

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



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C O N T E N T S

No. 38—*Thursday, April 16, 1970/Chaitra 26, 1892 (Saka)*

	COLUMNS
Obituary Reference	1—5
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 1021, 1025 and 1026	5—28
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 1022 to 1024, and 1027 to 1050	28—50
Unstarred Questions Nos. 6368 to 6370, 6372 to 6433, 6435 to 6440, 6442 to 6488 and 6492.	50—142
Correcting statement to Unstarred Question No. 2693 dated 12. 3. 1970.	... 142
Calling Attention to matter of Urgent Public Importance—Reported resignation of one of the Advisers to the West Bengal Govern- nor.	... 143—53
Papers Laid on the Table	... 153
Business Advisory Committee—	
Forty-Eighth Report	... 153—56
Demands for Grants, 1970-71	...
Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs :	... 156—265
Shri Mrityunjay Prasad	... 156—63
Shri Bedabrata Barua	... 163—67
Shri R. K. Birla	... 167—73
Shri Sitaram Kesri	... 173—78
Shri Baburao Patel	... 178—83
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri	... 183—86
Shri S. M. Banerjee	... 186—94
Shri Y. A. Prasad	... 194—98
Shri Kamalanathan	... 198—201
Shri P. K. Ghosh	... 201—05
Shrimati Viswanatha Menon	... 205—08

*The sign+ marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

	COLUMNS
Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma	... 208—12
Shri Srinibas Misra	... 212—15
Shri Raghunatha Reddy	... 216—22
Shri Madhu Limaye	... 222—32
Shri Nageshwar Dwivedy	... 232—36
Shrimati Jayaben Shah	... 236—38
Shri S. S. Kothari	... 239—40
Shri F. A. Ahmed.	240—63
Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering—	... 265—80
Shri M. N. Naghnoor	... 272—76
Shri Hanumanthaiya	... 276—80
Statement Re. Condition of M.Ps. injured in the Police Lathi Charge in Delhi on 6th April, 1970.—	
Shri Y. B. Chavan.	... 238—39

LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 16, 1970/Chaitra 26, 1892 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Dr. U. Misra, who passed away at Moscow on the 13th April, 1970 at the age of 62. He was a Member of the Third Lok Sabha during the years 1962-1967. He was a great freedom-fighter and went to jail before, during and even after the Quit India movement.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend, and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are all grieved to learn of the passing away of Dr. U. Misra. He was drawn into the struggle for freedom in 1921 and was an active participant in political and social affairs. He was known as a good man. He was greatly interested in labour welfare and was Vice-President of the Jamshepur Mazdoor Union for a number of years. He was a popular medical practitioner and rendered social service to the working classes in the form of free medical aid and advice.

In his death, we have lost a valuable political and social worker. May I request you Sir, to convey the condolences of this House to the members of his family.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Opposition, I request you to convey our deep sense of sorrow to the members of the family of Dr. U. Misra. Dr. U. Misra was one of the most popular personalities of Jamshepur, and there, he used

to take part in the cultural, political and labour activities. He was Vice-President of the Jamshepur Labour Union and he was also President of the Indian Medical Association's Branch at Jamshepur. In the Utkal cultural activities also he took interest and he presided over the Utkal Association for a long time. Whoever went to him and met him was impressed by his personality and he was very kind to the students and others who went and saw him there at Jamshepur, and he used to help them also. By the passing away of Dr. U. Misra, Jamshepur and particularly Bihar has lost a personality whose activities will be remembered for ever.

On behalf of the Opposition, I again request you to convey to the bereaved members of his family our deep sense of sorrow and grief.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Sir, I associate my party with the sentiments expressed already.

श्री शिवचंडिका प्रसाद (जमशेदपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने, लीडर आफ दी हाउस और अन्य पार्टी के नेताओं ने उदयकर जी के प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित कर ही चुके हैं। फिर भी चूंकि वह मेरे क्षेत्र के भूतपूर्व एम० पी० थे और गत 1967 के चुनाव में मेरा उनका टकराव हुआ था अतएव उनके प्रति इस सदन में श्रद्धांजलि समर्पित करना मैं भी अपना कर्तव्य समझता हूँ।

श्री उदयकर मिश्रा जी एक फ्रीडम फाइटर थे। 1942 के आन्दोलन में सक्रिय भाग लिए थे। फिर टाटा कंपनी में डाक्टर बहाल हुए थे। पर 1958 के मजदूरों की आम हड़ताल में उन्होंने भाग लिया और उन्हें नौकरी से हाथ धोना पड़ा। तब से वह खुल कर पार्टी का काम करने लगे और 1962 के चुनाव में लोक सभा के लिए चुनाव लड़े और सफल हुए। पर उनका स्वास्थ्य ठीक नहीं रहने लगा। 1967 में जब हम

ने उनके विरुद्ध चुनाव लड़ने का फैसला किया तो उन्होंने उसका स्वागत किया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि दो फीडम फाइटर्स के बीच का चुनाव लड़ना शोभनीय है। चुनाव के प्रारंभ से अन्त तक हम दोनों के बीच कोई कटुता उत्पन्न नहीं हुई। हम दोनों का चुनाव अभियान बहुत शान्तिपूर्वक और उत्साहपूर्वक चला। चुनाव के बाद भी हम दोनों सदा मित्र बने रहे। उनकी बीमारी अवस्था में मैं उनसे बराबर मिलता था उनको दुख एक ही बात का होता था कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के बर्कर होने के नाते उनका कोई भी पुत्र भारत में नौकरी नहीं कर पाया।

हम उनकी दिवंगत आत्मा के प्रति अपनी श्रद्धांजलि समर्पित करते हैं और उनके परिवार के प्रति संवेदना प्रकट करता हूँ। प्रभु उनकी आत्मा को शांति प्रदान करे।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, on behalf of my party, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Prime Minister and the leaders of other groups. Dr. U. Misra was a freedom fighter. Even when he was victimised by the Tatas, he never yielded before the pressure of the Tatas. I remember those days when he was victimised and eviction notice was served by the Tatas on him to leave the quarter where he was staying. In 1958 when four workers were killed by the police at the instance of the Tatas to suppress the strike by TISCO and TELCO workers, I remember those days when there was a reign of terror by the Tata regime in Jamshedpur and Dr. Misra led that strike of 1958. He was a great man. He was an emblem of simplicity and he was a leader not only of the working class of Jamshedpur but of every citizen of Jamshedpur. When he came to Parliament in 1962, it was he who raised the question of abolition of Tata zamindari in Jamshedpur. He apprised this House how three-fourths of Jamshedpur belonged to Tatas even in this 20th century, after 15 or 16 years of independence. I am so happy today that though Dr. Misra is not with us, a decision has been taken by the Bihar Government, perhaps at the instance of the Central Government to liquidate the Tata zamindari and take over the land. I am sure that this decision will be implemented at the earliest opportunity.

Dr. Misra was also a secular person. When there were communal riots in Jamshedpur, it

was Dr. Misra who with the help of certain comrades of our party and other citizens rescued hundreds of Muslims. When the entire Jamshedpur was ablaze with communal frenzy at its heights, it was Dr. Misra who rescued the minority community. Not only has the Communist Party lost a valiant soldier, not only has Jamshedpur lost a good citizen and fighter for the working class, but the entire trade union world has lost a valiant fighter. On behalf of my group, I wish to offer my sincerest condolences to his family members.

श्री रबिराय(पुरी): अध्यक्ष जी, चार, पांच दिन पहले मैं जब श्री उदयकर बाबू जी को अस्पताल में देखने के लिए गया, हमको पता था कि वह अस्पताल में थे, तो मैं उनको इसलिए नहीं देख पाया क्योंकि हमको पता चला कि उनकी बड़ी लड़की उनको चिकित्सा कराने के लिए सोवियट यूनियन ले गई है।

श्री उदय कर बाबू के बारे में इतना ही कहना काफी है कि वह राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के नेता थे और राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के बाद उनके मन में इतना स्वाभिमान था कि टाटा की नौकरी छोड़ करके टाटा नगर में मजदूरों के संगठन में अपनी सारी जिदगी बितायी जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि 1962 के चुनाव में वह लोक सभा में चुन कर आये। इनके बारे में इतना ही मैं जानता हूँ कि टाटा नगर में एक उड़िया भाषी के नाते वह बहुत लोक प्रिय थे और लड़के, लड़कियों द्वारा राजनीति में भाग लेने के लिए उन्हें कोई एतराज नहीं था।

वह एक क्रांतिकारी आदमी थे जो कि सामाजिक क्रान्ति में भी विश्वास करते थे। मैं अपनी ओर से और संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की ओर से उनके प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उदयकर बाबू के परिवार वालों के पास शोक व संवेदना का संदेश पहुँचा दें।

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): May I associate myself with the feelings expressed by the Prime Minister and this House. Though I did not know him personally, I have heard so much about him. As has been stated, he was not only a patriot but he championed the cause of labour. He espoused the cause of the team-

ing millions. Though he belonged to Orissa, he has been responsible by his dedicated work to establish a harmonious link between the people of Orissa and Bihar. Our feelings of condolence may be conveyed to the bereaved family.

SHRI SEZHIAN (Kumbakonam): On behalf of my party I wish to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Members of the House on the sad demise of Dr. Misra. Those of us who had worked with him in the Third Lok Sabha know that he was a ceaseless fighter for the rights of labour and working class. I want you to convey our deep condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत): अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री उदयकर मिश्र जैसे राष्ट्रसेवी के निधन पर मैं हार्दिक शोक प्रकट करता हूँ और उन्हें अपनी दल की ओर से श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दण्डकारण्य परियोजना में फालतू कर्मचारी
+

*1021. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री संश नारायण सिंह :

श्री श्रीगोपाल साबू :

नया श्रम तथा पुनर्बाँस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दण्डकारण्य परियोजना में कर्मचारी निरीक्षण यूनिट ने 1 जनवरी, 1968 से आज तक कितने कर्मचारी फालतू घोषित किये हैं;

(ख) उनमें राज-पत्रित तथा अराज-पत्रित अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ अराज-पत्रित कर्मचारी, जो गृह कार्य मंत्रालय 'सैल' में थे, उपर्युक्त परियोजना में रख लिए गये हैं;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन कर्मचारियों के कुछ पदों का दर्जा घटाया जा रहा है; यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) जिन कर्मचारियों के पदों का दर्जा घटा दिया गया है उन्हें गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के सैल में वापिस न भेजने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या उनके पदों का दर्जा घटाने के बारे में उनकी सहमति प्राप्त की गई है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्बाँस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भ्मा झाजाब): (क) से (ङ). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

श्रीमती उपलब्ध सूचनाओं के अनुसार, मैं यह जोड़ना चाहूँगा कि कुल 106 तृतीय श्रेणी में और 48 चतुर्थ श्रेणी में कर्मचारी सरप्लस हैं जो कि गृह मंत्रालय के सैल पर हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो लोग सरप्लस किये गये हैं क्या वह इसी कारण से किये गये हैं कि सरकार के पास पैसा बजट में नहीं है और सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं है उनको देने के लिए और यह कि उनको आवश्यकता नहीं है?

एक ओर तो चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को छांटा है और दूसरी ओर अफसरों की तनख्वाहें बढ़ाई गयी हैं, अफसरों की पदोन्नति की गई है। इसके अलावा काफी अफसरों को नये सिले से काम पर लगाया गया है। अब यह दोनों बातें एक साथ नहीं बैठती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने इस प्रकार से क्यों किया है और किन परिस्थितियों में किया है और बड़े अफसरों को बढ़ाया है ? यह जो सरप्लस किये गये हैं इनमें से कुछ लोगों जिनको कि आप ने काम पर लिया है तो उन चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी जिनकी तनख्वाह 140 रूपये माहवार थी उनको अपने में से जो निकाल कर दूसरी जगह भ्रान्ते प्रोवाइड करवाया है तो उनकी तनख्वाह 75 रूपये कर दी गई। उनकी तनख्वाह 140 से कम होकर 75 हो गई तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे लोगों में हरिजन और आदिवासी कितने हैं?

श्री भागवत भ्मा झाजाब: अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो बताया कि ऐसा इस-

लिए किया गया कि सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं है, बजट नहीं है तो यह बात नहीं है। चीज यह है कि दण्डकारण्य का प्रोजेक्ट भ्रष्टाई है। इस समय हमारे पास वहाँ पुनर्वास के लिए जो आते हैं न केवल उस पर विचार करना पड़ता है बल्कि हमारे पास जो जमीन उड़ीसा और मध्यप्रदेश की सरकारों द्वारा दी जाती है उगको भी ध्यान में रखते हुए हम इस प्रोजेक्ट का काम चलाते हैं यह जो हमने किया वह पैसे के कारण या बजट की कमी के कारण नहीं किया बल्कि स्टाफ इंस्पेक्शन यूनिट जिसके बारे में माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है उसने इस प्रोजेक्ट का तीन बार मुआयना किया। एक बार अक्टूबर-नवम्बर, 66 में दूसरी बार अगस्त-सितम्बर 1967 में और तीसरी बार जनवरी-फरवरी 68 में। इस स्टाफ इंस्पेक्शन यूनिट की जांच के आधार पर उसमें जो अतिरिक्त कर्मचारी पाये गये उसके अनुसार यह निर्णय लिया गया।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने ऐसे हरिजन और आदिवासियों की तादाद के बारे में मंत्री महोदय से पूछा था जिसका कि उन्होंने उत्तर नहीं दिया है। दूसरे मैंने यह भी पूछा था कि कितने नये अफसरों को लिया गया है और जिनकी पदोन्नति की गई है वह किस आधार पर की गई इसका जबाब आये तब मैं दूसरा सवाल पूछूंगा।

श्री भागवत भ्वा भ्राजाद : मैंने जैसे बताया इस स्टाफ इंस्पेक्शन यूनिट ने इसमें इस आधार पर फैसला नहीं किया कि अफसर बढ़ाये जाय और बाकी कर्मचारी कम किये जाय यह बात गलत है। यह बात सही नहीं है।

दूसरे यह हरिजन और ट्राइबल्स की जहाँ तक बात है मैंने बताया कि स्टाफ इंस्पेक्शन यूनिट ने काम, कार्यक्रम आदि के आधार पर यह निर्णय लिया और मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि उसमें कितने ट्राइबल्स और कितने और लोग हैं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप ने कहा है कि अफसरों को नहीं बढ़ाया गया है तो मैं

बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि एक मिस्टर मजूमदार को डाइरेक्टर बनाया गया है और अच्छी तनख्वाह पर रक्खा गया है। उनके ऊपर नाना प्रकार के लांछन लगाये गये, चरित्र का लांछन लगाया गया और इस बारे में तीन साल पहले इस सदन में भी कहा गया था लेकिन आज तक उनके खिलाफ कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। इसी तरह एक दूसरे अफसर हैं। यह जो कहा जाता है कि पैसा नहीं है तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक राय करके चीफ डाइरेक्टर हैं। उनको जो तनख्वाह मिलती है उससे दुगना उनको भत्ता आने जाने का मिलता है 10 हजार रूपया बतौर भत्ते का आने जाने का वह ले लेते हैं। अब इस प्रकार का जो खर्चा बढ़ाया जा रहा है इस क्षेत्र में उसके साथ साथ में कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे मध्यप्रदेश के अन्दर 15 व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं जो ड्राइवर हैं अच्छे मिर्कनिक हैं लेकिन आज वह सड़क पर हैं। 10-10 साल की उनकी सविस है और बिना कारण बताये उनको निकाला गया है तो मंत्री महोदय मेरे इस प्रश्न का जबाब दें कि उनको क्यों निकाला गया जब कि वह ड्राइवर हैं, अच्छे मिर्कनिक हैं और 10-10 साल की सविस है? एक ओर तो यह किया जा रहा है और दूसरी ओर अफसरों को लम्बी लम्बी तनख्वाहें दी जा रही हैं, उनको बढ़ाया जा रहा है और हालांकि यह नियम है कि तीन साल से अधिक एक अफसर एक जगह पर काम नहीं कर सकता लेकिन वह एक ही स्थान पर 10-10 साल से काम कर रहे हैं। एक बार सरकार ने यह कहा था कि 5 साल से अधिक एक जगह पर रह कर काम नहीं कर सकते हालांकि नियम के मुताबिक वह तीन साल से अधिक नहीं रह सकते लेकिन जैसा मैंने बताया वह अफसरान 10-10 साल से एक ही जगह पर काम कर रहे हैं। रेकार्ड मेरे पास इसका मौजूद है कि 10 साल से वह वहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं।

श्री भागवत भ्वा भ्राजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य ने जिस प्रकार से एक अफसर पर लांछन लगाया और उनके बारे में बातें यहाँ पर कहीं वह एक शोष-

नीय चीज नहीं है। मेरी जानकारी में कम से कम अभी तक कोई ऐसी शिकायत उनके चरित्र के बारे में या और किसी बात के बारे में नहीं आई है।

दूसरे जो उन्होंने बतलाया कि हमारे चीफ ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आफिसर ने 10,000 रूपया लिया तो मुझे ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है और मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या वाकई में ऐसी कोई बात है? मैं यह भी बतला दूँ कि बजट की कमी के आधार पर हम कोई अफसरों को बहाल करते हों या कर्मचारियों को छांटते हैं तो ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। जैसा मैंने प्रारम्भ में कहा यह एक अस्थाई प्रोजेक्ट है। हमारे जितने भी काम, या तो पदोन्नति के या अवनति के, अफसरों का निकालना या कर्मचारियों का जो निकालना होता है वह सारा काम कार्यक्रम के अनुसार ही होता है। जो भी काम हमने किया वह इस स्टाफ इन्स्पैक्शन यूनिट की सिफारिश पर ही किया। उसकी सिफारिश के अनुसार जो निकाले जाते हैं वह नीचे से निकाले जाते हैं। वह जहाँ तहाँ से चुनकर नहीं निकाले जाते हैं।

श्री वंश नारायण सिंह : जो निकाले गये हैं उनमें से कितने हरिजन और आदिवासी हैं?

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : इसके लिए मैं क्षमा चाहता हूँ। मैं यह जानकारी नहीं दे सकता हूँ कि कितने हरिजन हैं या कितने ट्राइबल्स हैं क्योंकि स्टाफ इन्स्पैक्शन यूनिट जाँच करके जिस स्टाफ को अतिरिक्त घोषित करती है वह इस आधार पर नहीं करती है कि कितने ट्राइबल्स हैं और कितने हरिजन हैं बल्कि वह एक कार्यक्रम के आधार पर नीचे से हम उन सब को लेते हैं।

श्री यश बल शर्मा : क्या मंत्री महोदय बाद में उस पूछी गई इत्तिला को सदन के पटल पर रख देंगे।

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : वह मैं अवश्य कोशिश करूँगा।

श्री यशबन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इन

कर्मचारियों की असासियेशन ने गवर्नमेंट की सेवा में कोई अपना मैमोरेण्डम भेजा है, यदि भेजा है तो उसमें क्या माँग की गई है, यह मैमोरेण्डम कब शासन के पास आया और शासन ने उस सम्बन्ध में क्या विचार किया है?

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : यह मैं कैसे इस प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में बताऊँ लेकिन यह बात सही है कि समय-समय पर इन कर्मचारियों के द्वारा हमारे पास स्मृतिपत्र दिये गये हैं। हमने उन पर जाँच की है और आवश्यकतानुसार कार्यवाही भी की है।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, I am sure you have seen in today's newspapers disquieting reports of refugees who are coming in the last few days, quite a large number of them, across the East Pakistan-West Bengal border. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, if these new refugees have to be settled and rehabilitated and, surely, some of them will have to be sent to the Dandakaranya area also, how does the question of any curtailment of this project involving retrenchment of the employees there arise at this stage. I want to know from him whether it is a fact that the F. A. & C. O. of the Dandakaranya Project has submitted a report in which he has stated, I quote :

"The number of persons who are stated to be clearly surplus is 82." Then, it says :

"Continued retention of these people can be justified if we are able to go in for additional works expenditure during one year of the order of Rs. 60 lakhs and above. There being no chance for this much of budget allocation on a continued basis, a beginning has to be made with the retrenchment of these surplus hands."

Here, I would like to know whether it is a fact that on the basis of the stoppage of budget allocations and financial stringency they are preparing to retrench certain so-called surplus hands at a time when more refugees are pouring in across the border and in fact they will require more people to attend to them.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : It is a fact that in recent months we have got an influx of refugees from East Pakistan and we have to find ways to rehabilitate them. Dandakaranya project is our best project and people are will-

ing to go there. In this case we do not contemplate any retrenchment. The question is: this project has to get its land from Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. We have written to them. At present the target of Dandakaranya project is, subject to correction, 2000 families a year. We are trying to rehabilitate them. At present we are short of land. Till we get the land from Madhya Pradesh or Orissa for the project, we cannot say it will be possible for us to rehabilitate more families in this project.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What about my first question about FA & CO's report.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: On that question I am not saying anything. I will look into the matter and let the hon. Member know about it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Are they planning to retrench these so-called surplus hands.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Swarup Vidyarthi.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): May I say...

MR. SPEAKER: You are on the previous question; I have called the next question.

उत्तरी भारत में चीनी मिलों की गन्ना पेरने में प्रसमर्षता

1025. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्तर भारत में ऐसी चीनी मिलों की संख्या कितनी है जो 30 अप्रैल, 1970 तक के वर्तमान सीजन में अपने क्षेत्र में गन्ने की पूरी मात्रा को पेरने में समर्थ नहीं है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर भारत में मई-जून में गन्ने का वजन कम हो जाता है और ईश्वर के अंकुर भी नहीं फूटते और यदि हाँ, तो सरकार का विचार उन किसानों की प्रतिपूर्ति किस प्रकार करने का है जो गन्ना सप्लाई करते हैं?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SINDE):

(a) According to information received from State Governments, three factories in Haryana, nine in Bihar and all factories in Uttar Pradesh

except about 10 are likely to continue crushing: beyond 30th April, 1970. Latest information from other States in North India has not been received.

