their wrong policies, their anti-labour policies, their anti-working class policies, they will face stiff resistance from the working class all over the country as they had faced in May last. We have seen the united struggle of 17 lakhs of railwaymen, they have shown the way, the LIC employees have shown the way, the organized working class all over the country have shown the way. Unless this Government changes its wrong policy, unless the Government gives up the policy of wage-freeze as enunciated by Shri Chakrabarty and his team of experts, they are doomed to failure, and the working class will have to wrest power from this Government, the Government of pro-monopolists, the Government of pro-landlords.

श्रीमती रोका देश थांडे (बम्बई मध्य)
समाप्ति महोदय माननीय मंत्री जी ने, जो रिजोल्यूशन यहा पेश किया है उस को मैं स्पॉट करती हूँ। रिजोल्यूशन बहुत सीधा सादा और बहुत बड़ी मांग भी नहीं है। मांग तो सीधी है कि मिन्न मम नीड बेज लिविंग बेज मजदूरों को मिला। ताकि वह जिस्ता रहे और वहा है कि डी० ए० का कुन्ह न्यूट्रोलाइजेशन हो जाए।

डी० ए० जो आप ने देना शुरू किया वह इसीलिए कि महगाई बढ़ी। मजदूर के

हाथ में अगर ज्यादा नोट गए, तो क्या आप समझते हैं कि उस का भला हो गया? उस ने वे नोट आ कर बाजार में फैल दिए। इसलिए भेरा बहुता यह है कि मंहगाई बढ़ी जो डी० ए० वा तो सबाल आया था। उस के बाद ही आप डी० ए० देते हैं। डी० ए० भी क्या आप समझते हैं कि इमानदारी से देते हैं। आप देखिए कि बम्बई शहर में कीमतें ज्यादा हैं और डी० ए० की बेकूलेशन किस विष्यम से होती है। जो डी० ए० मजदूरों को मिलना चाहिए वह उनको मिलता नहीं है हम ने बहा कि फुल न्यूट्रोलाइजेशन करिए, तो मजदूरों को डी० ए० की जमगत नहीं है। महगाई बढ़ेगी, ता ही उस का डी० ए० मिलेगा। हम बहते हैं कि आप उम को नेशनल मिनिमम बेज दीजिए ताकि इम देश वा मजदूर जो परिष्यम करता है वह रोट, खा सके। बह महला में बैठ कर खाना नहीं मांगता है। उन को अपनी फैमलीज को जिन्दा रखने के लिए जिन्ना मिनिमम बेज चाहिए उन्होंने दें दीजिए लेबिन इम का आप मानते नहीं हैं। हम लोगों ने जो मुझाब दिए थे, वे मुझाब भी आपने मजूर नहीं बिये। हमने कहा था कि जो 75 मानोरती हाउसेज है, उन को आप माप कर दीजिए मोनोरती हाउसेज को आप खाम कर दे तो बहुत सा काम हो सकता है। आर्मिर डलैब मरी रंगे पैदा होती है, सुपर प्रोफिट्स में ही तो पैदा होती है। यह सुपर प्रोफिट्स आप बन्टोल नहीं कर सकते और न इनको आप बन्टोल कर रहे हैं और इन्कलेशन बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। आप डिमानेटाइजेशन भी नहीं बरेंग ताकि इन्कलेशन कम हो। यह तो बहुता ही जारा है। आप मजदूरों को मिनिमम बेज नहीं देंगे और डी० ए० भी कम देते हैं।

आज देश में जिस गरह से बेकारी बढ़ रही है उस से लाग सबसुच में भूले रहते हैं। ऐसे घर के सामने, मिनिस्टर साहब, मैंने देखा है कि एक आदमी चिट्ठी खा रहा था। मैं आप को बताऊं सभापति महांदय, कि आप 22 नारीश्वर को जब में बम्बई में थीं, तो एक आदमी