(b) It is true that Sugarcane loses some weight in the months of May and June & ratoons also do not sprout well in these months. However, the minimum statutory price for sugarcane fixed by Central Government remains the same throughout the season.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: दो साल पहले 18 रुपये क्विंटल गन्ने के भाव पर तैयारी करने के बाद जो रकबा बढ़ाया गया था गन्ने का, उसका नतीजा इस साल निकला है और इस साल हालत यह हो गई है कि लोग अपने खेतों में गन्ना जला रहे हैं। उसके बिकने का इन्तजाम नहीं हो पा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो आप कह रहे हैं कि दाम तो घटेगा और रैटून उसमें नहीं फूटेगा लेकिन जो स्टेटूरी प्राइस है वह दिलायेंगे, तो इस बात की क्या गारंटी है कि आप उसको दिला पायेंगे? रिकवरी कम बैठेगी और रिकवरी के आधार पर जब मिल वाले चिल्ला-येंगे तो क्या आप एक्साइज ड्यूटी माफ करेंगे, गन्ने का टैक्स खत्म कर देंगे, कौन सा कदम उठायेंगे और मिल वालों को किस कानून से मजबूर करेंगे कि कम रिकवरी होने पर भी वह पूरा भाव देते रहें?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: It is true that because of very attractive prices of sugarcane earlier the acreage of sugarcane has steeply gone up. There was an increase of about 20% last year and this year there has been an increase of about 10% in acreage. The problem of there being more cane than the factories can crush has been there. But the Government took into consideration this and has already announced a concession to the sugar factories that if they produce more than 105% of last year's production, Rs. 8.00 per quintal excise rebate would be given to them on the existing scale.

SHRI RANGA: That has not been extended to the rest of India.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Under the Sugarcane Control Order no factory can pay less than the statutory minimum price. Otherwise it is a criminal offence.

There are powers which are delegated to State Governments to take action against the

factories if they pay less than the statutory minimum prices.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : आप ने जिस मिनिमम प्राइस का एलान किया है, 9.4 परसेन्ट रिक्वरी उससे लिंकड है। जब उसमें क्रिस्टलाइजेशन ठीक नहीं होगा तो रिक्वरी 9.4 के बजाय 7 और 6 परसेन्ट आयेगी तब यह प्राइस 7.37 रुपये के बजाय अपने आप घटकर 4.50 रुपये पहुँच जायेगी। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि आप गन्ना नहीं पर पायेंगे, इसलिए गन्ना खड़ा रहेगा, किसान की पेड़ी नहीं फूटेगी यह उसका लास हुआ और रिक्वरी घटने से दाम आधा होगा जिससे वह चौपट हंगा। फिर मिलें 20 रुपये क्विंटल खरीदेंगे और चीनी बिकेगी 10 रुपये क्विंटल जो कि कोई देने वाला नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि रिक्वरी घटने के बावजूद आपके फार्मूले का जो डिफेन्ट है उसको आप कैसे दूर करने जा रहे हैं। 8 रुपये क्विंटल से दाम कम होने वाला नहीं है इसकी गारंटी दी जाय, आज जो रिक्वरी है उसके सम्बन्ध में जो आप ने 7.37 रु० कहा है, उससे कम नहीं मिलेगा इसका आश्वासन आप दीजिये।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I am sorry the hon. Member has not rightly understood the Government's policy in regard to minimum prices. Even if the recovery is less than 9.4% the principle of paying minimum price applies. That means even if recovery is 8 or 7.5% the minimum price would be the same. The linkage is to link up with higher recovery which they propose, and if it is 9.5% the cane growers get a little higher price. As far as lower linkage is concerned, despite falling recovery the price would continue to be the same.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गन्ना उत्पादकों के सामने एक भयंकर संकट खड़ा है और सरकार ने जो सुविधायें दी हैं वह पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। गन्ना उत्पादक गुड़ भी नहीं बना सकते क्योंकि गुड़ के के दाम गिर रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह मिल-मालिकों को यह निर्देश देंगे कि जब तक

सारा गन्ना पेरा नहीं जाता तब तक मिले चालू रहें, और इसके बदले में अगर उन्हें कुछ घाटा पड़ता है तो क्या एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम करके सरकार उस घाटे को पूरा करेगी?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Already to my mind the concession which has been announced is a very substantial concession. Moreover there is the partial decontrol and the sugar factories have been in a position to sell sugar at relatively higher prices for some time and it should be possible for them to compensate themselves, if there is any loss out of the higher sale realisation which they had a few months earlier.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला। क्या सरकार बतलायेगी कि मिल मालिक 30 अप्रैल के बाद कब तक काम को करावेंगे?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We would like them to crush as much cane as possible, even all the cane that is in the factory area.

श्री तुलशंदास जाखन : आज जो काश्तकार गन्ना बोता है उसकी मेहनत, उसके खर्च और उसके उत्साह पर कई कारणों से पानी फिर जाता है और फिर गन्ना बोन के लिए तैयार नहीं होता। इसलिए गन्ने के काश्तकारों को गन्ने के दाम के बारे में गारंटी देने के लिए सरकार प्लेनिंग क्यों नहीं करती कि इतने एकड़ से अधिक गन्ना कोई न बोये। इसके बारे में प्लेनिंग न कर के क्यों सरकार उन लोगों को नसीब पर छोड़ती है?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is not correct to say that the cane-growers are left to their fate. In fact the principle of minimum price is made applicable and implemented under the Sugarcane Control Order.

The cost of production of sugarcane by the growers, the availability of sugar to the consumers at a fair price, the price at which the sugar is produced from sugarcane and is sold by the producers and the recovery of sugar from sugarcane and all these scientific criteria are taken into consideration. We refer this matter to the Agricultural Prices Commission before

announcing the minimum price. Even the State Government and the industries are consulted in these matters.

श्री स० भो० बनर्जी : वाजपेयी जी ने सवाल किया था कि क्या सरकार ऐस. निर्देश जारी करेगी कि जब तक गन्ना पूरा मिलों द्वारा पेटा नहीं जाता है तब तक मिल मालिक मिलें बन्द नहीं करेंगे। इसका जबाब नहीं दिया गया है। इसका जबाब भ्राना चाहिए।

उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश की चीनी मिलों को ले लिया जाए या उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाए। तब से मिल मालिकों की एक आम तरीके से यह कोशिश रही है कि ऐसी परिस्थिति उत्पन्न कर दी जाए ताकि सरकार को भी चोट लगे और गन्ना उत्पादकों को भी परेशान किया जाए। मेरी जानकारी में यह आया है कि मई महीने में मिल मालिक मिलों को बन्द कर देंगे, फिर चाहे काश्तकार को गन्ना जलाना ही क्यों न पड़े। क्या सरकार निर्देश जारी करेगी कि वे ऐसा न करें और यदि उन्होंने ऐसा किया तो सरकार उन कारखानों को अपने हाथ में लेकर चलाएगी ताकि काश्तकारों को तकलीफ न हो ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I would like the hon. Member and the hon. House to appreciate the fact that only 30% of sugarcane is utilised in this country for manufacture of sugar and the rest of the 70% is used for the manufacture of jaggery and khandasari.

Naturally, if hon. Members expect that all the standing sugarcane in the country is to be crushed by the factories, then I would say that the capacity is limited. (Interruption). While replying I have mentioned that as far as the sugarcane in reserved area is concerned, we would tell the factory concerned that they must bring the cane in this area and crush it to the extent possible. As far as the sugarcane outside their zone is concerned, we shall welcome it if the factories themselves would be in a position to crush that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Are you going to issue the orders. This is my question.

MR. SPEAKER: He has replied.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He has not replied.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: The hon. Minister said that Rs. 8/- will be given as a rebate in excise duty if they crush more than last year's quantity. The factories have crushed more than the quantity of the previous year. Now they cannot exceed that target. In view of the factory's existing capacity there is no possibility of crushing the cane more than the target this year. And there is no hope of getting Rs. 8/- as rebate. May I know whether the Government is willing to give more rebate, that is, about Rs. 16 or so for the quantity crushed so that the factory people may be induced to crush more sugarcane this year ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: First of all I would like to say that it would not be correct to say that the factories will not be in a position to crush more than last year. Even our present figures indicate that last year at about this time the sugar production was about 27 lakhs tonnes. Now this has reached 32 lakhs tonnes and we expect that as against 35.5 lakhs tonnes of production last year, this year's production may go beyond 41 to 42 lakhs tonnes. I have got the figures of various zones—North, South etc.—and I find that in all the regions with a difference in degree they have crushed more than last year's figure. So, many of the factories will be in a position to crush more cane. In order to dispel the fears in the minds of the hon. Members I would like to call for the reports from all the State Governments as far as the factories in the various zones are concerned. We would see that to the extent possible steps are taken to protect the interests of the farmers.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY: In view of the fact till last year the penalty for additional bonding of sugarcane by sugarcane growers was 37-40 p. per quintal but this season while Shri C. B. Gupta was Chief Minister of U.P., that Government increased the penalty from 40p to Rs. 2 per quintal, may I know whether the Central Government have suggested to the State Government to maintain uniformity in penalty on additional bonding of sugarcane in different States ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I have not exactly followed the hon. member. But I would repeat that it is incumbent on factories to crush all the bonded cane in reserved areas. Government have also taken a number of other steps. In fact, as early as Oct. 1969, we anticipated that there would be additional cane

acreage this year. So we have advised all the State Governments to withdraw all restrictions in factory areas for converting sugarcane into khandasari or jaggery and permit power crushers in reserved areas. Some State Governments had earlier put some restrictions. We have advised them to remove the restrictions. Similarly, there were some restrictions on using jaggery for some industrial purposes. Except for converting jaggery into alcohol, all other industrial uses have been allowed. Moreover, if some factories want to convert jaggery into sugar, that can also be permitted under the new instructions of the Government of India.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : My question was entirely different. It was about uniformity in penalty imposed on extra bonding by sugarcane growers. It is different in different States.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I will find out what is the position and what the exact implications of it are.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : I come from the sugar belt in Mysore. There are 4 sugar factories in my constituency.

MR. SPEAKER : Whenever this question comes up, it takes the whole of the question hour. We have allowed a discussion on it not only once but every session.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Not this session.

श्री मोलू प्रसाद : मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से चीनी का लागत खर्च निकालने के लिए तटकर आयोग भारत सरकार ने गठित किया है क्या उसी तरह से गन्ने का लागत खर्च निकालने के लिए तटकर आयोग की तरह का कोई आयोग गठित करने का विचार है ताकि लागत खर्च का पता लगाकर और उत्पादक को मुनाफा जो होना चाहिए उसको ध्यान में रखकर गन्ने का मूल्य तय किया जाए ? क्या इसके बारे में सरकार विचार कर रही है या कोई विकल्प सरकार के सामने इसके बारे में है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The principles for fixing sugarcane price are given in the Sugarcane Control order itself. It is not left to the sweet whim or discretion of anybody, but it is part of the statutory order issued by Govern-

ment. The cost of production is one of the essential ingredients of this Order. Naturally when you ask the Agricultural Prices Commission to recommend a particular price for a particular year, they necessarily take into consideration all these factors the hon. member referred to.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : किसानों का पिछले साल के मौसम के भ्रुगतान का जो रुपया वाकी बचा हुआ है, वह कितना है ? क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी शिकायतें आई हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की कुछ मिलों ने तीन तीन, साढ़े तीन तीन महीनों से किसानों को उनके गन्ने का मूल्य नहीं चुकाया है ; यदि हाँ, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई ऐसा उपाय करेंगे कि मार्केट में जो ब्याज का दर है, उसके मूताविक ब्याज देकर किसानों का यह सारा पैसा चुकाया जाये ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The State Governments have been advised to resort to coercive measures, as in the case of recovering land revenue, for making recoveries and making payment to the cane growers. As the hon. Member himself is well aware, in U. P., the State Government have attached a number of factories and have taken over the control of factories because they failed to pay arrears of cane price to the cane growers. I would advise all the State Governments in the country to see that the cane growers are paid the cane price within the stipulated time, and if the factories fail to do that, to take necessary action under the law against the factories.

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI : What about interest ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Interest can be paid or not will have to be examined. But I think interest can be paid.

श्री मु० ब्र० झा : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी अपने जबाब में कहा है कि यू० पी० सरकार ने काश्तकारों का रुपया वसूल कराने के सिलसिले में कुछ कदम उठाये हैं और कुछ फैक्ट्रियों को कुर्क कराया है । क्या उनकी भी यह मालूम है कि न मालूम अन्दरखाने क्या बात हुई कि यू० पी० सरकार ने कुछ फैक्ट्रियों को कुर्क करने का नोटिस देने के बाद बगैर काश्तकारों का रुपया वसूल कराये उन फैक्ट्रियों की कुर्की छोड़ दी है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I will require notice for that.

श्री म० अ० खां: अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर मंत्री महादय को यह मालूम है कि यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट ने इस सिलसिले में कोई एक्शन लिया है और कुछ फैक्टरियों को कुर्क किया है, तो उनको यह भी मालूम होना चाहिए कि बगैर काश्तकारों का रुपया वसूल कराये हुए, बगैर मामले को तय कराये हुए, उन फैक्टरियों को रिलीज कर दिया गया है।

SHRI RANGA: In view of the fact that some time ago the Minister was good enough to offer to reconsider the recommendations made by the Agricultural Prices Commission and also the Tariff Commission in regard to the consumer price, and in view of the belated recognition by the Government of the reasonableness of the demand that we have been making for a long time that some concession should be made in the excise duty, may I know whether, firstly, Government would be willing to raise this concession from Rs. 8 or Rs. 9 to Rs. 15 or Rs. 16; secondly, whether this concession is made applicable to the whole of India and not only to the Gangetic valley; thirdly, whether they propose to take or have taken any steps, with the co-operation of the State Governments, to ensure that the funds are not accumulated by the sugar factories instead of paying to the peasants for the sugar cane supplied by them, and that payment is made to them within the financial year or sugar year which they themselves have fixed, since the payment has not been made in many cases in the South also?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The concession in excise duty applies to all parts of the country, uniformly to all the sugar-producing zones. As for increasing the amount of concession, it is a suggestion for action. As for the payment of cane price, the Cane Control Order itself stipulates that payment has to be made by the sugar factory within a few days of the receipt of the cane, and the number of days also has been prescribed in the Order, and if the factories fail to do that, necessary action can be taken against the factories by the State Governments. The State Governments have been delegated the necessary powers. If hon. Members want me to do that, I shall again draw the attention of the State Governments to this in order to see that payment is made

within the time-limit prescribed in the Cane Control Order.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Recently the Tariff Commission had made certain recommendations on sugar and Government have taken a tentative decision accepting certain recommendations which adversely affect Mysore, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh because of the efficient functioning of the sugar factories there. Have the Government reconsidered their earlier decision in view of the memorandum that has been submitted by Members of Parliament belonging to Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: That is under consideration.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: For how long? When will you decide?

श्री अ० सि० सहगल: क्या सरकार ने शूगरकेन उपजाने के बारे में अखिल-भारतीय स्तर पर, आल-इंडिया बेसिस पर, कोई योजना तैयार की है; यदि हाँ, तो वह क्या है?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: It is a wide question.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL: He is the Minister; he should know.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: माननीय सदस्य की बात ठीक है, लेकिन क्वेश्चन आवर के दौरान इस पर बिसकशन नहीं हो सकता है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The milk of human kindness is dried in this Ministry so far as the farmers are concerned and this Government is always shedding crocodile tears. There is an exorbitant excise levied on farmers and this is not a policy which will lead to socialism. The hon. Minister says that thirty per cent of sugar cane has been utilised for the manufacture of sugar. The rest goes into the manufacture of jaggery and it is the small cultivators in this country who take to manufacture of jaggery. We have to conclude that this Government is still in the hands of big business barons and mill-owners. Have they made any arrangements to take care of the jaggery manufactured by the small cultivators? Will they direct the Food Corporation of India to purchase all jaggery rather than play to the tune of big business houses and mill-owners? What is the policy of the Government of India?

SARI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: It is true that the price of jaggery is very much depressed

year because of over production. It is a perishable commodity and even scientists and technologists have not succeeded in evolving any technique to store it over a long time. Therefore, it would not be advisable to suggest to the Food Corporation to purchase jaggery.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : What have they done to stabilise prices? How are they going to help the small cultivators who are manufacturing jaggery which is perishable? Some attention should be paid by this Government. Why do they do so? Is it because they play into the hands of big mill-owners that they do not want to go to the rescue of poor farmers? What is the assurance of the hon. Minister in this regard?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have already explained what we have done to improve marketing of gur; therefore, I do not want to repeat it.

श्री शारदा नन्द : गूर मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बातों से एक ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि मिल मालिकों ने अपनी मिलों की जो रिपेयरिंग कराई है, उसमें कोई भी नया पार्ट नहीं लगाया गया है, जिसके कारण आज वे मिलें लड़खड़ाती हुई चल रही हैं—कभी वे दो दिन बन्द रहती हैं और कभी चार दिन बन्द रहती हैं।

गतवर्ष यह हुआ था कि बहुत सी मिलें गन्ना न मिलने के कारण समय से पहले बन्द हो गई थीं और बहुत सी मिलें जुलाई तक चली थीं। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप इस प्रकार का कोई तालमेल बिठाएँगे कि कोई भी मिल अगर गन्ना न मिलने के कारण बन्द होती है और कोई मिल जुलाई तक गन्ना पेरने के बाद भी उसका गन्ना खत्म नहीं होता है तो इस प्रकार का कोई तालमेल बिठाएँ ताकि ऐसा न हो और सब गन्ना जो किसानों का खड़ा है वह गन्ना मिलों में पहुँच जाय ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The situations in different regions are different. Supposing the cane is not available in a particular locality, the factories have to close down. But if cane is available near by, the factories can go on crushing. The transport of cane over long

distances is not economic. Within a radius of 20 to 30 miles perhaps that may be an economic proposition, but beyond that, it would not be possible to divert the cane from one area to another over a long distance in large quantities.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

श्री सूरज भान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हरयाना का एक सवाल तो एलाऊ कर दीजिए। अम्बाला में जमींदारों से एक एक रुपया ऐडवांस लेकर उनको षोका दिया जा रहा है। 7-35 के बजाय एक रुपया per Quintal वहाँ उनसे ऐडवांस लेकर गन्ना लिया जा रहा है। इस प्रकार उन्हें दरबसल 6.35 per quintal के दाम मिलेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठिए आप। काफी समय इस सवाल में लग गया है।

I have accommodated more than one from your party. This question has taken half an hour. Next question.

श्री सूरज भान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वहाँ उनसे एक रुपया ऐडवांस लिया जा रहा है। उनके गन्ने के बॉड भी 75% honour किए जा रहे हैं। क्या सरकार अम्बाला में जमीनदारों के साथ हो रही इस बेईमानी को दूर करेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को यह मालूम होना चाहिए कि कुछ सवाल होने भी चाहिए। मैं आप से अर्ज करूँगा कि जब तीन चार सवाल हो जायँ उसके बाद आप वैसे ही ख्याल करें कि अब और सवाल इस पर नहीं होंगे। इसमें मेरा ख्याल है कि बीस सवाल कर लिए, फिर भी तसल्ली नहीं होती तो इस पर डिबेट होनी चाहिए, बजाय इसके कि क्वेश्चन आवर को स्थायल करें। यह कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि एक ही सवाल को लेकर इधर उधर में घूमता रहें।

मुख्य मंत्रियों की गेहूँ जोनों को समाप्त करने की तथा अन्य सिफारिशें

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*1026. **श्री भोकार लाल बोहरा :**

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :

डा० सुशील नैयर :

श्री वृषभपाणि :

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मार्च, 1970 में हुई राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की बैठक में मुख्य मंत्रियों ने देश में खाद्य जोन समाप्त करने की सिफारिश की है;

(ख) मुख्य मंत्रियों द्वारा क्या अन्य सिफारिशों की गई थीं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और क्या इस बारे में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a). The Chief Ministers and Food Ministers of Rabi States met on the 22nd March, 1970, after the meeting of the National Development Council, to discuss rabi policy for the 1970-71 season. The consensus of opinion at the Conference was that the entire country (except for statutorily rationed areas of West Bengal and Maharashtra) be made one zone for wheat.

(b) and (c). Two statements are laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement I

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS MADE AT THE CHIEF MINISTERS' CONFERENCE HELD ON THE 22ND MARCH, 1970

1. All possible efforts should be made to achieve the procurement target of 3.7 million tonnes of wheat recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission.
2. The procurement price of wheat fixed for 1969-70 should be continued in 1970-71 also.
3. The issue price of wheat for 1970-71 be maintained at the level of 1969-70.

Statement II

After considering the recommendations made at the Chief Ministers' Conference the Central Government have taken the following decisions for the 1970-71 season :—

1. That all possible efforts will be made to achieve the procurement target of 3.7 million tonnes of wheat recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission;
2. That the procurement prices of wheat fixed for 1969-70 season will be maintained in 1970-71 also;
3. That the issue price of red (indigenous and Mexican) and imported varieties of wheat will be maintained at the existing level of Rs. 78 per quintal. The issue price of amber-coloured indigenous varieties will be Rs. 84 per quintal. The issue prices of wheat to Roller Flour Mills will be maintained at Rs. 78/- per quintal for all varieties.
4. That entire country (excepting the statutorily rationed areas of West Bengal and Maharashtra) will be made one zone for wheat.

All the decisions mentioned above have been implemented except for the issue price of amber-coloured indigenous variety of wheat. The increase in issue price of amber-coloured wheat will be effective from 3rd May 1970.

श्री श्रीचन्व गोयल : अध्यक्ष महोदय अभी दो दिन पूर्व हमारे खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री ने यह कहा कि हमारे सामने मुख्य नीति यह रहती है कि उपभोक्ता और उत्पादक दोनों के हितों की रक्षा की जाय। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब इस हरी क्रान्ति के कारण क्या हम यह अपेक्षा कर रहे हैं कि देश को जितने गेहूँ की आवश्यकता है उससे अधिक उत्पादन होने वाला है और यदि उतना उत्पादन होने वाला है तो क्या आप किसानों को इस बात का आश्वासन देंगे कि जो भाव आप ने तय किए हैं उनसे अगर कीमत गिरने लगेगी तो सरकार ने जो लक्ष्य तय किए हैं अधिप्राप्ति के उससे भी भ्रागे जा कर उनका गेहूँ वह निश्चित दामों पर खरीदेगी ताकि उनके भाव गिरने न पाएँ और सारे साल भाव गिरने न पाएँ तथा उपभोक्ता के हित के लिये

जैसे-जैसे आवश्यकता पड़े आप अपने स्टॉक से गेहूं रिलीज करते जाएंगे ताकि उपभोक्ता को भी चालू साल में इन्हीं निश्चित किए हुए भावों पर गेहूं मिल सके और दाम बढ़ने न पायें ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I would like to make it very clear that whatever quantities are received in the market—the market arrivals—the Government would be prepared to purchase as much as is offered by the farmers. Even supposing the procurement target of 3.7 million tonnes is exceeded, we would see that all available quantities are purchased at the price which has been announced by the Government of India.

As far as the issue price is concerned, the Government will continue to issue the wheat at the price which has been announced for issue.

श्री श्रीचंद्र गंधल : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि मुख्य मंत्री और खाद्य-मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में क्या चावल के संबंध में भी कुछ चर्चा हुई है क्यों कि चावल की पैदावार देश की आवश्यकता से कम है और उसके भावों के अन्दर भी बहुत विषमता है तो क्या वहां इसके ऊपर भी डिस्कशन हुआ है और चावल के संबंध में भी कोई नोर्त निर्धारित हुई है ताकि सारे देश के अन्दर लोगों को ठीक भावों पर चावल प्राप्त हो सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : This was not discussed in the last Chief Ministers' Conference, because, normally, we have two conferences in a year. When the harvest of a kharif season, of rice, is about to commence, we usually convene the Chief Ministers' Conference for considering the problems of rice.

This meeting was only for discussing wheat.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am happy to know that after all, it has been decided to abolish the wheat zones, because the zonal restrictions were operating only up to 11 o'clock in the night. After 11 o'clock, there was no zonal restriction and smugglers merrily take foodgrains from one State to another. Apart from this, may I know why Calcutta and Bombay have been excluded? Did the Chief Ministers of those States object to this; if so, what was their specific objection, and what steps have been taken by Government in this regard ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As is well known to hon. members, Calcutta and Bombay are very big cities. The purchasing power of the people in those cities is very high. They are rationed areas. The interests of the consumers there are fully protected because it is ensured that they get all types of foodgrains including wheat and rice at controlled prices. If those areas are also thrown open for movement of wheat, there would be very heavy flow of foodgrains from other areas into those areas and perhaps procurement would be adversely affected. There might be some increase in the price also and it would not be in the interest of the consumers or producers in the country.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : May I know whether it is a fact that even after the abolition of wheat zones, there are still restrictions on the movement of wheat between Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab and other areas .

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : No; there are no restrictions.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या यह सही है कि कितनी मांग गेहूं की देश में है उससे ज्यादा गेहूं इस साल देश में पैदा होगा ? यदि हां, तो कितनी मांग है और कितना पैदा होगा और क्या सरकार जो फूड जोन्स हैं उनको बिलकुल समाप्त करने का बचन देगी ? अगर नहीं तो क्यों, आप फूड जोन क्यों नहीं खत्म करते ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं बहुत देर से खड़ा हो रहा हूं, आप का यह तरीका मुझे पसंद नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी तो जिनके प्रिन्टेड नाम हैं उनको खत्म हुए एक मेम्बर भी नहीं हुआ ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं शुरू से खड़ा हो रहा हूं, पिछले सवाल पर भी आपने नहीं बुलाया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह की इजाजत मैं नहीं दूंगा । यह बात गलत है ।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि अभी हमारे यहां गेहूं की मांग कितनी है और पैदावार कितनी है और जब पैदावार ज्यादा है तो आप फूड जोन खत्म क्यों नहीं करते और 70 के अन्त तक आप गेहूं बाहर से नहीं मंगवाएंगे, इसकी गारन्टी क्यों नहीं देते ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SAINDE : It will be the happiest day for the country if we produce more than what we require. It is very difficult to give the precise consumption. This year, according to tentative estimates, wheat production is likely to be of the order of 20 m. tonnes. It is very difficult to give the precise demand. As far as removal of zones is concerned, where are the restrictions now? As far as wheat is concerned, the whole country except Calcutta and Bombay has been made one zone. There are no restrictions on movement of wheat.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : With regard to our target that in 1971 we shall have no food imports from America under PL 480, have Government taken any steps to see that we are self-sufficient in wheat and rice by that time?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : This has been stated on behalf of our Government and I would like to reiterate it that from end of 1971 onwards, Government of India would not like to have any concessional imports of foodgrains. Therefore, necessary steps for building buffer stocks and other things have been taken by the Government.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उठे नहीं ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या उठूं, बार-बार कसरत करने यहाँ नहीं आया हूँ। शुरू से आप कसरत करवा रहे हैं और अब कहते हैं कि उठता नहीं हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को पूछना ही नहीं है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : पूछना क्यों नहीं है, लेकिन आपने उनको बुला दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कवेशचन आवर में जो ज्यादा बेचैन होते हैं, मेरा ख्याल है अगर हाउस की इजाजत हो, तो एक दफा उनके यहाँ बैठऊँ, तब उनको पता लगेगा कि इसमें कितनी मुश्किल आती हैं। पार्टी, ग्रुप्स, फ्रंट सब का ख्याल रखना पड़ता है, आप को इतना परेशान नहीं होना चाहिये।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : गेहूँ के जोन उठा कर आपने एक अच्छा काम किया है, इससे जिन इलाकों में अकाल है वहाँ फायदा होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस फसल के बाद से विभिन्न राज्यों में गेहूँ की कीमत पर कोई असर पड़ा है

या नहीं? अगर पड़ा है तो उसका व्योरा क्या है, सस्ता हुआ है या महंगा हुआ है—इसके बारे में बतलाइये ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : There has been a general fall in the price level of wheat during the last fortnight. Even in Bihar there has been a fall in the level of prices. In the week ending 11th March the price level in Bihar was Rs. 125-134 while in the week ending 11th April the price level was Rs. 95-115. It has not adversely affected the prices.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

गो-रक्षा के सम्बन्ध में सरकारा पुस्तकों में मुद्रित गांधी जी के लेख

*1022. **श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :** क्या सूचन; तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मन्त्रालय के प्रकाशन विभाग ने अप्रैल, 1967 तथा जून, 1967 में क्रमशः "गांधी जी और गो-रक्षा" तथा "गांधी जी आन काउ प्रोटेक्शन" नामक दो पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की थीं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त प्रकाशनों की कितनी प्रतियाँ वितरित की गई थीं और क्या उक्त प्रकाशनों में गांधी जी के कुछ उद्धरण दिये गये हैं, उनके पूरे विचार नहीं दिये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन पुस्तकों को प्रकाशित करने के उद्देश्य क्या हैं ?

सूचन तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) : हिन्दी में "गांधी जी और गो-रक्षा" पुस्तक की एक लाख प्रतियाँ तथा अंग्रेजी में "गांधी जी आन काउ प्रोटेक्शन" पुस्तक की 14,000 प्रतियाँ निःशुल्क वितरण के लिये ठापी गई थीं। इनमें गांधी जी के इस विषय पर लेखों से चुने हुए उद्धरण हैं। इन पुस्तकों को प्रकाशित करने का उद्देश्य जनता को इस विषय पर गांधी जी के विचारों से परिचित कराना था।

**Production of Public Sector Dairies
in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras
and Delhi and progress of
work done by Indian
Dairy Corporation**

*1023. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the present production capacity of the public sector dairies in the four cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras;

(b) whether the Indian Dairy Corporation set up to implement the project to increase the supply of hygienically processed milk to the four cities has since started its work; and

(c) if so, the progress of the work done by it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):

(a) The existing milk processing capacity of the Public Sector Dairies in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras is as under :—

	(In litres per day)
(i) Bombay	500,000
(ii) Calcutta	150,000
(iii) Delhi	300,000
(iv) Madras	50,000
Total	1,000,000

(b) The Indian Dairy Corporation was constituted on 13.2.1970 and has started its work.

(c) The progress of the work so far is stated below :—

(i) The Indian Dairy Corporation communicated on 5th of March, 1970, its readiness of commencement of the project.

(ii) The World Food Programme authorities have been asked to despatch 6,300 tonnes of skim milk powder and 2,100 tonnes of butter oil to arrive in India in two instalments in the months of May and June, 1970 respectively for recombining into liquid milk.

(iii) The Corporation has formulated its requirements for import of dairy processing equipment and stainless materials of the value of Rs. 1.04 crores required for the first phase expansion of the milk processing plants in the four metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. These applications are being considered in consultation with the Directorate General of Technical Development and the Department of Economic Affairs.

(iv) The Corporation is engaged in recruiting for its headquarters and regional offices, the essential staff and have also applied for the services of 8 Foreign Experts which are being processed in consultation with the Department of Economic Affairs.

**Central and State Subsidies
Feature Films**

*1024. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the feature films the production of which was financed or subsidised by the Central and State Governments during the past three years;

(b) the expenditure incurred and returns therefrom to Government; and

(c) the policy, if any, laid down for such financing or subsidising of films and the composition of the body laying down such policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (c). The Central Government have no scheme for subsidising production of feature films. As regards the State Governments, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

The Film Finance Corporation, Bombay, however, sanctions, loans for the production of films of good standard and quality with a view to raising the standard of films produced. The loans are sanctioned by the Board of Directors of the Corporation. The Board is appoint-

ed annually by the Government and consist of not more than 10 and not less than 2 Directors. A statement showing loans sanctioned, disbursed and recovered (feature films only) during the past three years by the Film Finance Corporation is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3201/70].

West German Proposal to Collaborate into Expansion in India

*1027. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

SHRI SAMINATHAN :

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that West German Government had agreed to collaborate for the expansion of Television net-work in the country;

(b) if so, whether due to the indecision of Government of India, the programme of expansion has been shelved;

(c) what were the reasons for delaying the decision; and

(d) when the final decision for Television expansion is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Government of Federal Republic of Germany gave assistance for setting up TV station at Delhi some time back, and last year an agreement was signed with them under which they will assist in setting up TV Station at Bombay. The work on setting up this station is in progress.

(b) Programme of expansion of TV in the country as included in the Fourth Five Year Plan is being implemented and there is no question of shelving it.

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

Alleged Discrimination in Mentioning Names of M. Ps. in A. I. R. Bulletins

*1028. SHRI SHARDA NAND :

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Members of Parliament mentioned during the main news bulletins on All India Radio from the 23rd February, 1970 to the 12th March, 1970;

(b) the names of the Union Ministers who were mentioned in those news bulletins;

(c) whether it is a fact that the names of Members of Congress (R) and Ministers are mentioned more frequently than those of the Members of other Opposition Parties in the main news bulletins; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to introduce any rules or code in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) A. I. R.'s instructions are to give a balanced picture of all news including Parliamentary proceedings.

राष्ट्रीय विकास तथा उद्योगों में श्रमिकों को भाग दिये जाने के योजनाएं

*1029. श्री राम गोपाल शाल शाले :

श्री आत्म दास :

श्री रामाबजार शर्मा :

श्री बुजुराज सिंह-कोटा :

क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय विकास तथा उद्योग में श्रमिकों द्वारा भाग लिए जाने तथा उनका सहयोग

प्राप्त करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचारधीन है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने देश में श्रमिक वर्ग को कानूनी अधिकार तथा वित्तीय लाभ देने की कोई आदर्श योजना बनाई है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवया) :

(क) श्रमिकों का सहयोग विभिन्न स्तरों पर उनके संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा विभिन्न विपक्षीय तथा अन्य संस्थाओं के माध्यम से लिया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग). यद्यपि कोई विशेष आदर्श योजना नहीं बनाई गई है तथापि विभिन्न श्रम-कानूनों द्वारा श्रमिकों को उनके विभिन्न कानूनी अधिकार और लाभ प्राप्त होते हैं।

**National Labour Commission's
Observation on Real Wage
and Productivity**

1030. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Labour Commission in its report observed that though the real wage of the worker of today as compared to 1939 has gone down, the productivity per hour has increased;

(b) whether Government have decided finally to fix up certain norms for need-based wages; and

(c) whether he is aware that with better wages more production is possible ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) :
(a) The Commission has not made any observation in these terms.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) More production is possible with better wages if they lead to increased productivity.

**Measures for Stabilising
Prices of Vanaspati**

*1031. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many times in 1969 and uptil now the prices of Vanaspati have been increased;

(b) whether this rise is mainly due to the levy of excise duty on tin containers;

(c) whether in view of this fluctuating prices of the Vanaspati, Government are considering a permanent measure where the price of Vanaspati is stabilised in future; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :**
(a) Since January, 1969 prices of vanaspati have been revised ten times; eight times upwards and twice downwards.

(b) Only the latest increase in the price of vanaspati effected on the 18th March, 1970 included a small element on account of the new levy of excise duty on tin containers.

(c) and (d). The question of stabilising prices of vanaspati was considered recently and it was decided that price changes may be effected at intervals of two months instead of fortnightly unless a substantial rise in the prices of raw oils occurs in any fortnight. Cheaper imported oils are also used in the manufacture of vanaspati to neutralise to the extent possible the variations in prices of indigenous raw oils used by the industry. As vanaspati prices depend on the prices of edible raw oils used in its manufacture, efforts are also being made to increase their production with a view to improve their supplies and stabilise the prices.

Green Revolution in States

*1032. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Green Revolution has been uniformly successful in production of all the crops during the year 1969;

(b) if so, the details of the crops in which the Revolution has been successful more than expectation;

(c) whether there is any crop in which success was not expected; if so, the names of such crops;

(d) whether the Green Revolution has been successful in all the States;

(e) if not, the names of the States where it was not successful and the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details of the programme for the year 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (f). Government does not consider that production of all crops has been satisfactory. Introduction of High Yielding Varieties is one of the important part of the new strategy of agriculture development.

Full information regarding the coverage under the High Yielding Programme for the year 1969-70 is yet to become available. However, the available reports for Kharif, 1969 season indicate that there has been good progress both under paddy and bajra in almost all the States. Similarly, the preliminary reports for Rabi 1969-70 season indicate that very good progress has been made under wheat in all the major wheat growing States. The achievement under Hybrid maize and Hybrid jowar has remained below expectation generally in all the States. This is due to uncertain weather conditions.

A tentative target of 34.00 million acres under the High-Yielding Varieties Programme has been planned for 1970-71. The details would be finalised by the Central Teams visiting the States shortly.

Import of Fertilisers during 1968-59 and 1968-70 and their Distribution

*1033. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity and value of fertilisers imported during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70;

(b) the State-wise distribution of imported fertilisers during the above two years;

(c) the agencies through which imported fertilisers were distributed;

(d) the names of State Warehousing Corporations that were appointed as agencies for distribution of imported fertilisers; and

(e) the reasons for leaving out some State Warehousing Corporations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The quantities of fertilisers imported during 1968-69 and 1969-70 in terms of N.P. & K. and value thereof are as under:—

	1968-69 (Tonnes)	Value
Nitrogen	8,41,833	} Rs. 162.92 Crores
P ₂ O ₅	1,37,505	
K ₂ O	2,13,000	
	1969-70 (Tonnes)	
Nitrogen	6,67,188	} Rs. 166.77 Crores
P ₂ O ₅	93,510	
K ₂ O	1,20,231	

(b) A statement showing the distribution of imported fertilisers Statewise in terms of Nitrogen and P₂O₅ and K₂O is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3202/170]

(c) and (d). Allotments of the Pool fertiliser were made by the Government of India to State Governments/Union Territories etc. after which further distribution of fertilisers within the States, being the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territories concerned, was done by them primarily through co-operatives. In case of stocks not required by State Governments etc. the handling agents of the Government of India at any particular storage godown i.e. the Food Corporation of India or the State Warehousing Corporation/Central Warehousing Corporation as the case may be, were authorised to sell the stock direct to private licensed/registered distributors in response to any such requests. The Government of India, therefore, did not appoint any State Warehousing Corporation as distributing agents.

(e) Does not arise.

Increase in price of Levy Sugar

*1034. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether producers, both in public and private sector, of sugar have been demanding increase in the prices of levy sugar;

(b) whether Government of Maharashtra have supported their demands; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : (a) : Yes Sir, representations have been received from factories both in cooperative and Joint Stock sectors especially in the States of Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh for increase in prices fixed for levy sugar produced in 1969-70 season.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

पश्चिमी बंगाल में भूमि सुधार

1035. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या साह्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिमी बंगाल में भूमि सुधार विधियों को क्रियान्वित करने के बारे में और आगे कोई प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ राजनैतिक दल इस बात का अनुचित लाभ उठा रहे हैं और राज्य में हिसा तथा अशान्ति को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र ही कोई आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

साह्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) :

(क) : पश्चिमी बंगाल में बिचौलिया पट्टेदारों को समाप्त कर दिया गया है। राज्य

सरकार भूतपूर्व बिचौलियों के हितों की दृष्टि से प्रतिपूर्ति निर्धारण सूची के निर्माण कार्य में लगी हुई है।

रैयतों और रैयतों के अन्तर्गत व्यक्तियों द्वारा की जाने वाली लगान की वसूली भी अपने अधिकार में ले ली गई है। सह-फसलभागियों को पुरूलिया और इस्लामपुर के आन्तरिक क्षेत्रों को छोड़कर, अन्य स्थानों पर पट्टेदारों के अधिकार नहीं दिए गये हैं। सह-फसलभागियों (बरगादारों) को पक्के अधिकार प्रदान करने के प्रस्ताव को अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने तक के लिए जून, 1969 में एक अध्यादेश जारी किया गया, जिसे अस्थाई रूप से बेदखली की एक वर्ष के लिए रोकने के लिए राज्य विधान सभा के एक अधिनियम द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किया गया था। अन्तरिम सहायता के उपाय विचाराधीन हैं।

पुरूलिया और इस्लामपुर के अन्तरिक क्षेत्रों में, जहाँ सह-फसलभागियों को बिहार टैनेन्सी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत, भू-धारकों के अधिकार प्रदान कर दिये गये थे, सह-फसलभागियों को पश्चिम बंगाल सम्पदा अर्जन अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत, राज्य के सीधे सम्पर्क में लाया जा रहा है।

जहाँ तक जोत की अधिकतम सीमा का सम्बन्ध है, अपवंचनों और बेनामी लेन-देन की जाँच-पड़ताल करने एवं अधिशेष भूमि हस्तगत करने और उसे भूमिहीन कृषकों में वितरित करने के लिए विशेष अभियान शुरू किया गया है। यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि 3 लाख एकड़ से भी अधिक भूमि सुपात्र श्रेणियों के भूमिहीन कृषकों में वितरण के लिए प्रकाश में लाई गई है। भूमि के वितरण के कार्य में अनावश्यक मुकदमेबाजी के कारण हकावट पड़ रही है। बेनामी लेन-देन से सम्बन्धित तहकीकात के बारे में सिविल न्यायालयों के न्याय अधिकार को छोड़ कर और ऐसे मामलों को निपटाने के लिए विशेष अधिकरण स्थापित करने के प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान कृषकों तथा भूमिहीन कृषि कार्यकर्ताओं के दलों ने उस भूमि पर जबरदस्ती अधिकार कर लिया जिसे उन्होंने वास्तविक धारकों की अधिशेष भूमि समझा। राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू होने के पश्चात संगठित तरीके से या दिखावटी या बल-प्रयोग से भूमि पर कब्जे के ऐसे बहुत कम मामले सामने आए हैं।

(ग) बलप्रयोग द्वारा भूमि पर कब्जा करने की समस्याओं पर राज्य सरकार ध्यान दे रही है।

Seminars on Film Censorship held at Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi

*1036. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that three seminars took place at Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi at the time the Inquiry Committee on Film Censorship visited these cities;

(b) if so, the findings of these seminars; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) to (c) On the occasions of visits of the Enquiry Committee on Film Censorship to three film Centres at Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, local seminars on Film Censorship were organized by the Madras Film Society, Film Forum and Calcutta Film Society respectively. The members of the Committee did not take part in these seminars but they attended as observers. The seminars generally discussed existing censorship procedures for certification of films for public exhibition.

राजस्थान में अकालप्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए विदेशी सहायता

1037. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में अकालप्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए गत तीन वर्षों में भिन्न-भिन्न देशों से कितनी-कितनी सहायता प्राप्त हुई ;

(ख) किस प्रकार की सहायता प्राप्त हुई;

(ग) उक्त सहायता किस अभिकरण के माध्यम से वितरित की गई; और

(घ) उक्त सहायता का उपयोग किन जिलों में किया गया है ?

खाद्य कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मन्त्रालय मे राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे):

(क) : भारत सरकार को इस अवधि के दौरान विदेशों से विशिष्ट रूप से राजस्थान अकालप्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए कोई सहायता प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी।

(ख) से (घ) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Opposition to Formation of Film Council

*1038. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the formation of the Film Council by Government has been opposed strongly by the Film Federation of India and other film organisations;

(b) if so, whether Government would consider giving up the idea of forming the proposed Film Council seeing that there would not be any cooperation from the Film Industry; and

(c) if not, the exact reasons for forming the Film Council with salient particulars of its purpose and scope ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Most of the film organisations have supported the formation of the Film Council. The Film Federation of India and some other organisations have, however, asked for certain safeguards in the proposed structure.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to go ahead with the proposed Film Council as the Government think that it would be in the public interest as also in the interest of the film industry itself. The details of the proposal are being worked out. The purpose of the proposed Council is to regulate the affairs of the film industry and to advise the Government on matters connected with production and distribution of films, prescribe standards for the quality of films, etc.

Ceiling for Famine Relief in

Rajasthan

*1039. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rajasthan Government has asked the Centre to fix a ceiling for famine relief during the current fiscal year;

(b) if so, the ceiling proposed by the State Government; and

(c) the reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : (a) to (c). No ceiling of expenditure as such has been suggested by the Government of Rajasthan to the Government of India so far, regarding drought relief measures in 1970-71. It has been decided, however, to depute a Central Team of officers to visit the State shortly in order to assess the situation and make suitable recommendations in the matter.

Nationalisation of Wholesale Trade in Foodgrains

*1040. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to nationalise the wholesale trade in foodgrains pursuant to the resolution of the ruling party at Bombay last December; and

(b) if so, what measures have been taken to take over the foodgrains trade ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). State trading has already been extended to cover a significant portion of the foodgrains trade. Foodgrains being procured by the Food Corporation of India and the other public agencies are being distributed through the public distribution system so as to protect the interests both of the producers and the consumers.

Setting up a Body on Wage Structure of Agricultural Labour

*1341. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of LALOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any national body has been assigned the work of going into the wage structure of agricultural labour; if so, the composition of this body and its terms of reference; and

(b) if not, whether such a body is being constituted; if so, the proposed composition of the body and its terms ?

THE MINISTER OF LALOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no such proposal.