आपना तोलिए बुहं में सामने रख कर गीली मिट्टी खा रहा था। जब हमारे बच्चों ने यह देखा तो वे आग कर आग और कहा कि मां, एक आदमी मिट्टी खा रहा है और हमें रोटी दो ताकि वह रोटी खा ले। यह आप के बम्बई शहर में होता है, नो किंग इम देश के देहातों में तो क्या होगा और जब इन देश रा मजदूर खड़ा हो कर कहता है कि हमें जिन्दा रहने के लिए मिनिमम बेज दीजिए, तो आप उम को सुनते नहीं हैं। आज आप को खदानों में, आप को माहश में और आप के दी-प्लान्टेशन्स में, हर जगह ही मजदूर वाम सरते हैं और चीजों का उत्पादन करते हैं। इसलिए आप को उस को जिन्दा रहने के लिए नेशनल मिनिमम बेज देने में कोई आवजकशन नहीं होता चाहिए। लेकिन आप तो उस पर हमला करना चाहते हैं जो आप का काम करता है और आप योनो-पोलिस्टों पर हमला नहीं करेगे। न आप मुनाफाकारों को पकड़ेंगे और न काला-बाजारियों को ही पकड़ेंगे जाहे वह हाजी मस्तान ही या कोई हो। अब तो हमारे इन दिल्ली शहर में भी ये लोग धूम रहे हैं और हो मरता है कि वे यहा पर आ कर आपना काम करे लेति आप को उन का पता नहीं लगेगा। आप को तो मजदूर ही मिलते हैं और आप नो इन मजदूरों को ही पकड़ सकते हैं। गरीब किसानों को पकड़ सकते हैं लेकिन काला-बाजारियों को आप नहीं पकड़ेंगे। ये जो मुनाफाकार हैं जो हेर सारा अनाज आपने गोदानों में छिग कर रखते हैं और इम देश की जनता को भूखा भारते हैं लेकिन उनको आ; नहीं पकड़ सकते। आप तो मजदूरों को ही पकड़ते हैं क्योंकि इन का खाना आप के हाथ में है। आप उम को नेशनल नीड-बेस्ड मिनिमम बेज दे दीजिए, फुल-पूट्रोलाइजेशन दीजिए, नो उनको डी०प० नहीं चाहिए। आप इस देश की प्रगति परना चाहते हैं, इस देश की तरकी करना चाहते हैं तो आप को मजदूरों की सहायता लेनी ही ही और अगर आप इम की सहायता नहीं लेने, तो आप तरकी नहीं कर सकते हैं। ये मजदूर आप का पूरा साथ देंगे

लेकिन अगर आप उन की गद्दन मारना चाहते हैं, तो ममता लीजिए कि अगर उन की गद्दन चली, यह, तो उस के बाद योई हाथ आप के पाम काम करने के लिए नहीं रहेंगे। इसलिए मेरी मिनिमम नाहव से वृप्ति की यह जो रेजो नृशन है, इस को वे केवल मजूर ही न करे वल्कि यह भी देखें कि यह जल्द से जल्द इम्पीरियल हो ताकि मजदूरों को भी सुविधा मिले और सरकार का भी कुछ रोशनी मिले आर यह देश जिन्दा रहे प्रगति करें।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Chairman Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to one important factor in this resolution and that is, at the end, what does it say? It says: 'Calls upon the Government to revise this policy in the interests of labour and in consultation with the trade unions.' Now, Sir, there is a feeling in this House that the question of wage freeze has been talked out. Well, the issue of wage freeze may have been discussed on that Bill on wages and emoluments. I am not going into all those things. While you say so many things about wages and dearness allowance etc. what we find is that no action has been taken against blackmarketeers. I would like to remind this House that as far back as in May 1971 the Prime Minister put before trade unions on the move that wages will be frozen and what was the reaction of the trade unions in this country? A unanimous resolution was passed saying, please discuss the whole question of wage-structure and wage policy with the trade unions. It is not only a question of grant of national minimum wage. It is not only a question of rise in prices. It is not only a question of whether you are taking action against this blackmarketeer or that blackmarketeer. Today the persons to suffer are the labour which has contrived to whatever little advance that is there in the country, and for the increase in the GNP. That labour today is being