विश्व रोजगार कार्यक्रम के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन की योजना

*1042. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन ने वर्ष 1970 से आरंभ होने वाली दशवर्षी में विश्व रोजगार कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) भारत को अपनी बेरोजगारी की समस्या के समझान में उक्त कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितनी सहायता मिलेगी ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीव्या) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन के प्रकाशन "विश्व सेवा-नियोजन कार्यक्रम" के अनुसार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन का मुख्य सहयोग राष्ट्रीय सेवा-नियोजन कार्यक्रमों को तैयार करने व उनका संचालन करने के लिए तकनीकी सहायता पहुँचाना होगा। विशेषज्ञों के क्षेत्रीय दल, प्रत्येक देश में राष्ट्रीय सेवा नियोजन और जनशक्ति कार्यक्रमों को तैयार करने की व्यावहारिक क्षमताओं का सर्वेक्षण करने और ऐसे कार्यक्रमों का व्यावहारिक रूप देने के लिये सेवाओं और साधन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए अलग-अलग देशों का दौरा करेगा। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन, तकनीकी सहायता के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास कार्यक्रम और अन्य एजेंसियों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई जाने वाली तकनीकी सहायता के बारे में भी दल शिफारिशें करेगा। एशिया, अफ्रीका और लतीनी अमेरिका तीनों क्षेत्रों में प्रत्येक क्षेत्र के कुछ देशों में बड़े पैमाने पर प्रायोगिक सेवा-नियोजन प्रायोजनाएँ भी शुरू की जाएँगी।

(ग) कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भारत को कितनी और किस प्रकार की सहायता की आवश्यकता होगी, यह अभी तय नहीं हुआ है।

**Influx of East Pakistani Refugees
into West Bengal, Assam and
Tripura**

*1043. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that recently several thousands of East Pakistani refugee have crossed into West Bengal, Tripura and Assam;

(b) If so, the details about this number and the places in India where they entered in to from East Pakistan;

(c) whether Government have made proper arrangement for their relief and transit shelters and rehabilitation thereafter; and

(d) if so, the details about such arrangements.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The figures of influx, as reported by the Governments of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura since January, 1970, are as follows :

State	Persons
West Bengal	15818 (Upto 3.4.1970)
Assam	2220 (Upto 15.3.1970)
Tripura	801 (Upto 28.2.1970)
Total : 18839	

In West Bengal, some through Haridaspur check-post, but mostly through Hasnabad and Basirhat. In Assam, through Goalpara, Garo Hills, Cachar and U. K. & J. Hills and, in Tripura, through Sadar Sub-Division.

(c) and (d). Out of 14,408 persons who have recently entered Hasnabad, Basirhat and Malda, 11,689 persons have been moved upto 6th April, 1970, either directly to the sites of rehabilitation in Charda in Maharashtra, or to the Central Camp at Mana. The remaining families are also being moved to Mana as early as possible. During the period of their short stay in West Bengal, the State Government are providing them temporary shelter by utilising the accommodation already available at the Reception Centre at Hasnabad and by pitching tents. 500 tents have been supplied to the State Government out of the stocks available at Mana. The State Health Department have taken public health measures and made arrangements to provide necessary medical facilities.

Statistics Regarding Size of Holdings

*1044. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Sample Survey (NSS) reports constitute the only source which gives reliable statistics regarding the size of holdings in the country; and

(b) if so, the particulars regarding distribution of land holdings in the country traced on the latest N. S. S. reports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Information relating to size and distribution of holdings of the country has been collected during the 8th round of the National Sample Survey (July 1954-April 1955) and in the 16th and 17th rounds (July 1960-June 1962). Information is also available in some other surveys.

(b) The cumulative percentage distribution of number of agricultural holdings and area operated by them by size of holdings in the 16th and 17th rounds is summarised below :

Sl.No.	Holding size (acres)	16th and 17th rounds (mean)	
		Number	Area
1.	below 0.50	9.71	0.35
2.	below 1.00	18.25	1.29
3.	below 2.50	39.87	6.79
4.	below 5.00	62.31	19.04
5.	below 7.50	74.67	30.35
6.	below 10.00	81.65	39.37
7.	below 15.00	89.44	53.39
8.	below 20.00	93.14	62.89
9.	below 25.00	95.37	70.19
10.	below 30.00	96.70	75.70
11.	below 50.00	98.95	88.11
12.	all sizes	100.00	100.00

Massive Programme of Industrial Housing Envisaged by First Industrial Policy Resolution

*1045. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of LAEOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the first Industrial Policy Resolution envisaged massive programme of industrial housing;

(b) whether the subsidized industrial housing scheme implemented so far has hardly made a dent on this problem;

(c) if so, what measures are contemplated to ease the situation in future;

(d) whether rethinking has been done about the standards of housing for such workers as compared to the old ideas in this field and also about the role of workers, industry and the State in this field; and

(e) whether Government contemplate legislation to ensure speedy progress ?

THE MINISTER OF LAEOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) The Resolution has stated that the construction of workers' houses on a substantial scale was under contemplation.

(b) to (d). The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme for industrial and plantation workers aims at dealing with a part of the problem. There have also been other programmes, such as housing schemes for workers in Coal, Mica and Iron Ore Mines and also for Dock workers under the Dock Labour Boards. Some State Governments have formulated their own schemes; there are also schemes for workers to build their own houses. However, as observed by the National Commission on Labour, no precise data regarding the dimensions of the problem are available, although shortages continue.

(e) Having regard to the experience of legislative compulsion for workers' housing, the National Commission on Labour have not recommended extension of the area of legal compulsion beyond what exists today, except in the case of mines. The recommendation is to be considered by Government.

Selection of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Candidates to Postal Supdt. Service Class II

*1046. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the date on which recommendations for selection to P. S. S. Class II were called for the year 1966 and the date when the final selection for the said year was made;

(b) the names of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates recommended for that selection by the Circles (circle-wise separately);

(c) the date on which the rules for selection to P. S. S. Class II were revised by the Government; and the reasons due to which the said rules were made effective with retrospective date;

(d) the names of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates out of part (c) above who became ineligible due to retrospective effect given to those rules to the selection of 1966; and

(e) how Government propose to compensate those officials ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYANARAYAN SINHA): (a) Nominations were called for from Heads of Circles on 15.4.67 and selection was finalised by the Departmental Promotion Committee on 6-12-67.

(b) As no special consideration was envisaged for Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates at the time of promotion to selection posts in the Class II grades prior to the issue of the Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 1/12/67 Ests (C) dated 11-7-68, no information is available as to who among the officials considered for selection belonged to Scheduled Castes.

(c) The recruitment rules for making selection for promotion to the P. S. S. Class II were notified in the Gazette of India on 17.5.67. The selections made after the publication of these rules were made strictly in accordance with

the provisions of these rules. They were not applied with retrospective effect.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Number of Off-Beat Films Financed by Film Finance Corporation

*1047. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of off-beat films financed recently by the Film Finance Corporation and the total amount of money advanced to each of the distributors;

(b) whether Government have made any arrangements for the release of these films;

(c) whether Government are aware that the commercial distribution set-up will not distribute the art films produced by these off-beat film producers; and

(d) whether Government would consider setting up low cost cinema houses in the Metropolitan cities to release such art films?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) A statement showing the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3203/70].

(b) No, Sir. The Film Finance Corporation have, however, opened its distribution office in Jullundur to distribute such films in East Punjab territory.

(c) No such information has been formally brought to Government's notice, but Government have informally been made aware of this difficulty.

(d) The Corporation have prepared a scheme for setting up a number of low-cost cinema houses in the country including metropolitan cities. No final decision has, however, been taken on this scheme by Government so far.

**Exhibition of Indian Films
Prohibited in Saudi Arabia**

*1048. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that public exhibition of Indian films is prohibited in Saudi Arabia;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government for the exhibition of Indian films there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. No films, whether of Indian or other origin, are allowed to be screened publicly in Saudi Arabia under the regulations of the Saudi Arabian Government.

(c) Does not arise.

**Request for Taking-Over of Birla
Variation in West Bengal**

*1049. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the trade union organisations in West Bengal have requested the Central and State Governments to take over the Birla Concerns in West Bengal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Birla concerns in West Bengal have represented to the Government to bring their concerns under the Central Government;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether Government have given a fresh thinking over the labour troubles in West Bengal which have made it difficult for them to carry on their industries normally?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA):

(a) to (d). Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

**Variation in the Policy of Release of
Levy Sugar**

1050. SHRI MADHU LIMAY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is the practice of Government to ask the sugar mills to provide the Government 70 per cent of their production every month as levy sugar and seek prior permission of the Government in putting the rest of the 30 per cent production on the free market;

(b) if variations occur or are permitted by the Government, which were the factories who were given this variation beyond 2 per cent;

(c) whether the sugar mills are forced to conform to the 70 : 30 ratio by the end of every crushing season;

(d) the names of the sugar mills who have failed to conform to the ratio laid at the end of the 1967-68 crushing season or 1968-69 crushing season or by the end of March of the 1969-70 crushing season; and

(e) what punishment, if any, was imposed on the defaulting mills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) to (c). The policy of partial decontrol applicable since the year 1967-68 envisages that 70 (60 for the year 1967-68) per cent of the sugar produced by the sugar mills will be available to Government at fixed prices and the remaining 30 (40 for 1967-68) per cent of the production will be released, subject to regulation by Government, to the sugar mills for sale in the open market. This ratio between levy and free sale sugar does not strictly apply to monthly releases from factories but is maintained in relation to the production of the whole year, after taking into account the releases made for Defence and export requirements and the stocks carried over to the succeeding year.

(d) and (e). As the releases of levy as well as free sale sugar are authorised by Government, these do not arise.

महाराष्ट्र को भेजे जाने वाले चावल और गेहूँ की बोरियों का मध्य प्रदेश में पकड़ा जाना

6368. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के कर्मचारियों ने दिसम्बर, 1969 और जनवरी 1970 में महाराष्ट्र को भेजी जा रही चावल और गेहूँ की बहुमत-सी बोरियाँ पकड़ी थीं।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में धीरा क्या है; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त बोरियाँ पक्कने के कारण क्या थे ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही समा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

बेरोजगार तकनीकी व्यक्ति संघ की मांगे

6369. श्री जगेश्वर बाबू : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में बेरोजगार तकनीकी व्यक्ति संघ बन गया है और यदि हाँ, तो उपर्युक्त संघ की 15 सूत्री मांगों का धीरा क्या है, और

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त संघ के सदस्य जबलपुर में रोजगार दफ्तर के सामने धरना दे रहे हैं ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) :

(क) और (ख). जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। उसे एकत्रित किया जा रहा है।

नगरान्तर (ट्रंक) स्वचालित एक्सचेंज

6370. श्री जगेश्वर बाबू : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में किन-किन स्थानों पर नगरान्तर (ट्रंक) स्वचालित एक्सचेंज स्थापित किये गये हैं और उनमें कितनी सफलता मिली है; और

(ख) संचार सम्बन्धी अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के विचार से उपर्युक्त एक्सचेंजों में किस प्रकार के आधुनिक उपकरणों का प्रयोग किया गया है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :

(क) बम्बई, दिल्ली, कानपुर और मद्रास में ट्रंक स्वचल एक्सचेंज लगाए गए हैं और

निम्नलिखित स्थानों का संबंध उनसे जोड़ा गया है।

(i) बम्बई ट्रंक स्वचल एक्सचेंज—बम्बई, अहमदाबाद, पूना और सूरत।

(ii) दिल्ली ट्रंक स्वचल एक्सचेंज—दिल्ली, आगरा और चंडीगढ़।

(iii) कानपुर ट्रंक स्वचल एक्सचेंज—कानपुर और लखनऊ।

(iv) मद्रास ट्रंक स्वचल एक्सचेंज—मद्रास, बंगलौर और कोयम्बटूर।

इन ट्रंक स्वचल एक्सचेंजों के लगाए जाने से ट्रंक स्वचल एक्सचेंज से जुड़े एक स्थान के उपभोक्ता उसी ट्रंक स्वचल एक्सचेंज से जुड़े दूसरे स्थानों के उपभोक्ताओं को डायल कर सकते हैं। ये एक्सचेंज संतोपजनक ढंग से काम कर रहे हैं और इनकी वजह से बहुत से मार्गों पर कालों के लगने में होने वाली देरी कम हो गई है।

(ख) इन एक्सचेंजों में लगे आधुनिक उपस्कर की किस्म "पेंटाकोटा" त्रासबार स्विचिंग उपस्कर है।

Revision of Employees Provident Fund Rules

6372. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Employees Provident Fund Rules permitting the employees to withdraw money from their funds for the marriage of their children are old ones and have not been revised;

(b) whether it is a fact that the ceiling fixed in the rules for withdrawing the money for marriage purposes is not adequate to meet the expenses which have considerably gone up due to price rise; and

(c) whether Government propose to revise these rules, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) No. The provision permitting grant of advance for daughter's marriage, was incorporated in the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, only in July, 1969.

(b) The ceiling has been fixed keeping in view the totality of the facilities for other non-refundable advances admissible under the Scheme.

(c) Not at present.

**Expenditure on Film Institute,
Poona**

6373. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent annually in running the Film Institute of Poona ;

(b) the total number of persons trained at the Film Institute since its inception and the number of them recruited in Government service;

(c) whether Government have any proposals for expanding the scope of the Film Institute;

(d) if so, the salient details of the proposals; if not; the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :

(a) On the basis of actual expenditure since the inception of the Institute, the average annual expenditure comes to Rs. 10,69,370.

(b) Total number of persons trained by the Film Institute till April, 1969.....281

Number of trainees who secured employment in Government.....41

(c) and (d) It is proposed to introduce courses of training in Television at the Film Institute. The details of the proposals are still under consideration.

**Strikes in Public Sector in
1968 and 1969**

6374. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :

SHRI R. K. BIRLA :

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

(a) the total number of strikes in the public sector in 1968 with dates, duration and reasons for each strike and the total number of workers involved in strikes;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured;

(c) the loss on account of damage to property, loss of man-hours and loss of production; and

(d) the nature of action taken against those responsible for the strikes ?

THE MINISTER OF LAOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) :

(a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

**Statement by Delhi Development
Commissioner on Recent Hailstorm
in Delhi**

6375. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a statement made by the Delhi Development Commissioner who has welcomed the hailstorm which heavily damaged standing crops in Delhi in March by remarking 'blessing in disguise' as published in the *Times of India* of the 13th March, 1970; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to such unfortunate remarks by an officer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHU SHINDE) :

(a) The Delhi Administration has reported that the Development Commissioner has not made any such statement.

(b) Does not arise.

**Loans to Farmers in Maharashtra for
Purchase of Soyabean seeds**

6376. SHRI Z. M. KAHANDOLE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Seeds Corporation had supplied Soyabean seeds to the farmers of Satana of Nasik District in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, for how much area in acres ;

(c) the number of cultivators who took loans in this regard;

(d) whether they were paid the amount of loans for the seeds of soyabears; and

(e) if not, when this payment will be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (c) Do not arise

Amnesty for Renewal of Unlicensed Radio Sets

6377. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether amnesty has been recently granted for unlicensed T. V. and Radio receivers for a period of 3 months to enable holders of unlicensed receiving sets to get them licensed without payment of fine or penalty and without producing authority for their ownership;

(b) if so, the number of unlicensed sets that have been licensed in this period so far; and

(c) whether licensed radio/T. V. set holders who did not get their licences renewed during recent years were also not required to pay fine surcharge for such lapsed period; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information regarding the number of unlicensed radio/T. V. sets owners who would obtain licences in terms of the amnesty would be collected from all over India and will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha after the 'Amnesty' period is over.

(c) Yes, Sir. The T. V. and radio holders who did not get their licences renewed in the recent years can also get licences renewed during the amnesty by paying the normal fee without any fine/surcharge.

Number of Permanent posts in Information and Broadcasting Ministry

6378. SHRI EHALJIEHAI FARMAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of permanent posts in the different media units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting reserved for Scheduled Tribe Candidates ;

(b) the number of them filled by Scheduled Tribe Candidates; and

(c) how many candidates are still working as temporary servants in the Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :

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

Visit to Impact Publications, New Delhi by Inspector of Shops and Establishments Delhi Administration

6379. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI. Will the Minister of LAOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) when the Inspector of Shops and Establishments Delhi Administration visited last the registered and head offices of the Impact Publications (P) Ltd.;

(b) whether the establishment at C-7, Nizamuddin east, New Delhi-13 has declared the weekly off days, working hours and public holidays; and

(c) what steps the Labour Department of Delhi Administration has undertaken to safeguard the interests of the non-journalist employees ?

THE MINISTER OF LAOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) :

(a) to (c) The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

District Panchayat Officer Under Andaman Administration

6380. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state : (a) whether a District

Panchayat Officer has been appointed under the Andaman Administration;

(b) what is his experience in the field of Panchayats and their management;

(c) the number of Panchayats inspected by him and the guidance provided to the Panchayats;

(d) whether it is a fact that this Officer has been vested with magisterial powers, if so, what are his powers;

(e) whether the Panchayats are not functioning and managing their affairs properly due to non-availability of proper guidance from the District Panchayat Officer; and

(f) whether Government propose to divest this officer of magisterial powers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The District Panchayat Officer has put in about a year in the present post. He was deputed for one month's orientation course in Panchayati Raj at National Institute of Community Development, Hyderabad in July, 1969.

(c) The District Panchayat Officer has, so far, inspected 19 Gram Panchayats out of a total of 36 in Andaman group of Islands. He addressed meetings of Panchayats and persuaded villagers to come forward with proposals for levying taxes and fees etc. to augment their financial resources. He also addressed Panchayats to iron out their differences as and when they arose. He has given talks from time to time from the A. I. R. Station at Port Blair for the benefit of Panchayats.

(d) Yes, Sir. The District Panchayat Officer is invested with powers of a first class magistrate.

(e) The Panchayats are reported to be functioning satisfactorily.

(f) No, Sir.

Blitz Story Against Cordal Indo-Nepal Relations

6381. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND ROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Weekly 'Blitz' in its issue of March 14, 1970, has published a story under the heading 'Nepal Results India';

(b) whether it is also a fact that it is a malicious attempt to spoil Indo-Nepal relations ; and

(c) if so, what has been done to discourage such kind of scurrilous writings aimed at wrecking Indo-Nepal amity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND ROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The article does not in any way represent the views of the Government of India nor is the Government in any way responsible for the article having appeared in the newspaper.

Central Veterinary Drug Stores

6382. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Veterinary Drug Stores were gheraoed in the month of December, 1969 and the work in all the veterinary service paralysed; and

(b) if so, the reasons for gheraoing the stores and action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIL SHINDE) :

(a) The Central Medical Store of the Directorate of Veterinary Services, West Bengal located within the campus of the Eergal Veterinary College, Belgachia could not function during December, 1969, as all the College gates were forcibly closed by the striking students of the College. Medicines could not be taken out from the Store for use in the field. During the strike period, to meet the emergent requirements as far as was practicable, the medicines were supplied to the field staff from the Sub-Depot Silguri and vaccines etc. were obtained from the adjoining States.

(b) The students demanded reshifting of the Veterinary College from Kalyani to Belgachia and on this issue they went on strike. The State Government has since reintroduced the 1st year and the 2nd year classes of the B. V. Sc. and Animal Husbandry course in the Bengal Veterinary College, Belgachia and the pre-veterinary course at nearby Motijheel College, Dum Dum, during academic year 1969-70 and the strike has since been withdrawn.

सूरतगढ़ में केन्द्रीय कृषि फार्म के लिये
राजस्थान नहर से जल संभरण

6383. श्री क० मि० मजुकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान में केन्द्रीय कृषि फार्म, सूरतगढ़ के लिए राजस्थान नहर से सिंचाई प्रयोजनों के हेतु कई वर्षों तक पर्याप्त पानी की सप्लाई जारी रखने की व्यवस्था की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसी व्यवस्था कब तक पूरी होने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) यदि सरकार का विचार ऐसी व्यवस्था करने का नहीं है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) :

(क) और (ख). सूरतगढ़ फार्म को वर्तमान में सिंचाई के पानी की अधिकृत सप्लाई 81 क्यू-सेक है जबकि फार्म की सिंचाई के पानी की कुल अनुमानित आवश्यकता 200 क्यूसेक है। इसमें से 66 क्यूसेक भाखड़ा प्रणाली और 15 क्यूसेक गंगा नहर से हैं।

पानी की वर्तमान आपूर्ति अपर्याप्त ही नहीं बल्कि प्रायः अनियमित और अनिश्चित भी है। फार्म के लिए सिंचाई की आपूर्ति में सुधार के प्रश्न पर समय समय पर विचार किया जाता रहा है और यह अनुभव किया गया कि जल आपूर्ति की व्यवस्था में सुधार के उद्देश्य से सूरतगढ़ फार्म को राजस्थान नहर प्रणाली के कमान्ड में सम्मि-

लित करना उपयुक्त होगा। फार्म के लिए सिंचाई की आपूर्ति भाखड़ा के स्थान पर राजस्थान नहर प्रणाली से करने के सम्बन्ध में राजस्थान सरकार से सहमति की प्रार्थना की गई है। सिंचाई नालियों का कुछ पुनर्निर्माण भी आवश्यक होगा किन्तु यह कार्य तभी प्रारम्भ किया जायगा जबकि राज्य सरकार सूरतगढ़ फार्म को राजस्थान नहर प्रणाली के कमान्ड में सम्मिलित करने के सम्बन्ध में अपनी सहमति दे देगी।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की मांग को पूरा करने हेतु
टेलीफोन उपकरणों का उत्पादन

6384. श्री श्रींकार लाल बोहरा : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में टेलीफोन की बढ़ती हुई मांग को देखते हुए टेलीफोन उपकरणों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) 1968-69 की तुलना में 1969-70 में टेलीफोन उपकरणों के उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि हुई और 1970-71 में कितनी वृद्धि होने की आशा है ; और

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों में 1970-71 के अन्त तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की मांग को किस हद तक पूरा किया जायेगा ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह). (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [प्रश्नालय में रख दिया गया देखिये संख्या LT-3204/70]

ग्रोलावृष्टि के कारण फसलों को हुई हानि के कारण किसानों को सहायता

6385. श्री श्रींकार लाल बोहरा :
श्री देविन्दर सिंह गार्हा :

- श्री सूरज भान :
 श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :
 श्री जी० वाई० कृष्णन :
 श्री शारदा नन्द :
 श्री मणिभाई जे पटेल :
 श्री वाल्मीकी चौधरी :

क्या ख.ख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों में किसानों को सरकार द्वारा क्या विशेष सहायता देने का विचार है जहाँ ओलावृष्टि के कारण फसलों को क्षति पहुँची है; और

(ख) व्यापारियों द्वारा कृषि जन्य वस्तुओं के मनमाने मूल्य बढ़ाकर अत्यधिक लाभ कमाये जाने को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री मन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) (क) क्षति का निर्धारण करना तथा सहायता उपाय करना मूलतः राज्य सरकारों का दायित्व है। यदि राज्य सरकारों केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के आधार पर विशेष सहायता चाहेंगी तो राज्यों की प्रार्थना पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐसी सहायता देने की संभावना पर विचार करेगी। इस उद्देश्य के लिए, ऐसी प्रार्थना प्राप्त होने पर केन्द्रीय सरकार अधिकारियों के एक केन्द्रीय दल को, प्रभावित राज्यों के सहायता उपायों का स्थान पर जाकर मूल्यांकन करने के लिए भेजती है। दल यह निश्चय करेगा कि किस सीमा तक सहायता कार्यों के लिए राज्य सरकार धन जुटा सकती है और विशिष्ट कार्यों पर कितना अतिरिक्त व्यय आवश्यक होगा और किस सीमा तक विभिन्न प्रकार के अलाभकर कार्यों और मुफ्त राहत के लिए, धन की आवश्यकता होगी दल की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर, भारत सरकार राहत कार्यों पर किए जाने वाले कुल व्यय की अधिकतम सीमा निश्चित करेगी जिस पर राज्यों

के साथ अंशदान देने के उद्देश्य से विचार किया जाएगा। अधिकतम सीमा से अधिक अनुमोदित अतिरिक्त व्यय पर रहित व्यय के रूप में केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जायेगी।

(ख) सरकार कीमतों पर लगातार नजर रखती है और जहाँ-जहाँ आवश्यक होता है, व्यापारियों द्वारा अनुचित लाभ कमाये जाने को रोकने के लिए उपयुक्त कदम उठाती है। इन उपायों में से सरकार द्वारा निर्मुक्त की जाने वाली सप्लाई, बैंकों द्वारा दिए जाने वाले ऋण पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना, व्यापारियों को लाइसेंस देना, अग्रिम व्यापार का नियमन या प्रतिबन्ध और समीकरण भण्डार बनाना सम्मिलित है।

Non-Implementation of Minimum Wages Act in respect of Casual Labourers by Railway Board

6386. SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board has evaded the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act in respect of casual labourers employed on construction and maintenance branch of the Railway;

(b) whether the Railway Board has sought exemption and exclusion of all categories of permanent way labour from the two notifications issued by his Ministry on the 19th May, 1969 for revising the rates of wages;

(c) whether representations have been received from the casual labourers working in the Western Railway in this connection; and

(d) if so, the action taken on parts (a), (b) and (c) above ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). A view has been expressed that labour employed on construction and maintenance of permanent way of railways is not covered by the Minimum Wages Act and the notification dated 19.5.69 issued thereunder. The Bombay High Court had held that construction & maintenance of roads would include construction and maintenance of Railway track also. The Central Railway Administration has appealed to the Supreme Court and obtained a stay order on the High Court's decision.

(c) Yes. A representation was received from some casual labourers.

(d) On investigation it was found that the wages being paid to the casual labourers were, on the whole, not less favourable than those notified under the Minimum Wages Act.

लद्दाख में छोटे किसानों के विकास सम्बन्धी अभिकरण

6387. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1970-71 में केन्द्रीय बजट प्रस्तावों में सम्मिलित छोटे किसानों सम्बन्धी विशेष योजना में देश के जिन 45 जिलों को शामिल किया गया है क्या उनमें लद्दाख भी सम्मिलित है; और

(ख) उक्त योजना के कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने की सम्भावना है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भ्रमसाहिब शिन्दे) :

(क) छोटे किसानों के विकास की एजेन्सी स्थापित करके के लिए जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

राज्य सरकार भारत सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को भेजे मार्गदर्शन के आधार पर पहले जिले का चुनाव करती है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Fourth Plan Outlay for Rural Works Programmes

6388. SHRI CHENGALARAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an outlay of Rs. 400 crores in the Fourth Plan for rural works programme has been suggested to Government by the Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development and the Society for Developing Gramdan in a memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the other points stated in the memorandum;

(c) whether the points raised in the memorandum have been examined by Government; and

(d) if so, the decision taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) :

(a) and (b). Yes Sir., The AVARD and the Society for developing Gramdan have recommended an outlay of Rs. 400 crores for the rural works programme during the Fourth Plan. The objective, according to them, should be to ensure full utilization of local resources for rural development in all areas while in the short run the programme should aim at providing employment mainly to landless labour and small farmers in areas suffering from chronic under-employment and unemployment. They have suggested—

(1) Rural industries projects may be brought within the compass of the programme.

(2) Emphasis of the programme should be on continuously improving the skills of rural workers by offering them a wide range of works and through deliberate creation of skills specially for rural youth. The focus should be, as far as possible, in intermediate technology oriented. An All India Institute of Intermediate Technology should be set up.

(3) There should be no insistence on shramdan.

(4) The approach should be to provide by the end of Fourth Plan period employment to all workers seeking employment in 20 selected districts leading to self-sustained full or near full employment in the subsequent years. Preference should be given to areas where the climate is congenial for community participation in rural construction and where efforts to initiate such action are in progress.

(5) The unit of manpower and area development planning in each of the selected districts should continue to be with the development block.

(6) Increase in productivity and the larger social perspective of improvements in the quality and skills of the people should be the basis for selection of specific projects or schemes.

There are other suggestions regarding selection of areas and schemes, adaptation of criteria, planning, execution of the programme through a public corporation, financing the

programme, arrangements for maintenance of assets created under the programme, wages to be paid, procedures of working, etc.

(c) and (d). Programmes for relieving unemployment and under-employment in the rural areas have all along been a major consideration in planning. Special programmes are now further being envisaged during the Fourth Plan which would not only provide employment opportunities to agricultural labour, but would also benefit potentially viable small farmers and sub-marginal farmers. A programme of dry-land farming is also to be taken up. In the non-Plan sector, a provision of Rs. 100 crores will be available for rural works in drought-prone areas. A coordination committee on rural works and rural development has also been set up in the Planning Commission for the purpose of coordinating the various employment oriented programmes in the rural sector.

Blackmarketing of Vanaspati

Ghee

6389. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of Vanaspati ghee in Bombay and Delhi because stocks have gone underground and are being sold in black market;

(b) whether it is also a fact that sufficient stock of Vanaspati ghee has also been held up in the Ganesh Flour Mill producing vanaspati ghee;

(c) whether it is also a fact that increase in prices of Vanaspati is due to non-maintenance of link in the ratio of Vanaspati and groundnut oil; if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the estimated production of ground-nut for 1970-71;

(e) the steps taken to increase its production and to ease the position with a view of bringing down the prices; and

(f) the steps taken to check the blackmarketing in Vanaspati and to bring the offenders to book ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :
(a) Some shortage of vanaspati is being felt at Bombay but no instances of black marketing or the product going underground have come to the State Government's notice. As regards Delhi, although there was shortage during the period January to March, 1970, the situation has improved since, and vanaspati is available to consumers upto the quantity fixed by the Administration at fixed rates.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question is not clear. Increase in vanaspati prices is due to increase in the prices of raw oils, including groundnut oil; of which vanaspati is made.

(d) Sowings of groundnut crop 1970-71 have yet to be taken up and as such it is too early to have any idea of the production during the year.

(e) Intensive cultivation measures on the lines of the package programme have been adopted to increase the production of groundnut crop in the potential areas. A centrally Sponsored Scheme has also been implemented since 1966-67 for increasing its production. In addition, double cropping of groundnut during rabi/summer season has been taken up over large areas under irrigation in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Orissa.

Besides the programme for the increased production of groundnuts, the following steps are also being taken :

(i) The control on export of edible vegetable oils and vanaspati and ban on forward trading in these commodities imposed earlier is being continued.

(ii) Bank advances against stocks of vegetable oils, oilseeds and vanaspati continue to be subject to margin restrictions.

(iii) The use of solvent-extracted oils has been permitted in the manufacture of vanaspati and refined oils subject to compliance with certain regulations.

- (iv) Import of substantial quantities of soyabean oil have been arranged from the U. S. A. under P. L. 480 and from U. S. A. as well as other sources as commercial purchases.

(f) Sale of vanaspati in Delhi is being regulated under the Delhi Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil Dealers Licensing Order, 1966. Necessary action is being taken in the event of violation of the provisions of the said order.

The Government of Maharashtra have made permanent arrangements with the manufacturers for distribution of 140 tonnes of vanaspati in the city by Cooperatives every month. Steps have been taken to see that wholesalers and retailers comply with the relevant order issued by the State Government to check hoarding and blackmarketing.

**Construction of Staff Quarters for
Divisional Superintendent's Office
Of Keonghar Garh Post
Office**

6390. SHRI G. C. NAIK: Will the minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Divisional Superintendent's Office of Keonghar Garh Post Office have no staff quarters;

(b) whether there is any plan of putting up the staff quarters; and

(c) if so, when the staff quarters are likely to be put up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. No staff quarters are available at present at Keonghar-garh for the staff of Divisional Office and Post Office.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Sanction for purchase of land measuring 1.10 acres was issued on 19.2.1969. Requisite funds have been placed at the disposal of the Collector, Keonjhar-garh. Efforts are being made to take the possession of the land, as early as possible. Action for construction of quarters will be taken when the site has been acquired and subject to availability of funds.

National Film Archive in Delhi

6391. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are considering it worthwhile to establish a National Film Archive in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether for preservation of important and historical films sufficient provision will be made for resources and competent staff to give to the films the necessary technical and chemical care; and

(c) if reply to Part (a) be in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not considered necessary to have a Film Archive in Delhi as Government have already set up a National Film Archive of India at Poona in February, 1964 to acquire and preserve national and international cinema, to undertake film classification, documentation and research and to encourage film study and spread of film culture.

Dandakaranya Project

6392. SHRI HUKUM CHAND KACHWAI :
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :

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

(a) how many Public-Accounts Committee objections were received during 1968 to 1971 in respect of Dandakaranya Project, how many were complied with and how many were not replied to and which Officer is responsible;

(b) how many industries on long-term basis and yearly-basis were set up in Dandakaranya Project from inception till date and how many of them were closed and whether the machineries accessories, tools were sold; if so, what were the purchase and sale prices;

(c) how many electric-driven machineries were purchased for the industries not set up

and what were their purchase and sale values with date of purchase, date of sale, number of bidders, persons to whom sold and the details of machineries not yet sold; and

(d) how much loss was sustained by the Project in the industry organisation and whether the loss has been recovered from the officer responsible ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

(a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Schemes Under Execution in
Dandakaranya Project**

6393. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :
SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

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

(a) how many construction, irrigation, agriculture and resettlement schemes are under execution in Dandakaranya Project and how many such schemes are under consideration awaiting decision of the Chief Administrator;

(b) how long the schemes under execution and to be executed will continue;

(c) what daily rate of wages are being given to male and female workers engaged in various schemes and how many of them are settlers, tribals and scheduled castes and what action is taken for their permanent absorption;

(d) how many of the employees, work-charged and regular, engaged in the schemes were sent on road on the recommendation of Staff Inspection Unit and what action was taken to provide them equivalent jobs; and

(e) how many employees working in the Dandakaranya Project have been held up at the efficiency bar and how many of them are connected with trade union movement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

पशुओं को उनके बध से पूर्व यातना देना

6394. श्री राम स्वरूप बिश्नार्या :

श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या सहाय तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित भारत में मांस विक्री सम्बन्धी प्रतिवेदन 1956 में उल्लेख किया गया है कि देश में डोरों का बध किये जाने से पहले उन्हें असीम वेदना तथा यंत्रणा से गुजरना पड़ता है यहाँ तक कि उन्हें एक रस्से से बाँधा जाता है, सिर तथा सींगों के बल मजबूती से पकड़ा जाता है और अचानक झटका देकर जोर से जमीन पर गिराया जाता है और फिर उनकी गरदन खींच कर 12 इंच लम्बे एक तेज चाकू से उनका बध किया जाता है ताकि अच्छी किस्म का मांस मिले जिसे अधिक समय तक सुरक्षित रखा जा सके;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस आशय के आदेश जारी करने का है कि डोरों का बध केवल उन्हें बेहोश करने के बाद किया जाये; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं; तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सहाय, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भ्रमसाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हाँ। फिर भी भारत में मांस का विपणन सम्बन्धी प्रतिवेदन 1955 में प्रकाशित किया गया था 1956 में नहीं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) पशु निर्दयता निवारण अधिनियम, 1960 के खण्ड 31 के साथ पढ़कर खण्ड 11 के अन्तर्गत किसी पशु को अनावश्यक रूप से विकृत करने या किसी पशु को अनावश्यक रूप से निर्दयता पूर्वक मारना प्रत्येक अपराध है और इसके लिए जुर्माना या और कारावास का दण्ड दिया जा सकता है।

पशुओं की हत्या से पूर्व उन पर की जाने वाली निर्दयता तथा यंत्रणाओं को रोकना

6395. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या सत्तारूढ़ तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा वर्ष 1957 में प्रकाशित पशुओं पर निर्दयता की रोकथाम समिति के प्रतिवेदन की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) क्या कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास तथा दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा संचालित बूचड़खानों को पशु ले जाने वाले व्यक्तियों को इस आशय के अनुदेश देने का विचार है कि पशुओं को विशेषकर गाय तथा गोवंश को बूचड़खानों में ले जाने से पूर्व खूब खिलाया पिलाया जाना चाहिये और उन्हें यंत्रणाएँ नहीं दी जानी चाहिये जिससे बूचड़खानों में पहुँच कर वे दुर्बल न दिखाई दें और उनको निरीक्षण अधिकारी द्वारा हत्या करने से पूर्व पास करवाना चाहिये; और

(ग) पशुओं पर होने वाली निर्दयता और यंत्रणाएँ रोकने के लिये और उनकी बुरी हालत में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सत्तारूढ़, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी नहीं। कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास तथा दिल्ली स्थित बूचड़खाने केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नहीं चलाए जाते।

(ग) पशुओं पर निर्दयता की रोकथाम अधिनियम, 1960 के खण्ड 31 के साथ पढ़कर खण्ड 11 के अन्तर्गत किसी पशु को अनावश्यक रूप से विकृत करने या किसी पशु को अनावश्यक रूप से निर्दयतापूर्वक मारना प्रक्षेय अपराध है और इसके लिए जुर्माना या और कारावास का दंड दिया जा सकता है,

A.I.R. Station in Orissa

6396. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATION be pleased to state the number of Broadcasting Stations of A.I.R. in Orissa.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): Three.

Policy followed by Delhi Administration regarding Exemption of Films from Entertainment Tax

6397. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Delhi Administration in the matter of exemption of films from entertainment tax; and

(b) the names of films exempted from entertainment tax in Delhi during 1970, the reasons therefor and the extent of loss of revenue as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The films are exempted from entertainment tax under Rule 6 of the Uttar Pradesh Entertainment Tax Rules, 1937, which are applicable to the Union Territory of Delhi. No specific policy has been laid down for this purpose. However, educational, social, cultural and patriotic aspects of the film are taken into account by an informal committee, which previews the film, before it is exempted from entertainment tax.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3205/70).

Evolution of a New Cereal with High Protein Contents

6398. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI VALMIKI CHAUDHARY :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institute has carried out a research on cereal with a view to evolve a new cereal with high protein contents;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the type of land suitable for cultivation of this cereal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) Yes, Research work is in progress at the I. A. R. I. on the development of improved varieties of Triticale, which can be described as a new man-made cereal. The different varieties of Triticales have been found to show, in general, higher protein content than the varieties of wheat.

(b) The new cereal Triticale is a product of a cross between wheat and rye. Both wheat and rye possess several desirable characteristics. The object of crossing them is to produce a new type of cereal which will combine these and other desirable characters. The new cereal requires improvement for several of its characteristics, such as grain filling and grain setting, before it can be released. Intensive research work is in progress at the IARI and in several other countries to overcome the existing defects.

(c) The new cereal is expected to be more hardy than wheat and, may, therefore, prove to be more suitable for cultivation in rainfed and moisture deficit areas.

Attachment of Properties belonging to Sugar Factories for Non-Payment of Dues

6399. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

SHRI VALMIKI : CHOUNDHARY

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sugar factories whose properties (movable and immovable) have been attached on account of defaulting payment of cane price cess and other Government dues; and

(b) the total amount of outstanding dues against the factories, factory-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Information in respect of sugar factories in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3206/70] Properties of none of the sugar factories in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Pondicherry have been attached. Information in respect of sugar factories in other States is not available.

A. I. R. Stations in Kerala

6400. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :—

the number of broadcasting stations of the All India Radio in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : Three.

स्वर्गीय श्री माणिक्य लाल वर्मा की स्मृति में स्मारक टिकट जारी करना

6401. श्री रमेश चन्द्र व्यास : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक सुझाव दिया है कि राजस्थान के एक सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता तथा जन-नेता स्वर्गीय श्री माणिक्य लाल वर्मा की स्मृति में एक स्मारक टिकट जारी किया जाये;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा सरकार का विचार उक्त टिकट को कब तक जारी करने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ, ।

(ख) और (ग). यह प्रस्ताव डाक-टिकट सलाहकार समिति के सामने रखा गया था, लेकिन उन्होंने इसकी सिफारिश नहीं की।

खिना प्रायल मिल वाले क्षेत्रों में पशुधों के लिए खली के स्थान पर दूसरी व्यवस्था

6402. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर भारत के पशुओं के लिये जो कि खली खाने के आदी नहीं हैं क्योंकि वहाँ तेल के मिल नहीं हैं तथा बाजार में खली उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, खली के स्थान पर अन्य खाद्य पदार्थ मुहिया करने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : यह सत्य नहीं है कि उत्तर भारत में खली पशु खाद्य के लिये उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी, मुख्य बाजार क्षेत्रों से दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों की खली पर निर्भरता को कम करने के उद्देश्य से, जुगली पशुधों के लिए पाचनीय अपरिपक्व प्रोटीन के स्थान पर यूरिया जैसे गैर-प्रोटीनीय नाईट्रोजनयुक्त मिश्रण को प्रतिस्थापित करने की संभावना के सम्बन्ध में अनुसंधान किया जा रहा है। भंडारित हरे चारे को, जिसे कि विकास की अनुकूलतम अवस्था पर काटा गया हो, संतुलित राशन के रूप में प्रयोग कर खली के उपयोग को कम किया जा सकता है। सरकार द्वारा खली के प्रतिस्थापकों की व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

हड्डी के उर्वरक के अधिक विक्रय मूल्य

6403. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हड्डी के उर्वरक में पी. ओ. सोलवेंट की कितनी प्रतिशतता है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सुपर फास्फेट की तुलना में हड्डी के उर्वरक का पी. ओ. बहुत महंगा है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो हड्डी के उर्वरक के

मूल्य को अन्य उर्वरकों के मूल्य के समान लाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्यमन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) :

(क) कच्चे अस्थि-चूर्ण में कुल फास्फेट (पी. ओ. के रूप में) की प्रतिशतता 20 है और वह घोल 2.0 प्रतिशत साइट्रिक एसिड समिश्रण में 3 प्रतिशत है। वाष्पोपचारित अस्थि-चूर्ण में कुल फास्फेट (पी. ओ. के रूप में) की प्रतिशतता 22 है और वह घोल 2.0 प्रतिशत साइट्रिक एसिड समिश्रण में 16 प्रतिशत है।

(ख) अस्थि चूर्ण (कच्चा) की 480 रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन तथा सुपर फास्फेट की 370 रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन के औसत खपत मूल्य को दृष्टि में रखते हुये, इनमें पी. ओ. का प्रति मीटरी टन मूल्य क्रमशः 2,400 रुपये तथा 2,310 रुपये आता है। इस प्रकार अस्थि-चूर्ण का मूल्य सुपर-फास्फेट से केवल थोड़ा अधिक है।

(ग) अस्थि-चूर्ण या सुपरफास्फेट के रूप में पी. ओ. की एक मीटरी टन की कीमत में कोई खास अन्तर नहीं है।

अस्थि-चूर्ण की खपत में मूल्य एकमात्र कारण नहीं है। इस उर्वरक का प्रभाव धीरे-धीरे होता है और इस प्रकार सम्भावित तथा क्षरीय मिट्टी में सुपरफास्फेट के समान प्रभावी नहीं है। किसानों की धार्मिक भावनायें भी इसके प्रयोग में बाधा डालती हैं। यद्यपि, अस्थि-चूर्ण अम्लीय मिट्टी में सुपर फास्फेट के समान ही अच्छे परिणाम देता है। ऐसी भूमि में इसकी खपत को बढ़ाने के लिये राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है।

विभिन्न किस्मों के उर्वरकों के प्रचार तथा प्रसार कार्यक्रम में अस्थि-चूर्ण उर्वरक को शामिल करने के लिए आकाशवाणी से भी अनुरोध किया गया है।

1970-71 के लिए अनाज की वसूली के निर्धारित लक्ष्य

6404. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
श्री देवराव पाटिल :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1970-71 के लिए अनाज की वसूली के क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गए हैं और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में हुई प्रगति चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में निर्धारित लक्ष्यों के अनुसार है।

साह्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) : चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए अधिप्राप्ति का ऐसा कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। अधिप्राप्ति का लक्ष्य वार्षिक आधार पर प्रत्येक वर्ष की पैदावार पर निर्भर करते हुए निर्धारित किया जाता है। 1970-71 के लिए गेहूँ की अधिप्राप्ति का लक्ष्य 37 लाख मीटरी टन है। खरीफ अनाजों की अधिप्राप्ति का लक्ष्य केवल खरीफ फसल की कटाई से पूर्व ही निर्धारित किया जा सकता है।

अलाट्टी द्वारा मालवीय नगर, नई दिल्ली में मकानों के लिये पूरा भुगतान न किया जाना

6405. श्री ओंकारलाल बोहरा : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री 12 मार्च 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2662 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन 217 मकानों की लाक संख्या, मकान संख्या, आवंटियों के नाम तथा पते आदि का व्यौरा क्या है जिनकी पूरी कीमत का भुगतान अभी तक सरकार को नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) किन कारणों से बकाया राशि को वसूल नहीं किया जा सकता, राशि किन तारीखों से बकाया है, उसकी वसूली के नोटिस अन्तिम बार किन तारीखों को दिये गये थे तथा उन नोटिसों पर आवंटियों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ग) उन मामलों में जिनमें आवंटियों से सरकार को कोई उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है, क्या कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है, और क्या सरकार का विचार इन मकानों की फिर सार्वजनिक नीलामी करने का है ; और

(घ) उन प्लाटों का व्यौरा, जैसा कि उनकी संख्या, वे किस स्थान पर स्थित है, उनका क्षेत्र इत्यादि क्या है, जिन को नीलामी अथवा निविदा के द्वारा बेचे जाने का प्रस्ताव है और उनके बेचे जाने के लिए कब तक कार्यवाही किये जाने की संभावना है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (ग). 12 मार्च, 1970 को अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2662 के उत्तर में बताये गये 217 मकानों में से, अब केवल 120 मकान रह गए हैं जिनके सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण अदायगी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। सभा पटल पर रखे गये एक विवरण में इन शेष 120 मकानों के बारे में जानकारी दी गई है। [मन्त्रालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-3207/70]। (क) के रूप में संलग्न है। 120 मामलों में से, 30 मकानों के बारे में मुआवजे के दावे दाखिल किए गए हैं और इस अवस्था में उनकी अलाट-गेंट को रद्द करने की कार्यवाही नहीं की जा सकती। 11 मामलों में, अलाटियों ने माँग के विरुद्ध अप्यावेदन प्रस्तुत किये हैं और उनकी जाँच की जा रही है। अन्य 11 मकानों के मामलों में, बकाया राशि को भूमि राजस्व के समान वसूल करने के लिए सहायक कलक्टर को निर्देश कर दिये गये हैं। 8 मकानों के मामलों में अलाटियों का देहान्त हो चुका है और उनके कानूनी वारिस प्रतिस्थापन कागजात दाखिल नहीं कर रहे हैं।

शेष मामलों में, अलाटियों ने नोटिसों के बावजूद बकाया देय का भुगतान नहीं किया

है। इसलिए, इन सम्पत्तियों को वापिस लेने की कार्यवाही प्रारंभ कर दी गई है।

(घ) नीलाम/टण्डर द्वारा निपटान किये जाने वाले प्लाटों के सम्बन्ध में आपेक्षित जानकारी सभा पटल पर रखे गये एक विवरण में दी गई है। [प्रश्नालय में रख दिया गया। बेल्सिए संख्या LT-3207/70]

सीमांकन इत्यादि सम्बन्धी प्रारंभिक कार्य पूर्ण होने के बाद इन प्लाटों के निपटान की संभावना है।

टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिये आवेदन पत्र शुल्क लगाये जाने के विरुद्ध अभ्यावेदन

6406. श्री अशोक लाल बोहरा : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए आवेदन पत्रों पर शुल्क लगाने के विरुद्ध कोई ज्ञापन अथवा अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : जी हाँ ; आवेदन पत्रों पर शुल्क लगाए जाने के विरुद्ध सरकार को कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे। लेकिन इनमें ऐसा कोई ठोस आधार नहीं दिया गया था जिससे सरकार के निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करने का औचित्य सिद्ध होता हो। इन अभ्यावेदनों का समुचित उत्तर पहले ही भेज दिया गया है।

Areas Included in Food Zones of Punjab and Haryana

6407. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- the areas at present included in the Punjab and Haryana Food Zones;
- whether there is a demand from Punjab and Haryana Governments to increase the area of their Food Zones; and
- what new territories are likely to be included in the zones ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). In respect of rice Punjab and Haryana are in the Northern Rice Zone which comprises the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Haryana and the Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh, However, restrictions on the export of paddy exist both in Punjab and Haryana. There is at present no proposal to enlarge the existing Northern Rice Zone, nor has any such proposal been made by either Punjab or Haryana.