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

thrown into the waste paper basket. Certainly it is the Labour Minister's responsibility for industrial peace in this country, for relations with the trade unions in this country. Therefore what are asking is this. Have a democratic process, call upon the accepted representatives of the working class, have discussion with them on the question of wage policy and wage structure in this country, not some intellectual sitting there and with whatever statistics he has, distorting them and coming out with some kind of a document which is given to the Planning Commission which is a most unplanned organisation in this country, which is bereft of all planning, but call upon the trade unions and carry out that assurance given by the Prime Minister as far back as in 1971 that the working class will be consulted, taken into confidence, for bringing about a reasonable wage structure. Today you have this anomaly where in respect of people doing identical work one is being paid Rs. 400 and another is being paid Rs. 200. Is this fair in a country which is known throughout the world as a welfare State? I am not going into the question of wage freeze at all. We are strong enough, we will fight it out; it has been fought in other countries of the world; Nixon tried the wage freeze and Watergate has caught up with him; wage freeze that is coming here is going to get up with the Government here also. It is there in the arsenal of the working class; it is there in the arsenal of democracy in this country that any undemocratic measure will be fought by democratic means, by fair means and the workers will get their justice. But certainly the Labour Minister can take up this proposition, have conference with trade unions, discuss with them the wage structure and wage policy in this country. Why should he not do it? Why could he not discuss with them? This is the question which I want to put before the hon. Minister. Thank you.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) वेज फीज आरनीड बेस्ड वेज के बारे में जो विहार रखे गए हैं उनसे दाईं एंड लार्ज में एग्री करता हूं। आप किसी देश में नहीं देखेंगे कि वेजिंग तो फीज हो—लेकिन प्राइसिस फीज नहीं हो। लेकिन, वह रोजोल्यूशन माम्सल नहीं है। इस में काफी डिफेक्टस है। इनको दूर करने की जरूरत है। सरकार को अपनी वेज पालिसी एनाऊंस करना चाहिए। जो हमारे देश का पैटर्न है उसमें ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर्ज की भी कुछ जिम्मेदारियां हैं। वेज फीज, डी. ए. फीज अगर आप करते हैं लेकिन प्राइस कंज नहीं नहीं हैं तो आपकी पालिसी कभी कामयाव नहीं होगी। लेकिन ट्रेड यूनियनजहां भी रिसपांसिविलिटीज हैं। उसकी कोई नहीं है और गवर्नमेंट की ही है अगर यह कहा जाए तो वह भाँ गलत होगा। अपनी रिसपांसिविलिटीज का उनको निवाह करना चाहिए। हम मैकेसमम डिमांड तो करते हैं और उसके लिए फाइट भी करते हैं लेकिन मिनिमम रिसपांसिविलिटीज लेने के लिए भी हम तैयार नहीं हैं—

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Sir, he cannot treat the working-class like this.

श्री सतपाल कपूर: वर्किंग क्लास के साथ मेरी सिमपरीज शायद अप्स्ट ज्यदा है उसके लिए फाइट करते हैं मेरा-कांट्रीव्यूशन शायद अप से ज्यादा रहा है। लेकिन जहां क्रिटिसिज्म करते में मैं आपके साथ हूं। मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि पोलिटिकल एक्सालाइटेशन भी जो होता है उसको भाँ कम क ना हमारा कर्तव्य है। आप रेलवे स्ट्राइक को लें, वह बेक्वेट थी। उसके लिए स्ट्रोगन देना ट्रेड यूनियन लीडरशिप के लिए ठीक नहीं था, यह एक्सप्लाइटेशन वारी बात थी, मैच्योरिटी नहोने की बात थी, पोलिटिकल परपञ्च के लिए वर्किंग क्लास को एक्सज्यायट करना था। इस चीज को भी आपको छोड़ना चाहिए। देश में एक केंद्र सेवा करने की जरूरत है, नोड बेस्ड पे और रिसपांसिविलिटीज दोनों के लिए