There are no movement restrictions on other grains either from Punjab or from Haryana. In respect of these grains, therefore, the question of including other areas in the Punjab and Haryana zone does not arise.

Telephone Advisory Committees for Chandigarh and Delhi

6408. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

- whether Government are contemplating to form new telephone advisory Committees for Chandigarh and Delhi;
- the criteria for the selection of members; and
- the names of members of the two Committees to be formed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The Telephone Advisory Committee at Delhi has been reconstituted recently and hence the question of forming a new committee does not arise. The Telephone Advisory Committee at Chandigarh is being re-constituted.

(b) M. L. A. or Executive Councillor and representatives of the State Government are nominated on the recommendations of the State Government; M. Ps. are nominated in consultation with the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. All other nominations are made by the Minister for Communications from panels of names which are drawn up after inviting recommendations from various Associations/bodies of the interests concerned.

(c) The term of the Telephone Advisory Committee at Chandigarh has already expired. A list of members of the defunct committee is attached and a list of the members of Delhi Telephone Advisory Committee is also laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-208/70].

Survey of Unemployment

By D. G. E. & T.

6409. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI DHANDAPANI :

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

SHRI SAMINATHAN :

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Director General of Employment and Training of the Union Government has conducted a Survey regarding the reasons for unemployment;

(b) if so, the main features of the report; and

(c) how far Government have examined the report.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) :

(a) No.

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

Help for Setting up Agricultural Stations in Afghanistan

6410. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI DHANDAPANI :

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

SHRI SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Farm scientists will be deputed to assist Afghan experts in the establishment of agricultural stations;

(b) if so, what are the projects on which India will assist the Afghans and how far Afghanistan will help India in agricultural products; and

(c) when the experts are expected to leave for Afghanistan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided that the following 3 research schemes should be taken up for implementation in Afghanistan with the Government of India's assistance for improving the yield of rice, potatoes and wheat :—

(i) Scheme for Rice Research.

(ii) Scheme for applied research on Potatoes and Seed production of Potatoes.

(iii) Wheat Breeding Scheme.

1. The work under these schemes would be taken up as a unified programme. It has also been decided to introduce in Afghanistan some of the improved Agricultural Implements Horticultural Tools and Plant Protection Equipment being used, at present, in India. In due course, an intensive Agricultural Production Programme may also be undertaken in the Khanabad Kunduz area of Afghanistan.

2. There is no proposal at present, to obtain assistance from Afghanistan in developing India's Agricultural Production.

(c) The terms of assignment of these experts are being finalised and they are expected to leave for Afghanistan shortly.

जयपुर आकाशवाणी द्वारा एक आपत्तिजनक
ड्रामा का प्रसारण

6411. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री भोंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान सम्पादक के नाम आये एक पत्र की ओर दिलाया गया है जो 25 फरवरी, 1970 के 'बीरअर्जुन' में प्रकाशित हुआ था और जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि शान्ता गुप्ता द्वारा लिखित तथा 9 फरवरी, 1970 को प्रातः 9 बजे आकाशवाणी के जयपुर केन्द्र द्वारा

प्रसारित एक नाटक में हिन्दुओं द्वारा गाय की हत्या तथा उसके चमड़े को बाजार में बेचे जाने का उल्लेख दिया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे ड्रामों को प्रसारित किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्यमंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल):
(क) जी, हाँ। यह नाटक 1 फरवरी, 1970 को 'बच्चों के लिए कार्यक्रम' में प्रसारित किया गया था। इसमें यह शिक्षा दी गई थी, कि जो सालक के लिए गलत काम करते हैं, उनको दुःख उठाना पड़ता है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अलीगढ़ में उच्च शक्ति वाले शार्ट वेव ट्रांसमिटर

6412. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री आत्म दास :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आकाशवाणी की वैदेशिक सेवा को और प्रभावी बनाने के लिए दो शक्तिशाली शार्ट वेव ट्रांस- मिटर लगाने के लिए अलीगढ़ का चयन किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल): कारण ये हैं :-

उपयुक्त पर्याप्त भूमि तथा विजली का मिलना, दिल्ली के साथ विश्वसनीय टेलीफोन सम्पर्क, उच्च शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमिटर्स के फैलाने की आवश्यकता तथा विमानन प्राधिकारियों की अनुमति।

केंद्रीय कृषि फार्म, सूरतगढ़ (राजस्थान) का अमरीकी तथा एक रूसी दलों द्वारा दौरा किया जाना

6413. श्री भीठा लाल मोना : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ दिन पूर्व सूरतगढ़ (राजस्थान) स्थित कृषि फार्म का एक अमरीकी दल ने दौरा किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसके तुरन्त बाद एक रूसी दल ने भी उस स्थान का दौरा किया था तथा फार्म के विभिन्न भागों के फोटो लिये थे ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बाद में दोनों दल एक साथ दिल्ली आये थे ;

(घ) उक्त फार्म में जाने का उनका उद्देश्य क्या था ; और

(ङ-) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रति-क्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) किसी अमरीकी दल ने फार्म का दौरा नहीं किया। केवल अमरीकी दूतावास के कृषि सहचारी ने 3 मार्च, 1970 को फार्म देखा था।

(ख) जी हाँ। 3 मार्च, 1970 को सोवियत संघ के कैमरामैनो का एक तीन-सदस्यीय दल फिल्म बनाने के लिये पहुँचा था।

(ग) जी नहीं। अमरीकी कृषि सहचारी 4 मार्च, 1970 की सुबह को लौटे थे, जब कि सोवियत कैमरामैन दोपहर को लौटे थे।

(घ) अमरीकी दूतावास के कृषि सहचारी श्री जेम्स एच० बौलवेयर ने फार्म का दौरा किया और प्रचलन प्रबन्धक (कृषि) से सत्य कार्यक्रम और प्रचालन विषयक पहलुओं पर विचार-विमर्श किया।

रूस के कैमरामैनो का दल सूरतगढ़ फार्म सहित सोवियत-भारतीय आर्थिक सहकारिता विषयक परियोजना की फिल्म बनाने के लिए आया था। दौरे के दौरान उन्होंने कुछ चलते-

फिरते चित्र लिए और रूसी मशीनरी तथा उपस्कार के चित्र भी खींचे। जन्हीं खेत में तथा खड़ी फसलों में कार्य कर रही मशीनों के भी चित्र लिए।

(ड.) सरकार को फार्म के बारे में फिल्म बनाने या इन विदेशियों से फार्म की प्रगति तथा तकनीकी पहलुओं पर विचार-विमर्श करने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

Israeli Or Other Foreign Offer of Help to Bring Desert and Arid Land Under Cultivation

6414. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether sometime back the Israel Government or any other Government offered to give expert opinion and other know-how to bring the desert and arid land under cultivation ;

(b) if so, whether Government will send one delegation of experts or invite one from there to deal with this most serious problem to India's advantage; and

(c) whether some experiments have been made in such land to increase our food out-put and also solve un-employment problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE);

(a) and (b). Government have not received any offer from the Israel Government. However, the French Government have entered into an agreement with the Government of India regarding agricultural development in the semi-arid areas of Anantpur district of Andhra Pradesh through dry land farming techniques. Secondly, the Canadian Government has been having discussions regarding the possibility of Indo-Canadian collaboration in research in dry land farming. Thirdly, there is a project assisted by the United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund) for the research and problems of arid zones, under which the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur has had the benefit of some foreign experts made available by UNDP. Both under the

Indo-French and Indo-Canadian Projects it will be possible to arrange for the training of Indian experts as well as the visit of foreign experts.

(c) A number of experiments have been made at the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur, for increasing production from the arid lands and desert areas. The experiments concern the stabilisation of sand dunes, moisture conservation, reduction of wind erosion hazards and cultivation of grasses, crops and trees more suitable under such adverse conditions. Since in the desert areas animal husbandry provides the most important occupation for the people, therefore experiments have been conducted to improve the productivity of grasses and forages and hence the productivity of animals from these lands. Methods of control of rodents which are a menace for the desert vegetation have been developed.

A desert development Board has been set up to keep under review the preparation of schemes for the development of desert areas and their execution, removal of administrative bottlenecks etc. The Board recommended a programme for pasture development, soil conservation, afforestation, agriculture development, etc., in the desert areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana. Schemes of Gujarat and Haryana costing Rs. 12.44 lakhs have been sanctioned. Schemes of the Rajasthan Government are under examination. In addition, arid regions of the country will be covered by a new scheme of rural -man-power employment under which works of permanent nature are to be taken up in 40 selected districts at an estimated cost of Rs. 100 crores.

Food Subsidy to Andhra Pradesh and Orissa

6415. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state how much of food subsidy has been given to Andhra Pradesh and Orissa during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : No food subsidy as such is given to State Governments. The issue prices from the Central stocks which apply to all States contain an element of subsidy in respect of some grains.

**Central Grant For Tube-Wells
in Kerala**

6416. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are proposing to give additional grants to the Kerala Government for setting up tube-wells in the State during the current Annual plan; and

(b) if so, the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) According to the procedure in vogue all central assistance to the States including loan and grants is to be released in a block form for the Annual Plan as a whole and is not to be released to any individual programme or scheme. Hence the question of the Central Govt. giving any additional grant for any individual scheme like setting up tubewells does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

देलचौरी स्थिति डाक घर को उप डाकघर में बदलने के लिए उसके लेखों की लेखा परीक्षा

6417. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवौरिया : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिले के देलचौरी डाकघर को उप डाकघर में बदलने के लिए उसके लेखों की लेखा परीक्षा की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि क्या इस डाकघर की उप डाकघर में बदलने के लिए उक्त डाकघर की आय पर्याप्त है, सरकार उक्त डाक घर के लेखों की पुनः लेखा परीक्षा करेगी ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां अधिकांश मौकों पर लिफाफे, अन्तर्देशीय पत्र, पोस्ट कार्ड

तथा डाक टिकटें इत्यादि उपलब्ध नहीं होती हैं, जिसे आय कम हो जाती है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त डाकघर को पर्याप्त मात्रा में ये वस्तुयें सप्लाई करने का है ; और

(ङ.) क्या सरकार का विचार इसे उप डाक घर में बदलने और वहां अच्छा प्रबंध करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां। देलचौरी के अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघर का दर्जा बढ़ाकर इसे विभागीय उप डाक घर बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर 1968-69 वर्ष में जांच की गई थी। चूंकि इस डाकघर में 3 घंटों से कम समय तक के काम की संभावना थी और यह डाकघर 2,504 रुपये 76 पैसे के वार्षिक घाटे पर काम कर रहा था जब कि विभागीय मानकों के अनुसार 5 घंटे काम और 1,000 रुपये के वार्षिक घाटे की सीमा निर्धारित है, इसलिए इस डाकघर का दर्जा नहीं बढ़ाया जा सका।

(ख) जी हां। देलचौरी डाकघर का दर्जा बढ़ा कर इसे अतिरिक्त विभागीय उप डाकघर बनाने के प्रस्ताव की यह जानने के लिए जांच की जा रही है कि क्या इस डाकघर का दर्जा बढ़ाना विभागीय मानकों के आधार पर उचित है।

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित कर लिया गया है कि देलचौरी अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघर में लिफाफों, अन्तर्देशीय पत्रों, पोस्टकार्डों, डाक-टिकटों आदि की कमी के बारे में कोई भी शिकायत पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल, लखनऊ और डाकघर पौड़ी डिवीजन में इससे पहले प्राप्त नहीं हुई।

(घ) ऊपर (ग) में दिये गये उत्तर को दृष्टिगत रखते हुये यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। फिर भी, डाकघर अधीक्षक को यह हिदायत कर दी गई है कि इस बात पर पुनर्विचार करें कि

डाकघर में जो डाक-टिकट बकाया रखे जाते हैं, वे पर्याप्त होते हैं या नहीं।

(ड.) ऊपर (ख) में दिये गए उत्तर को दृष्टिगत रखते हुये प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**Scarcity in Banaskantha
District of Gujarat**

6418. SHRI NANJA GOWDER :

SHRI R. K. AMIN :

SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI :

SHRI P. K. DEO :

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether scarcity and acute famine conditions still exist in Banaskantha District of Gujarat State;

(b) if so, whether Government have received request from the State Government for urgent help and assistance;

(c) the action taken, if any, by Government in this regard; and

(d) the details of other relief measures contemplated by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :
(a) The State Government have reported that 1032 villages in Banaskantha district of Gujarat have been affected by scarcity and semi-scarcity conditions.

(b) No such request has been made by the State Government specifically for Banaskantha district.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Relief measures in Scarcity affected areas are organised by the State Governments, and Central financial assistance is provided with reference to the expenditure incurred for the State as a whole. In the light of the recommendations of the Central Teams that have visited Gujarat, a ceiling of Rs. 18.10 crores was prescribed for expenditure on drought relief during 1969-70, for the purpose of determining the quantum of Central financial assis-

tance. Against this ceiling, the Central assistance released during 1969-70 came to Rs.-15.50 crores (including Rs. 3 crores released as reimbursement of expenditure incurred in previous years). The State Government have intimated, however, that the expenditure on drought relief will exceed the aforesaid assessment. A Central Team is accordingly expected to visit the State shortly to review the situation and assess the requirements of funds.

According to the latest report received from the State Government (as on 28th March, 1970) 2,52,313 persons were employed on 848 relief works. Of this, 58,122 persons were employed on 158 relief works in Banaskantha district. 4,809 persons (out of the total figure of 12,788 in the State) were in receipt of gratuitous relief in the same district. Arrangements have also been made by the State Government for supply of water by tankers, grant of taccavi loans and preservation of cattle, including arrangements for their migration. With the assistance of CARE, a feeding programme has also been undertaken in the affected areas. The Government of India have further allotted 370 tonnes of gift wheat free of charge, through the State Government for use in the relief programmes by voluntary organisations.

**Disconnection of Government
Telephones in Goa due to non-
Payment of Telephone Dues**

6419. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Telephone Department disconnected about 40 Telephones of the Goa Government for non-payment of arrears;

(b) if so, the total arrears due from the Goa Government;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there are other States also who have not paid the Telephone Dues to the Telephone Department even after repeated warnings to these State Governments; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to recover the arrears from these States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) :

(a) and (b). About Rs. 51 thousand involving 204 telephones were outstanding against the Goa Government. Disconnection of 170 telephones only was made from time to time. Payment of Rs. 4500/- is still to be received, and 13 telephones are still to be restored.

(c) Yes.

(d) Action, such as, personal contact and correspondence and resort to disconnection is being taken with a view to effecting recovery.

**Representations From Refugees
From Madhya Pradesh and
Andhra Pradesh Camps**

6420. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many refugees are leaving their camps in Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh and coming to Delhi to represent their grievances to the Central Government;

(b) if so, the causes leading to this, and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

(a) No, Sir. There have been no desertions from the camps in Madhya Pradesh. There is no camp in Andhra Pradesh and so the question of desertion therefrom does not arise. However, recently a large number of new migrant agriculturist families settled in the Isagaon Rehabilitation Project in Andhra Pradesh deserted and went over to Chanda and Nagpur in Maharashtra. A few representatives of these families came to Delhi to represent their grievances. Most of these families have since returned to the Isagaon Project.

(b) The main grievance of these families was that, due to their lands not being fertile and lack of suitable irrigation facilities, they could not maintain themselves and demanded rehabilitation in some other Project where better soils and irrigation facilities were available.

(c) As surplus lands of good quality were not readily available, it was not possible to concede their demand for change of lands and

resettlement in other areas. Steps are, however, being taken for providing irrigation facilities and also for improving the soils in the Isagaon Project.

**Decision by U. P. Electricity Workers to
Launch A Movement For
Implementation of
Electricity wage**

6421. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Electricity workers in U.P. have decided to launch a movement demanding Government's acceptance and implementation of Wage Board award; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to avert the impending labour trouble ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) :

(a) Representations have been received from workers in many parts of the country including from U.P. urging early acceptance of the recommendations of the Wage Board.

(b) Steps are being taken to complete examination of the Board's report and to announce decisions thereon as early as possible.

**Non-Payment of Employees' Pro-
vident Fund and Employees'
State Insurance Dues by
Textile Mills in Kanpur**

6422. Shri S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the Textile Mills in Kanpur have not paid their Employees Provident Fund and Employees State Insurance dues;

(b) the total amount due from these mills; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) :

(a) to (c). The administration of the Employees Provident Fund and the Employees State Insurance Scheme is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees and the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, set up under the Employees' Provident Funds Act and the

Employees State Insurance Act respectively and is not the direct concern of the Government of India. Two statements showing the names of textile mills in Kanpur which were in default of provident fund and Employees' State Insurance dues of Rs. one lakh and above together with the amount in default and the action taken to recover the amounts as furnished by the Employees' Provident Fund and the Employees' State Insurance Authorities, are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3209/70].

**A. I. R. Relaying Stations
For Madhya Pradesh**

6423. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new relaying stations to cover more rural areas that Government propose to set up in the country during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) the number of such stations that Government propose to set up to reach greater number of farmers in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the names of the places in Madhya Pradesh where such stations will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). No new relaying station is proposed to be set up during the Fourth Plan. The new stations which are being set up will be full fledged originating and broadcasting stations. Even the existing relaying (auxiliary) stations are being up-graded as full fledged originating stations according to a phased programme.

Appointment of More Agricultural Engineers by Irrigation Departments in States to Check Waste of Irrigation Water

6424. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Irrigation Departments in States in the country are manned by Civil Engineers who are not very much aware of the problems of Irrigation faced by farmers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that nearly 60 per cent of the water that leaves channels goes waste because of undue seepage, ignorance of plant-water relationship, poor living, imperfect levelling, unscientific steps and badly planned field lengths; and

(c) if so, what steps Government are taking to increase the number of agricultural engineers to man the irrigation departments of the States and check the wastage of water ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. But they have irrigation as one of their subjects in the engineering courses in the Universities. They also get in-department practical training when they join the Irrigation Departments which makes them conversant with the problems of irrigation faced in the field.

(b) and (c). It is true that the efficiency of water use is low and can be improved by use of suitable water management techniques. However, there is no accurate data available with the Government, at present, as to what percentage of water is actually wasted after leaving the channels. In order, therefore, to demonstrate the suitable techniques of water management, three Pilot Projects have already been established under the Central Sector Schemes—one each in the States of Mysore, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. It has also been decided to set up during the Fourth Five Year Plan three more such Water Management Pilot Projects—one each in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Orissa and are proposed to be started during this year (1970-71). Besides these Regional Water Management Pilot Projects in the Central Sector, several States also have their own programmes for the development of ayacuts of their new irrigation projects.

Pressure on Employers of Union Tyranny and Abuse of Trade Unions

6425. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : SHRI VIMENDRAKUMAR SHAH :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the speeches made by Shri Neval

H. Tata on the 23rd March, 1970 in Cochin wherein he is reported to have said that "the Continuing pressure of Union Tyranny was directed towards the employers through politically motivated strikes and inter-union rivalry while there were scores of laws to punish the guilty capitalist and to penalise abuse of trade unions;"

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps Government are taking or propose to take to check the abuse of trade union rights for political purposes and for union rivalry ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) :

(a) Government have seen some Press reports.

(b) and (c). Complaints are looked into and action, where called for, is taken under the appropriate statutory and voluntary procedures.

Separate Post-Master General's Circle for Haryana

6426. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up separate Post Master General's Circle with a separate Post Master General for Haryana and

(b) if so, by what time it will be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) :
(a) and (b). The matter is under consideration and decision is likely to be taken shortly.

Progress of TV Station, Bombay

6427. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in setting up Television Station at Bombay with relay facilities to Poona; and

(b) by what time it will begin to function ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Work on the foundations for the 300 metre high mast at Bombay has been started. The building work at Bombay is expected to be taken up shortly. The work on the Poona relay transmitter will also be taken up shortly.

(b) The Television Station is expected to be commissioned by the end of the year 1971-72.

Reorientation of Loan Policies by Cooperatives

6428. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Consultative Committee on Co-operation urged Government for the reorientation of loan policies by cooperatives to serve the needs of the small farmers in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3210/70].

Demands of Employees of Food Corporation of India

6429. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the demands of the employees of the Food Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the detailed decisions arrived at and the time by which Government would agree to their just demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :
(a) and (b). Representations are received from the Associations and Unions of Food Cor-

poration of India Employees as well as from individual employees from time to time. These are being considered by the F. C. I. on the merits of each case. In the absence of details regarding the specific demands referred to in the question it is not possible to give the information asked for in part (b) of the question.

**Agreement for Supply of Wheat
By Australia**

6430. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been signed for the supply of surplus wheat by Australia to India recently under Australia's programme of direct aid; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). An agreement was signed on 17.11.1969 with the Government of Australia for supply to India of 70,000 metric tons of wheat as part of Australia's contribution for 1969-70 under the Food Aid Convention of the International Grains Arrangement, 1967. The wheat was for delivery F. O. B. at Australian ports.

A copy of the agreement has already been placed in the Library of the Parliament.

The entire quantity of wheat has already arrived.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन सेवा का विस्तार

6431. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन सेवा के विस्तार के सम्बन्ध में और आगे कोई प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितने गाँवों में इस सेवा का विस्तार करने का विचार है;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा घोषित निर्णय के अनुसार खण्ड विकास कार्यालयों से टेलीफोनो की

व्यवस्था करने की योजना में भी कोई प्रगति हुई है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस काम के कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) सामान्यतः टेलीफोन सुविधा की व्यवस्था किसी योजना के लाभप्रद होने पर की जाती है। घाटे की स्थिति में इसमें दिलचस्पी रखने वाली किसी पार्टी को घाटे की पूर्ति करनी होती है। किन्तु अविकसित क्षेत्रों में, जिनमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं, टेलीफोन सेवा के विस्तार की दृष्टि से एक नीति बनाई गई है, जिसके अनुसार कुछ श्रेणियों के स्थानों पर उनके प्रशासनिक महत्व, जनसंख्या और सामान्य टेलीफोन जाल से उनकी दूरी को दृष्टिगत रखते हुये घाटे पर भी यह सुविधा प्रदान की जा सकती है। सीमित संख्या में तीर्थस्थानों, पर्यटन केन्द्रों, कृषि तथा सिंचाई परियोजना स्थलों और औद्योगिक बस्तियों में भी घाटे के आधार पर टेलीफोन सुविधा की व्यवस्था करने पर विचार किया जाता है।

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अवधि के दौरान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगभग 2,000 सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) जिन स्थानों पर खंड विकास कार्यालय स्थित है, वहाँ घाटे के आधार पर तार सुविधा की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है, लेकिन ऐसे स्थानों पर टेलीफोन सुविधा की व्यवस्था केवल योजना के लाभप्रद होने पर ही की जाती है। घाटे की स्थिति में यह सुविधा तभी प्रदान की जा सकती है, जबकि उसमें दिलचस्पी रखने वाली कोई पार्टी विभाग की होने वाले घाटे की पूर्ति करने के लिए तैयार हो।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**Legal Facilities to Employees of
"Vishwamitra", Patna**

6432. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindi Daily 'Vishwamitra' brought out from Patna does not give legal facilities to its employees including the News Editor and others; and

(b) whether any representation against the same had been made to the Prime Minister and Labour Minister on the 13th March, 1970 and if so, action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :

(a) Newspapers being in the private sector, it is neither necessary nor advisable to interfere in the normal working of 'Vishwamitra'.

(b) No representation in this regard has been received either in the Ministry of Labour and Employment or in the Prime Minister's Secretariat.

**Setting up Head Quarters of
Rajendra Agricultural
University, Bihar**

6433. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Bihar has decided to establish Rajendra Agricultural University;

(b) whether there is difference of opinion with regard to the Headquarters of the University being at Pusa or Sabour; and

(c) whether Punjab and Rajasthan Universities each have two headquarters for one University with Vice-Chancellor and certain facilities located at one place and Dean and other faculties at the other; if so, what are the salient features thereof and whether Union Government are advising Bihar Government to consider the same pattern for Pusa and Sabour ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An Expert Committee set up by the State Government of Bihar has examined the question of location of the headquarters of the proposed agricultural university and has submitted its report to the State Government.

The decision regarding the location of the headquarters of the agricultural university, however, rests with the State Government. Pending final decision of the location of the headquarters of the university, the State Government have decided that the university would start functioning from 1st May, 1970 with temporary headquarters at Patna.

(c) It is presumed that the Question refers to the agricultural universities in Punjab and Rajasthan. The Punjab Agricultural University has its headquarters at Ludhiana, a Camp Office at Chandigarh and two Campuses—one at Ludhiana and the other at Palampur. The agricultural university in Rajasthan has its headquarters at Udaipur and three Campuses, namely, Udaipur, Jobner and Bikaner. The Union Govt. or Indian Council of Agricultural Research have not advised Bihar Government with regard to the pattern of headquarters and Campuses for the proposed agricultural university. The matter is under consideration of the State Government.

**Alleged Favouritism in Dand-
Karanya Project**

6435. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SAEEO :

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

(a) how many employees of the Dandakaranya Project were transferred from place to place for Trade Union activities;

(b) whether Special Posts were created for particular favourites of the administration and abolished with the persons' refusal to hold the posts; if so how many; and

(c) how many meetings of the chief Administrator took place with Association/Union Representatives during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Does not arise as there is no recognised Trade Union in the Project.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Staff Association, which is being treated for purposes of the Joint Consultative

Machinery as a recognised Association, was formed only in 1969. The Chief Administrator had one meeting with the Executive Committee of the Association in 1969 after it was regularly constituted. Apart from this formal meeting the Chief Administrator has, on several occasions met the Zonal Units of the Association during his tours in the various areas of the Project and discussed the problems of the staff brought up by such representatives. Such informal meetings have been held in 1970 also.

Best Film Award to 'Damned' at the Fourth International Film Festival

6436. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the jury for Fourth International Film Festival gave the international prize to the film "The Damned"

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that two Indian judges were included in the jury and the names thereof; and

(c) the opinion of Shri R. K. Narayanan who was one of the members of the jury and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The two Indian members of the Jury were Shri Raj Kapoor and Shri R. K. Narayan.

(c) The awards were given unanimously as is evident from a copy of the report of the International Jury laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3211/70].

नगर पालिका कर्मचारियों के लिए मजूरी बोर्ड की मांग

6437. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में सभी नगरपालिकाओं में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों का फरवरी, 1970 में हैदराबाद में एक सम्मेलन हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इस सम्मेलन में देश के नगर निगमों तथा नगर पालिकाओं के कर्मचारियों के लिए एक मजूरी बोर्ड नियुक्त करने की मांग की गई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

भ्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : (क) और (ख). यह बताया गया है कि विभिन्न नगर नियमों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली कुछ श्रमिक-यूनियनों की मार्च, 1970 में हैदराबाद में एक बैठक हुई और उन्होंने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ मजूरी बोर्ड की मांग करने के प्रयोजन के लिए एक अखिल भारतीय संघ की स्थापना की।

(ग) नगर पालिका कर्मचारियों के लिए मजूरी बोर्ड नियुक्त करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश की साप्ताहिक तथा दैनिक पत्र-पत्रिकाओं को सरकारी विज्ञापन दिया जाना

6438. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश के उन साप्ताहिक तथा दैनिक पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनको सरकारी विज्ञापन दिये जाते हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ई० कु० गुजराल) : विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय ऐसे समाचारपत्रों की, जिन्हें विज्ञापन दिये जाते हैं, कोई स्थायी सूची नहीं रखता। केन्द्रीय सरकार के विज्ञापन मांगने वाली विभिन्न पत्र-पत्रिकाओं का आवश्यक विवरण निदेशालय में दर्ज किया जाता है और विज्ञापन देने के लिए प्रत्येक पत्र पर उपलब्ध धनराशि के अन्दर-अन्दर, आवश्यकतानुसार अलग-अलग, इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुये विचार किया जाता है कि उसकी खपत कितनी है, उसको किस प्रकार के व्यक्ति पढ़ते हैं, उसकी भाषा कौन सी है और किस क्षेत्र में विज्ञापन देना है, आदि।

मध्य प्रदेश में अनधिकृत वायरलेस सेटों का पकड़ा जाना

6439- श्री गं० च० वीक्षित : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में कई अनधिकृत वायरलेस सेट पकड़े गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने तथा अपराधियों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :

(क) जी, नहीं। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान पकड़े गए अनधिकृत वायरलेस सेटों की संख्या केवल सात है।

1967 — 5

1968 — 1

1969 — 1

(ख) एक विवरण-पत्र लोक-सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है जिसमें अपराधियों और उनके विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा दिया गया है।

विवरण

1967 (1) श्री इन्द्रपाल सिंह, ग्राम हुताली, मझौली—अपराधी पर अदालत में अभियोग चलाया गया था। लेकिन चूंकि अपराधी ने शुल्क और अधिभार की अदाएगी करके आवश्यक लाइसेंस प्राप्त कर लिया, इसलिए मामला वापस ले लिया गया था और सेट उसके हवाले कर देने के आदेश जारी कर दिये गये थे।

(2) मुहम्मदी रेस्टोरेंट, खरगौने—अपराधी के आवश्यक लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने पर अदालत ने सेट उसके हवाले कर दिया था।

(3) गोविंद राम सिंधी, बंकर हिन्दू होटल, स्टेशन रोड, जबलपुर—पार्टी के शुल्क और अधिभार की अदायगी करके आवश्यक लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने पर अदालत ने सेट उसके हवाले करने की अनुमति दे दी।

(4) श्री गजादीन, पुत्र प्रेमलाल, मझौली (सेहोरा)—अपराधी पर अभियोग चलाया गया था। जब उसने देय राशि चुका दी तो सेट उसके हवाले कर दिया गया था।

(5) श्री भगवान दास चंदेला, होटलबाला वामनी बंकर (मांडला)—पार्टी के आवश्यक लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने पर अदालत ने सेट उसके हवाले करने की अनुमति दे दी।

1968 (6) श्री छोटे लाल चौबे, कटनी—अभियोग चलाये जाने से पहले ही अपराधी का निघन हो गया। सेट को किस प्रकार निपटाया गया, अभी इसका पता किया जाना है।

1969 (7) श्री दीपवंद, पुत्र दोजामल सिन्धी, रीवा—अपराधीके विरुद्ध अदालत में मुकदमा चलाया गया था और वहां उसे 100 रु० का दंड दिया गया था। सेट को किस प्रकार निपटाया गया, अभी इसका पता किया जाना है।

Mesger of D. A. With Pay of

A. I. R. Staff Artists

6440. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that members of Consultative Committee of his Ministry were informed recently that D.A. of staff artists of A.I.R. will be merged with basic pay as soon as certain data are received from different A.I.R. stations in India;

(b) if so, whether no decision has been taken so far in the matter; and

(c) if so, the reason for this delay and the action taken in this respect so that the matter is settled earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have decided to treat a portion of the dearness allowance of staff artists as dearness fee as applicable to Government servants.

A. I. R. News Service in Foreign Languages

6442. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

- (a) the Number of foreign languages in which All India Radio relays news service; and
(b) the basis for selection of these languages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :
(a) Fifteen including English.

(b) All India Radio broadcasts Services in foreign languages addressed to specific target areas. The target areas have been selected on the basis of the relative importance *vis-a-vis* India, subject to the constraints of availability of transmitters and other resources.

A. I. R. Stations in Border States

6443. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state : the names and places of Border States where Broadcasting Stations have been set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :

A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

State/Union Territory	Places where broadcasting Stations have been set up.
1	2
1. Nagaland	Kohima
2. Meghalaya	Shillong
3. Assam	Gauhati, Dibrugarh, Aijal.
4. West Bengal	Calcutta, Siliguri, Kurseong.
5. Bihar	Patna, Ranchi, Bhagalpur.
6. Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow, Varanasi, Allahabad, Rampur, Kanpur, Mathura.
7. Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar, Jammu

1	2
8. Punjab	Jullundur
9. Rajasthan	Jaipur, Ajmer, Udaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur.
10. Gujrat	Ahmedabad/Baroda, Rajkot, Bhuj.
11. Manipur	Imphal
12. Tripura	Agartala
13. Nefra	Pasighat, Tezu.
14. Himachal Pradesh	Simla
15. Andaman and Nicobar	Port Blair.

Statutory Wage Boards to Ensure Implementation of Recommendations

6444. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of the Wage Board recommendations have not been implemented, if so, which ones; and

(b) what decision has since been taken on the question of making statutory Wage Boards in future and to ensure implementation of the past recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) :
(a) and (b). Difficulties have been experienced of late in securing implementation of the recommendations of Wage Boards. The National Commission on Labour has conducted a comprehensive review of the functioning of Wage Boards, including the implementation of recommendations. The Commission has recommended certain changes in the system and its recommendations are now before Government.

Repatriates from African Countries and Their Rehabilitation

6445. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons so far repatriated from the African countries;

(b) the steps so far taken to rehabilitate them and the expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) the progress so far achieved in rehabilitating them; and

(d) how far the movable and immovable property left behind by them has been repatriated after liquidation or otherwise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) About 2300 persons (about 600 families) have returned to India from Mozambique. No figures are available as to how many persons of Indian origin have returned to India from other African countries, as their entry into India is not restricted, except for British passport holders from Kenya.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3212/70]

Progress of Rehabilitation of Refugees from East Pakistan

6446. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in regard to the rehabilitation of East Pakistan Refugees in different States;

(b) how many of them are still awaiting rehabilitation in each State; and

(c) whether the exodus of refugees from East Pakistan still continues, if so, at what rate per month ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3213/70].

(c) Yes, Sir. The influx varies from month to month. The figures as reported by the Governments of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura since January 1, 1970 are as follows :

In West Bengal	—15,818 (Upto 3.4.1970)
In Assam	— 2,220 (Upto 15.3.1970)
In Tripura	— 801 (Upto 28.2.1970)

एसोसिएशन आफ बालंटरी एजेंसीज फार रूरल डेवेलपमेंट तथा सोसायटी फार डेवेलपिंग ग्रामदान द्वारा ज्ञापन

6447. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या साध तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एसोसिएशन आफ बालंटरी एजेंसीज फार रूरल डेवेलपमेंट तथा सोसायटी फार डेवेलपिंग ग्रामदान ने ग्राम्य विकास के उपायों के सम्बन्ध में हाल ही में सरकार को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री डा० एरिंग) :

(क) और (ख) : जी हां। एसोसिएशन आफ बालंटरी एजेंसीज फार रूरल डेवेलपमेंट और सोसायटी फार डेवेलपिंग ग्रामदान ने सुझाव दिया है कि ग्रामीण कार्य कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना होना चाहिये कि सभी क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण विकास के लिए स्थानीय साधनों का पूर्ण उपयोग किया जाए, जब कि यह कार्यक्रम उन क्षेत्रों में प्रमुख रूप से भूमिहीन श्रमिकों तथा छोटे किसानों को तुरन्त रोजगार प्रदान कर सकता है जो चिरकाल से आंशिक रोजगार तथा बेरोजगारी से ग्रस्त हैं। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए ग्रामीण कार्य कार्यक्रम हेतु 400 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का सुझाव दिया गया है। उन्होंने आगे ये सिफारिशें की हैं -

(1) ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजनाओं को ग्रामीण कार्य कार्यक्रम के दायरे के भीतर लाया जा सकता है।

(2) कार्यक्रम में इस बात पर बल दिया जाना चाहिए कि ग्रामीण कार्यकर्ताओं की कुशलता में निरंतर सुधार किया जाये। इसके लिए उन्हें बहुत से किस्मों के कार्य उपलब्ध किए जाएं और कुशलता का सोदेश्य निर्माण विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण युवकों के लिए किया जाए। जहां तक सम्भव हो फीस माध्यमिक उद्योग-विद्या अभिमुख होना चाहिए। एक अखिल भारतीय

माध्यमिक उद्योग-विद्या संस्थान स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए।

(3) पहुँच यह होनी चाहिए कि चौथी योजना अवधि के अंत तक 20 चुने हुये जिलों में रोजगार के इच्छुक सभी कार्यकर्त्ताओं को रोजगार उपलब्ध की जाए जिससे बाद के वर्षों में चल कर आत्मपोषित पूर्ण ग्रथवा लगभग पूर्ण रोजगार सुलभ हो। उन क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए जहाँ ग्राम निर्माण में सामूहिक सहयोगिता के लिए अनुकूल वातावरण हो और जहाँ इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही आरंभ करने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हों।

(4) श्रमदान के लिए आग्रह नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

(5) प्रत्येक चुने हुये जिलों में जनशक्ति तथा क्षेत्र विकास आयोजन का यूनिट विकास खंड बना रहना चाहिए।

(6) विशिष्ट योजनाओं अथवा परियोजनाओं के चयन का आधार उत्पादिता में वृद्धि और स्त्रियों के गुण तथा कुशलता में सुधार का व्यापक सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण होना चाहिए।

अन्य सुझाव इनके बारे में है—क्षेत्रों तथा योजनाओं का चयन, मापक का अनुकूलन, आयोजन, एक सरकारी निगम के माध्यम से कार्यक्रम का निष्पादन, कार्यक्रम के लिए धन देना, कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत निर्मित परिसंपत्तियों का अनु-रक्षण, कितनी मजदूरी दी जाती है, कार्यकरण की प्रक्रिया, आदि।

(ग) अब तक अ.योजन में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी तथा आंशिक-रोजगारी दूर करने के कार्यक्रमों पर प्रमुख रूप से ध्यान दिया जाता रहा है। चौथी योजना के दौरान अब और विशेष कार्यक्रम परिकल्पित किये जा रहे हैं जो न केवल कृषि श्रमिकों को ही रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करेंगे बल्कि सम्भाव्य जीवनक्षम छोटे किसानों और उप-स्तीमान्त किसानों को भी लाभ पहुँचाएँगे। शुष्क भूमि खेती का एक कार्यक्रम भी शुरू किया जाना है। योजना से बाहर के क्षेत्र में सूखे से ग्रस्त होने वाले इलाकों में ग्रामीण कार्यों के

लिए 100 करोड़ ६० की व्यवस्था उपलब्ध होगी। योजना आयोग में ग्रामीण कार्य तथा ग्रामीण विकास सम्बन्धी एक समन्वय समिति स्थापित की गई है जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विभिन्न रोजगार अभिमुख कार्यक्रमों में ताल-मेल स्थापित करेगी।

TV in South Avenue, New Delhi

6440. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) since when the TV has been installed and shown in South Avenue, New Delhi;

(b) who decided to instal the South Avenue TV and for what reasons;

(c) the details of monthly expenditure, item-wise, to run the TV in South Avenue; and

(d) the authority which incurs expenditure in running and maintenance of the South Avenue TV ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I.K.GUJRAL) :
(a) May 1962.

(b) The Teleclub Organization Committee. The TV set was provided in South Avenue as in North Avenue as a special amenity for the Members of Parliament and their families.

(c) Running charges are the responsibility of the organizers of Teleclubs.

(d) Secretary, M. Ps. Clubs, South Avenue.

Unemployed women enlisted with Employment Exchanges in West Bengal

6449. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed women who have enlisted their names with the Employment Exchanges in West Bengal;

(b) how many women got employment through the employment exchanges during the period of United Front Rule in West Bengal; and

(c) the break-up of the figures of qualified and unqualified unemployed women as found

in the West Bengal employment exchanges registers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) :
(a) to (c). Available information is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b).

Period*	Number of registrations effected during the period	Number of placements effected during the period
1.3.1967—29.2.1968	23,646	851
1.2.1969—28.2.1970	28,618	1,282

(c) :

Educational level	Number on the live register as on 31. 12. 1969
1. Below Matric (including illiterates)	16,111
2. Matriculates	6,638
3. Higher Secondary passed (including Intermediates/Under graduates)	12,072
4. Graduates and above	5,565
Total	40,386

*The statistics are being collected from the Employment Exchanges for each calendar month and as such the data do not relate to the exact period of United Front Rule in West Bengal but only give the approximate picture.

Note : All the applicants registered with the Employment Exchanges are not unemployed. A recent survey conducted in 1968 on the subject has revealed that 42.3% of the job-seekers on the Live Register were already employed and another 7% were students.

Unemployment in West Bengal under U. F. Government due to bad Industrial Relations

6450. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many persons lost their jobs during the period of United Front Rule in West Bengal due to closure, shifting, strike, lay-off, lock-out etc. of various industrial and trade concerns ;

(b) how many of them lost their jobs permanently; and

(c) how many youngmen in West Bengal got jobs under the Central Government or Public Undertakings during the period of United Front Rule in West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) :
(a) According to information furnished by the State Government the number of persons involved in closures etc. during the period from 25th February, 1969 to 19th March, 1970 was as indicated below :

- (1) Temporary closure — 35,532
- (2) Shifting — Information not available.
- (3) Strikes — 3,69,683
- (4) Lay-off — 35,183
- (5) Lock-out — 74,693

(b) 2928 persons lost their jobs permanently.

(c) Altogether 10,859 persons got jobs in Central Government, Quasi-Government and local bodies/institutions in West Bengal during the period from February, 1969 to February, 1970.

Employment Position in West Bengal Under United Front Rule

6451. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the 13 months United Front Rule in West Bengal the scope for employment increased or decreased;

(b) the number of secondary and higher secondary passed persons, graduates and post-graduates and engineers unemployed who enlisted their names with the employment exchanges in Calcutta and other parts of West Bengal during the United Front Rule; and

(c) the number of jobs given through the employment exchanges during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) :

(a) to (c). Available information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

(a) Monthly average number of vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges in West Bengal during the period 1.3.1969 to 28.2.1970 was 3,623 as against 4,536 during the preceding twelve months period ended 28th February, 1969.