कासस पैदा करने की जरूरत है। इस कासमें गवर्नरेंट, आगे आए और उसमें पर्टीज ग्रो ट्रॉड यूनियन को माथ ले कर दाना बाना को कंसिडर करके उसको चाहिए कि वह प्रानिम बनाए। साथ ही माथ जरूरत इस बान की है कि मुल्क में एक फूल प्रूफ बैंज पांचमी ट्रोडपूज हम करें।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVINI VERMA). Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Resolution tabled by Shri D K Panda is as follows:-

"This House disapproves of the new features of the Government's wage freeze policy which are anti-working class and repugnant to well-established and universally accepted principles of minimum need-based living wage, full neutralisation of the rise in the cost of living and determination of wages by free collective bargaining and calls upon the Government to revise this policy in the interests of labour and in consultation with the trade unions."

I am grateful to the hon. Members who have expressed their views on this Resolution. I have listened to them very attentively and they have made certain points which I shall try to explain to them in due course of time.

Time and again, it has been mentioned here that Government have tried to freeze the wages and that this action of the Government is anti-working class. Sir, Government has not announced or enforced any policy which can be regarded as wage-freeze or against the working class. The action which has been taken by the Government is a part of its anti-inflationary drive. The Government promulgated Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Ordinance, 1974 and the Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Ordinance, 1974 on the 6th July, 1974 and Com-

pulsory Deposit (Income-tax Payers) Ordinance on 17th July, 1974.

Evidently, Mr. Panda is referring to the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Ordinance, 1974 and is very critical about it. Sir, one will have to admit that this Ordinance has not been introduced with a view to freeze the wages. I am happy that he has corrected himself and in place of 'wage-freeze' he has used the word 'wage-cut'. Sir, it does not prohibit any future increase in wages and it also does not put any ban on determination or revision of wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 or through collective bargaining, conciliation, arbitration or adjudication. The ordinance merely requires a part of additional emoluments to be deposited in a special fund and the deposits will carry simple interest at a rate which will be two and a half per cent over and above the prevailing bank rate. Such a high rate of interest was never offered before. Even the Employees Provident Fund does not give more than 6½ per cent interest. To the extent money circulation is reduced, the rupee will gain in its value and such compulsory savings increase the purchasing power of the rest of the pay-packet. The Ordinance recognises that this compulsory deposit scheme should not be enforced in the case of workers whose earnings are very low. So, Sir, we are also very much concerned about it. In the case of those workers whose earnings are very low, we are not going to tax them in any way or impose restrictions on them or compel them to deposit a larger part of their income in the bank. The ordinance to limit the dividend to 12 per cent should also be welcomed. It will help the ploughing back of a larger part of disposable profits for development.

19 hrs.

Sir, I would now like to explain the rationale which is behind these Ordinances. The main reason which prom-

[Shri Balgovind Verma]

pted Government to promulgate these three Ordinances, mentioned above, has been that the country is in the grip of severe inflation which has been brought by the imbalance between the aggregate demand in the country and the availability of essential goods and services which are needed to meet that demand and there is an urgent need for correcting this imbalance.. The imbalance has been created by a rather unusually large supply of money in the country, the factors which contributed to the expansion of money supply being deficit financing by Government, rise in wages and non-wage increase unrelated to availability of goods, money supply coming from unaccountable, illegal sources, which is the result of evasion of taxes, both direct and indirect etc Government has not been able to control the situation by selective credit control. As the Finance Minister explained in the Lok Sabha on 24th July, 1974—here, I would like to quote the Finance Minister—he said:

"We have issued these Ordinances not because we believe that wages are going to increase the prices. We have done this to prevent possible inflationary pressures on the runaway prices. I really do not know what could have been the size of the inflationary pressure if we had allowed things to go as they are and not taken any steps to prevent them.

We never claimed that by the issue of these Ordinances, immediately there is going to be some fall in prices. We never claimed that. Then, these are not the only steps which ultimately will give us that result. We will have to take a series of steps. This is the first package we have given in the form of three Ordinances.

It is really speaking a package in order to reduce the monetary supply and reduce the inflationary pressure on demand."

Then, he further added:

"I quite agree that it is a rather extraordinary step that we have taken. But, when we face an unequal situation we have to take unusual steps."

In a package, when one item has to be enacted through an Ordinance, the others become inevitably linked up with that."

Sir, the implications of the Ordinance of 6th July were also explained by the Prime Minister, in detail, while replying to the No Confidence Motion. I would like to quote her here in order to dispel the misapprehension in the minds of hon. Members:—

"Government proposes not a wage freeze as the hon. Members have said—a wage freeze would mean a ban on negotiations or on revision of the wages. Now, this is not what we have done. What we have done is, not to impose any embargo on negotiations for wage revision either in the public or in the private sector. What we have done to enforce through these Ordinances is that workers become entitled to some increase in the emoluments, such increase should be deposited in a special account carrying a special rate of interest.

The Ordinance only asks the labour to save the increase in their emoluments for a certain limited period so as to give some respite to bring the inflationary situation under control. The amount saved by the workers is theirs and it will not be used by the Government, even temporarily, either for its current expenditure or for industries.

This has been actuated by patriotic motives, and in the past they have loaned money to the Government under various schemes. There is the small savings scheme; there is the pay roll savings scheme, the cumulative time deposit scheme and so on to meet the emergencies both

of war and of influx of refugees and so on".

Then, again, she has said:

"The idea of compensating labour for increase in the cost of living through periodical adjustment of dearness allowance was evolved during the Second World War. How has this system really provided an effective safeguard? This is the question which arises. Several said that they were well aware that an increase in dearness allowance is often only an invitation to traders to push up their prices. It is a spiral or vicious circle; as soon as dearness allowance is given, the prices rise and more dearness allowance is demanded".

Again, she has added:

"There are many factors contributing to rise in prices, and all these have to be tackled together, and you cannot just look at only one side of the problem.

One of the problems again mentioned was that in recent months it has been an inflationary psychology that has been building up. Traders and hoarders profit in such an atmosphere. Because people expect prices to rise continually and since income can only rise partially, they can never catch up with this rise in prices. So, such a psychology has to be effectively countered. Slowing down the process of continuous injection of money into the economy is one of the important steps by which we can hope to defeat the expectations of traders and hoarders. This steep reduction in expansion of money supply has been accompanied and is going to be followed further by other energetic measures such as curtailing unnecessary Government expenditure and by augmenting production in strategic sectors of our economy. Now, the House will perhaps remember that this is not the first time that either a part or the whole of the dearness allow-

ance has been impounded in the form of contributions, of provident fund or otherwise. Many State Governments have also done likewise for several years. The Government of India also took similar steps in 1967-68 when we were just recovering from an unprecedented drought."

Again, she said:

"So, all that we have done now is to extend this so as to cover the employees in the private sector in the interests of parity of treatment. This is the only new thing that has come about here and the amount deposited into the special account may be retained for some longer period than in the case of the scheme enforced in the past. But at the same time, if the period of retention is longer, the rate of interest is also appreciably higher."

My purpose in quoting the speeches of the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister was to show that we were not going to do anything which was likely to harm the interests of the working class, and it might have become clear by now that our intention is not to freeze the wages; and certainly as Shri Sat Pal Kapur has said, in order to freeze wages, we must try first to freeze the prices. So, we are taking steps. These Ordinances are there to bring about this salutary check and change.

Now, I may clarify some other points also which hon. Members have raised. Time and again, the question is being raised, and hon. Members have raised that question during this debate also, of fixing a need-based minimum wage. We have made it clear over and over again on the floor of the two Houses that wages in the organised sector are nowadays being settled generally through bipartite negotiations, in which case it is for the parties to consider the question of need-based wage with reference to the circumstances in the concerned industry.

[Shri Balgovind Verma]

The capacity of the industry to pay has got to be taken into consideration for the fixing of wage. So bipartite negotiations between the employers and employees have either taken place or have been in progress in some industries like steel, cement, HEL, HAL, HMT, BEL etc. We have never tried to stand in the way of these negotiations, but we have encouraged them. The hon. members know that we have called the representatives of the labour class as well as the employers and have tried to bring them round a table so that they may settle their wage fixation matters amicably.

A reference was made to collective bargaining.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: The collective bargaining process will continue?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: It is being continued.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: May I know whether the secret Interim Report is going to be thrown out?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: I think he is referring to the Committee on Wage Policy. He wants the report of that Committee to be made public. I may tell him that we have received an Interim Report and it is under consideration of Government, to understand the implications of the recommendations before deciding whether the report should be made public or not. This is our policy. We are not concealing anything. Only it is under consideration. That is why we have not made it public just now.

He has mentioned—previously also he said this—that the Sugar Wage Board's recommendations were not being implemented in Orissa. I would request him to bring this to the notice of the Chief Minister. He knows that she has progressive outlook. In case there is any reservation on her part, he can write to us and we will take up the matter with the State Govern-

ment. We want that all the Wage Board recommendations must be implemented and if there is any industry which is not doing so, we would take up the matter to see that these are implemented.

Thus, Sir, there is no wage freeze. Government has neither banned revision of wages through collective bargaining, conciliation or adjudication nor issued any directives for modification of any accepted principles for the determination of wage policy.

In view of the position I have explained, I hope the hon. Mover will kindly withdraw the Resolution.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: It is becoming very clear that workers are being asked to work harder and more and they are to get only less. I want that this policy should be reversed, because I find you are surrendering to the hoarders, monopolists, and blackmarketeers more and more. I need not go over this and repeat what I have said. But I want that Government should reverse this policy.

The Minister in charge, Shri Raghu-natha Reddy has stated:

"The industrial relations situation will also have to be viewed in the context of the general economic situation in the country. During 1973, the economy was subjected to a severe inflationary pressure and a sharp rise in the cost of living, and the working class, particularly, was under severe strain due to the scarcity of essential commodities and a sharp rise in their prices, closure and lay-off resulting from power cuts and consequent erosion of their incomes and wages".

So I want to know whether Government are going to keep up their promise because the situation has to be viewed from the hyper-inflationary pressure and also the high price rise. Keeping these two things in view, Government have to keep up their own promise because this has been al-

ready stated in 1973. The re-structuring of the wage policy and revision of wages has been decided in 1971 and Government has to keep its promise. In this connection, this secret Interim Report has to be totally rejected because the 1967 Indian Labour Conference has already laid down the basis. There is an apprehension in the minds of the working class that the present wage policy is the offshoot of that report. Therefore, Government should reverse this policy of wage freeze, which has become bankrupt economically and politically. By pegging the wages you are not at all going to curb the inflation and increase production and reduce the prices. So many members of the ruling party themselves, like Mr. Sathe have said they have no faith in this wage freeze policy. It is one of the 10-point package programme. It will only hit the workers who are the real producers of wealth. In consultation with the central trade union organisations, Government has to restructure its wage policy and give up its present policy of repression against the working class. I only request the Government to implement the promises made by the Labour Minister and even the Prime Minister. With these words, I request the Minister to accept my resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"This House disapproves of the new features of the Government's wage freeze policy which are anti-working class and repugnant to well-established and universally accepted principles of minimum need based living wage, full neutralisation of the rise in the cost of living and

determination of wages by free collective bargaining and calls upon the Government to revise this policy in the interests of labour and in consultation with the trade unions."

The motion was negatived.

19.19 hrs

RESOLUTION RE: GROWTH OF FASCISM IN THE COUNTRY

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai). Sir, which Minister will attend to my resolution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (Shri F. H. Mohsin). I am here.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Home Minister cannot attend to it.

The Prime Minister should attend to it I beg to move

"This House is of opinion that the Government is creating conditions for the growth of fascism in the country and therefore resolves that a Parliamentary Committee be constituted to make recommendations to counteract this dangerous trend."

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may continue on the next day

19.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, August 31, 1974 | Bhadra 9, 1896 (Saka).

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