(b) :

Educational level	No. of registrations effected during the year 1969*		
	Exchanges in Calcutta **	Other Exchanges in West Bengal	Total
1. Matriculates	12,006	29,017	41,023
2. Higher Secondary passed (including Intermediates ¹ under-graduates)	18,728	41,959	60,687
3. Graduates (total)	7,507	15,050	22,557
Engineering Graduates included in total	1,240		
Other included in total.			
4. Post-graduates (total)	1,603	8	1,611
Post-graduates in engineering included in total	49		
Others included in total			
Grand Total :	39,844	86,034	1,25,878

(c) Number of placements effected by the

Employment Exchanges in West Bengal during the period from 1st March, 1969 to 28th February, 1970 was 22,028.

कालकाजी एक्सटेंशन, दिल्ली में नागरिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था

6452. श्री० क० मि० मन्वकर : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लगभग 14 वर्ष पूर्व कालकाजी एक्सटेंशन, दिल्ली का भूखंड श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय द्वारा बेचा गया था और भूखंडों के साथ साथ इस क्षेत्र की योजना का भी अनुमोदन कर दिया गया था और विकास शुल्क भी वसूल कर लिया गया था परन्तु मंत्रालय ने उक्त क्षेत्र को अपने नियंत्रण में अभी तक भी नहीं लिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त कारणों से वहाँ नागरिक सुविधायें नहीं दी गई हैं ;

(ग) यदि वहाँ, तो उस क्षेत्र में नागरिकों को नागरिक सुविधायें कब तक दी जायेंगी ; और

(घ) यदि वहाँ कोई नागरिक सुविधायें देने का विचार नहीं है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) :
(क) इस क्षेत्र के लगभग आधे प्लॉट आरक्षित मूल्य पर आवंटित किये गये थे और शेष आधे नीलाम द्वारा बेचे गये थे। आरक्षित मूल्य में भूमि के अर्जन और, तब मंजूर की गई योजना के अनुसार, विकास की धनुमति लागत शामिल थी। विकास कार्य केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा किया गया था। इस क्षेत्र का नियंत्रण पुनर्वास विभाग द्वारा लिए जाने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है ; नागरिक सेवाओं का भ्रन्ध नगर पालिका निकाय—जो कि अब दिल्ली नगर निगम है—द्वारा किया जाता

West Bengal.

2. **Exchanges located at Calcutta, Calcutta (East), Calcutta (North), Calcutta (South), Kidderpore and Professional and Executive Office Calcutta.

Note : 1 *Statistics in respect of educated job-seekers (Matriculates and above) are collected at half yearly intervals ending June and December each year and as such the information is not available for the exact 13 months period of the United Front Rule in

है किन्तु निगम ने कुछ सेवाओं सम्बन्धी कार्य हाथ में नहीं लिया है।

(ख) नागरिक सुख सुविधाओं सम्बन्धी पूंजीगत कार्य कर दिया गया है किन्तु क्षेत्र के निवासियों ने शिकायत की है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा उनका प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जा रहा।

(ग) और (घ). दिल्ली, नगर निगम ने बताया है कि, निगम द्वारा उन सेवाओं को बनाये रखने का कार्य लेने से पूर्व, उस द्वारा बताई गई कुछ त्रुटियों का सुधार हो जाना चाहिए। केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम के परामर्श से इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

डाक तथा तार विभाग में हिन्दी के उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग के लिए हिन्दी कर्मशाला

6453. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में डाक तथा तार विभाग में हिन्दी का उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए दिल्ली में एक हिन्दी कर्मशाला खोली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या ऐसी कर्मशालाएँ अन्य राज्यों की राजधानियों में भी स्थापित नहीं की जा सकती हैं ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना को अन्य राज्यों में कब तक क्रियान्वित करने का सरकार का विचार है और उस पर कितना धन व्यय होने की संभावना है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :

(क) जी हाँ, गृह मंत्री के अनुदेश के अनुसार हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में टिप्पणी और मसौदा लेखन की

जानकारी कराने के लिए डाक-तार महानिदेशालय में प्रयोग के तौर पर एक वर्कशाप खोली गई है।

(ख) से (घ). गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदेश के अनुसार वर्कशापों की व्यवस्था प्रयोग के तौर पर दिल्ली में स्थित भारत सरकार के कुछ मंत्रालयों और विभागों में की जा रही है। इन मंत्रालयों और विभागों में जो प्रयोग किया जा रहा है, उससे प्राप्त अनुभव के आधार पर ही दूसरे मंत्रालयों/विभागों में इस योजना के लागू करने के प्रश्न पर गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा विचार किया जाएगा।

दिल्ली में कुछ उद्योगों में हड़ताल करने पर प्रतिबन्ध

6454. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में 13 उद्योगों में हड़ताल करने पर 6 महीने के लिए प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने उक्त अवधि में मजदूरों और मालिकों के बीच विवाद को हल करने के लिए किसी तंत्र की भी व्यवस्था की है और यह सुनिश्चित किया है कि उक्त तंत्र दोनों पार्टियों को स्वीकार्य हो ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उक्त प्रतिबन्ध सरकार की वर्तमान नीति के अनुरूप हैं ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार का इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(ङ.) यदि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही न करने का विचार है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी संजीवैया) :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने पूर्ववत् 28 फरवरी, 1970 से अगले 6 महीनों के लिए सभी उद्योगों को इण्डस्ट्रियल डिस्पूट एक्ट, 1947 की

धारा 2 (एन) के अन्तर्गत 'पब्लिक यूटिलिटी सर्विस' घोषित कर दिया है।

(ख) से (ड.). इन उद्योगों में औद्योगिक विवादों के विषय में उपयुक्त कार्यवाही इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट की धाराओं के अनुसार ही होती है।

Formation of Composite National Union by Employees of Nationalised Banks

6455. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Employees' Unions of five nationalised banks had decided to form a composite national union of the Employees of the public sector banking industry to safeguard their interests; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government have recognized this new union and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). According to a communication of March 31, 1970, a convention of certain unions of bank employees resolved to form a National Union of Bank Employees. The question of recognition under the voluntary Code of Discipline would arise when the union as well as the managements concerned accept the Code and the union fulfils the relevant conditions.

Training by Industrial Organisations Under Trade Apprenticeship Act

6456. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Trade Apprentices Act it is compulsory for industrial organisations to train a certain number of craftsmen every year as per the norms laid down in this respect;

(b) if so, the total number of craftsmen so trained since the inception of the scheme;

(c) the total number of craftsmen who have already obtained employment after the train-

ing and the number which is still unemployed; and

(d) the steps taken to provide employment to the latter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) 21,989 apprentices have been trained since 1963.

(c) Statistics in regard to the number of apprentices placed in employment through Employment Exchanges are being collected only with effect from 1st February, 1967. According to available information, 1950 placements have been effected through Employment Exchanges since February, 1967. 7277 apprentices were on the live register of Employment Exchanges as on 31.1.1970.

(d) According to a recent survey undertaken by the Ministry to watch the post-training careers of apprentices trained under the Apprentices Act, 75% of passed-out apprentices were found employed and 25% reported themselves to be unemployed, in 1968. Although the Scheme does not guarantee employment, it makes a person employable. With the implementation of the 4th Plan and the general improvement in the economy which is taking place, both in the industrial and agricultural sectors, the employment potential is expected to improve.

Increase in Accidents on Shop Floors and Mines and Safety Consciousness Among Workers

6457. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to a state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the increase in the number of accidents on shop-floors and mines;

(b) if so, the man-days lost during the last three years as a result of the fatal accidents and injuries; and

(c) whether Government have any programme for creating safety consciousness among the workers and employees; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) :

(a) There has been no increase in the total

number of accidents in mines during the last three years. So far as factories are concerned, the number of accidents had decreased in 1967 compared with 1966, but increased in 1968. Figures for the year 1969 are not yet available.

(b) According to the figures available for the year 1967, there were 188,331 non-fatal accidents (the workers were able to report back for duty in the same year) resulting in 1,994,336 man-days lost. Figures relating to man-days lost due to fatal accidents are not compiled. Figures for mines are not available.

(c) Safety Weeks in mining areas are conducted with the object of increasing the safety standards in mines by inculcating a spirit of healthy competition amongst mines and imparting safety consciousness amongst all concerned with mine workings by means of publicity and propaganda drive. The introduction of compulsory vocational training from the year 1966 has been another step in this direction.

As regards factories, the Labour Institutes set up under the Directorate General of Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes provide *inter-alia* education and training in industrial safety. The National Safety Council, set up in 1966, aims at promoting safety consciousness among employers, workers and other concerned agencies. Awards are also given under National Safety Awards Schemes to give recognition to good safety performance.

**Proposal For Separate Post
Master General For Bombay And
Residual Portion of Maharashtra**

6458. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Study Group of Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended that there should be separate Post-Master General for Bombay city itself and separate Postmaster General for residual portion of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering the above recommendation;

(c) whether there is a demand that separate P. M. G. for residual portion of Maharashtra circle be located at Nagpur; the second Capital of Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) :
(a) Yes. Such a suggestion has been made by the Working Group on P & T set up by the Administrative Reforms Commission.

(b) The recommendations of the main Administrative Reforms Commission on this proposal are awaited.

(c) There have been local demands from time to time for a separate P & T Circle with headquarters at Nagpur.

(d) The present policy of Government is normally to have only one P & T Circle for each State.

उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला परिषदों की समाप्ति

6459 श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला परिषद, जो पंचायती राज्य के तीन प्रक्रमों का एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग है, समाप्त कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में अन्य ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री डा० हरिन) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से अब तक इस प्रकार की कोई भी सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Export Versions of Indian Films
Different From Those Released
in India**

6460. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that export versions of many Indian Films are different from what

is passed by the Central Board of Film Censors for Indian Release;

(b) whether it is compulsory to censor the export versions of Indian Films;

(c) whether it is a fact that the export versions of the films Guide, Sangam, Waqt and Arzoo produced by the Indian Film Producers, are full of passionate kisses between the Hero and Heroines as also there are semi-nude, suggestive, lustladen and Bedroom scenes in these films;

(d) whether any complaints have been received by Government in this regard and if so, the number of complaints and action taken in the matter; and

(e) the reasons why such ugly, untrue and distorted portrayal of our nation's culture is permitted to be exported by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :

(a) to (e). The Central Board of Film Censors, set up under the Cinematograph Act, 1952 sanctions films for public exhibition in India only. Films or prints of films meant for exhibition abroad only are not required to be certified by the Board. Under the Sea Customs Act, films are allowed to be exported abroad by the port authorities on the recommendations of the Advisory Boards nominated for the purpose. Those films which are already certified by the Central Board of Film Censors for exhibition in India are treated as carrying the recommendation of the Advisory Board for export abroad without fresh scrutiny. The films Guide, Sangam, Waqt and Arzoo were such films.

(d) No complaint in respect of export version of these films has been received by Government.

Censoring of Indian Films

6461. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that kissing and passionate scenes are exhibited in many Indian films screened in the Cinema houses;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received against some films by Government

and the names of such films and the action taken in the matter; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that according to a private survey conducted recently 70 per cent of our people have not approved of it and if so, the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :

(a) and (b). In view of the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952, the Central Board of Film Censors do not allow exhibition of excessively passionate love scenes in films screened in India. Some complaints about obscenity and indecency in certain Indian films have been received and are under examination.

(c) A field survey was conducted by the Listener Research Unit of All India Radio. According to the results available about 72 per cent of the respondents were not in favour of allowing kissing in films. The entire question of censorship has been examined by the Enquiry Committee on Film Censorship. The Report of the Committee is still under consideration of the Government.

Failure of Programme of Rural Industrial Training Institutes

6462. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether training programmes included in his Ministry's Central Plan like the rural industrial training institutes have been more or less a failure;

(b) whether the problem of school drop-outs in rural areas is stupendous and likely to assume more and more-menacing proportions, if not tackled in time; and

(c) what kind of training has been conceived in order to ensure that these persons are suitably absorbed in the rural sector itself rather than allow them to drift to urban areas thereby swelling the number of unemployed persons?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) :

(a) No Rural Training Institutes as such are being run by the Department of Labour and Employment. The large majority of the Indus-

trial Training Institutes are located in the urban areas and only a few in semi-urban areas.

(b) Some studies have been made by National Council for Educational Research and Training on wastage and stagnation in primary schools. Social and economic backwardness has been found to be the main cause for school drop outs. Education is a State subject. Many States have enacted laws for compulsory primary education. Enforcement of compulsory education is difficult in the existing social and economic conditions in the country. Instead, efforts are being made by State Governments to ensure attendance by the provision of suitable incentives such as mid-day meal scheme and adoption of persuasive measures.

(c) The Department of Social Welfare have already started Pre-Vocational Training Centres for the purpose.

Dispersal of Training Facilities in Different Regions

6463. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is satisfied with regard to dispersal of training facilities in different regions, particularly backward areas, intra-State as well as inter-State; and

(b) whether there are any arrangements for prevocational training in backward regions to equip future trainees of such areas to join regular Industrial Training Institutes?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) With the transfer of financial control over the Craftsmen Training Scheme to the State Governments with effect from 1.4.1969, dispersal of training facilities in different regions of a State is the responsibility of the State Government concerned.

(b) Yes.

Dovetailing of Training Programme with Training at Higher Levels by Other Ministries

6464. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether training programmes run by his Ministry are properly dovetailed with training at higher levels provided by other Ministries;

(b) whether opportunities exist for really brilliant and hard-working trainees to move up the ladder by becoming subsequently diploma holders and even graduates; and

(c) whether such opportunities ensuring vertical mobility are necessary for removing disparities in incomes based on stagnant status quo conditions of different social groups?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) and (b). While there is no formal dovetailing, in the sense that successful completion of one training programme may necessarily be a prelude to another training programme, it is always open to candidates, having the requisite qualifications and desiring to do so, to join any other training courses of their choice or even pursue further studies for suitable diplomas or degrees.

(c) Vertical mobility is no doubt desirable; it does not depend, however, on technical qualifications alone; growing experience and over-all ability are also needed.

Trend of Occupational Structure of S. C., S. T. and Backward Classes in Different Industries in the Three Plans

6465. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the occupational structure of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes working in different industries with particular reference to the trend in the three Plans;

(b) whether they are still carrying on only traditional occupations; and

(c) if so, what measures are contemplated by Government to ensure their wider participation in industrial life?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) and (b). Information is not available.

(c) To encourage the employment of Scheduled Castes—Scheduled Tribes and backward classes in increasing numbers in services and industries, incentives and reservations have been provided in the matter of recruitment and admission to educational and training institutions. Appropriate administrative instructions have also been issued to public sector under-

takings to ensure the recruitment of such persons in prescribed proportions. Vocational guidance and counselling activities of the National Employment Service are also being stepped up for helping such persons in choosing their careers and for diverting them to skilled occupations.

Amendment in P & T Act in Connection with Copper Wire Theft

6466. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for amending the P & T Act regarding signing of complaints, affidavit, etc. in connection with copper wire thefts;

(b) if so, when Government propose to introduce the Bill; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir. The proposed amendment will permit all P & T and Police Officers, in general, to sign complaints, affidavits etc.

(b) The Amending Bill has already been passed by Rajya Sabha on 26. 11. 68. Notice for introducing the bill in the Lok Sabha has been given.

(c) Does not arise.

Buffalo Breeding Centre at Alamadi

6467. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to set up a buffalo breeding centre at Alamadi has been finalised; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in the finalisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) No.

(b) The proposal requires detailed scrutiny from technical and financial angle.

Production of Sugar and Number of Sugar Factories

6468. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sugar factories which have been working during the 1969-70 season upto the 31st January, 1970 as compared to the number of sugar factories working during the period upto the 31st January, 1969 during the season of 1968-69;

(b) the production of sugar by the end of January, 1970 as compared to the production upto the 31st January, 1969; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to increase the production of sugar and to reduce its price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) and (b). The required information is given below :

Season	Number of sugar factories which worked upto 31st January	Production of sugar upto 31st January (lakh tonnes)
1968-69	201	13.26
1969-70	207	16.77

(c) As a result of the policy of partial decontrol of sugar adopted by Government since 1967-68, the production of sugar has gone up from 22.48 lakh tonnes in 1967-68 to 35.59 lakh tonnes in 1968-69. The production in 1969-70 is expected to exceed 40 lakh tonnes. The prices of levy sugar are based on the minimum price of sugarcane fixed by Government and the cost schedules and zones recommended by Tariff Commission. The ex-factory realisations from sale of free sale sugar have also come down substantially in the month of March, 1970 and are now at approximately the same levels as those for levy sugar.

Sugar Factories Closed in U. P.

6469. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sugar factories in the state of U. P. which have been closed since December, 1959 due to non-availability of sugarcane and the number of workers who have lost their jobs as a result thereof; and

(b) the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) Only one factory namely, Kamlapat Motilal Bhatni (Sugar Mills) Branch, Bhatni closed down on 22.3.70 after crushing the available sugarcane in the area. In the earlier seasons also this factory generally closed about this time or even earlier. The question of workers losing their jobs, therefore, does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

Tamil Films Approved by Board of Film Censors

6470. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of those Tamil films where no cut was approved by the Central Board of Film Censors during last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : 91 Tamil films were issued censorship certificates without cuts during the years 1968 and 1969.

Sick Leave Reported En-Masse by R. M. S. Staff at Rewari in Rajasthan P & T Circle

6471. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff of the Rewari R. M. S. under Rajasthan P & T Circle reported sick en-masse on the 19th February, 1970;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to curb such activities in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) :

(a) Seven of the eight sorters attached to the set due to work from 0510 to 1300 hours on 19-2-70 reported sick without prior intimation. Two of them subsequently reported for duty and were utilised for the second set working from 14.20 to 20.00 hours.

(b) The action of the sorters appears to have been intended as a protest against the objection of the Head Sorter to the late attendance of one of the sorters on 18th February, 1970.

(c) The absence of all the officials has been treated as *dies non*. Disciplinary proceedings have also been initiated against them. Such isolated cases of indiscipline can be dealt with under the existing rules. No special steps are considered necessary.

Letter From Secretary, Koyla Mazdoor Sabha, Bermo District Hazaribagh, Bihar to the Former Labour Minister

6472. SHRI S. KUNU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Secretary Koyla Mazdoor Sabha, Shri J. P. Singh Azad, Bermo (Hazaribagh), Bihar had addressed a letter to former Minister of Labour on the 7th November, 1969 regarding Selected Dhori Colliery;

(b) if so, what were the main points of the letter;

(c) whether any action was taken on the basis of the said letter of the Secretary, Koyla Mazdoor Sabha; and

(d) if so, the specific action taken, and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) :

(a) and (c). Yes, a complaint was received from the Secretary, Koyla Mazdoor Sabha, which was looked into by the Central Industrial Relations Machinery.

(b) and (d). A statement showing the main points made in the complaint and the action taken is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3214/70].

**Inclusion of Mazdoors as Members
of Coal Mines Provident Fund
Contribution Scheme**

6473. SHRI S. KANDU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Mazdoors who have been made members of the Coal Mines Provident Fund contribution scheme out of the list supplied by Shri J. P. Singh Azad, Secretary "Selected Dhori Colliery" of district Hazaribagh;

(b) for how many years the remaining workers who have not been granted benefit of Coal Mines Provident Fund have worked; and

(c) whether the Secretary 'Selected Dhori Colliery' has addressed a letter on the 23rd August, 1969 to Chairman Board of Trustees (Coal Mines Provident Fund) and to Secretary, Labour, Government of India in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) :
(a) to (c). The administration of the Coal Mines Provident Fund is the concern of the Board of Trustees, Coal Mines Provident Fund, set up under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The list furnished by Shri J. P. Singh Azad in respect of the workers of Selected Dhori Colliery and his letter of 23.8.1969 were forwarded to the Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation which has reported as under :—

(i) out of 68 workers of the said colliery, 24 have been made members of the Coal Mines Provident Fund, while one was already a member of the Fund; and

(ii) the question of membership of the remaining 43 workers is being investigated. The management has not so far made the relevant records available.

**Minor Irrigation Projects
in States**

6474. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state State-wise total value of minor irrigation projects sanctioned during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :
The required information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State	Total Public Sector outlay approved during 1965-66 to 69-70 for Minor Irrigation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2896
2.	Assam	609
3.	Bihar	4746
4.	Gujrat	2370
5.	Haryana	368
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	361
7.	Kerala	1083
8.	Madhya Pradesh	3509
9.	Maharashtra	5513
10.	Mysore	3440
11.	Nagaland	35
12.	Orissa	1092
13.	Punjab	1411
14.	Rajasthan	1526
15.	Tamil Nadu	3432
16.	Uttar Pradesh	11060
17.	West Bengal	2961
Total States		46362

**Availability of High-Yielding
Variety of Wheat, Gram, Paddy
From Next Kharif and Rabi Season**

6475. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any high-yielding wheat, gram, paddy varieties would be available for rain fed cultivation from the next Kharif and Rabi season; and

(b) if so, their details, rates at which they would be available and places from where?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) Some of the releas high-yielding varieties of wheat, namely, Kalyan Sona, Safed Lerma, Pb. C. 306, K. 65, Hy. 11, Hy. 633, NI. 5439 and NI. 747-19, are suitable for rainfed cultivation in various regions of the country and can, in average conditions, yield 15-20% more than the local varieties. More strains are also under tests in the All India Coordinated trials.

In the case of rice, one of the selections has been found to do quite well under rainfed conditions. It is being tested further in the Coordinated trials before being considered for release.

Gram is normally grown under rain-fed conditions. Some of the recent selections have, at certain locations, shown 25 to 30% higher yields than the existing varieties. These selections are being tested in the Coordinated trials. If found suitable, they will be released for general cultivation in Rabi, 1970.

(b) Seeds of the released high-yielding varieties are available in large quantities from the National Seeds Corporation, State Departments of Agriculture and U. P. Agricultural University, Pantnagar. They are also available in limited quantities at the I. A. R. I., New Delhi, and some other Agricultural Universities.

Proposal to Discontinue Dandakaranya Project

6476. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to discontinue the Dandakaranya Project by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Dandakaranya Development Authority has formulated any definite policy for retrenching the present staff; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir. No decision has been taken so far, in this regard.

(b) and (c). Do not arise, in view of the reply to part (a) of the Question.

Criteria for Vesting Control of P & T Services in States Under Separate P. M. G.

6477. SHRI SHARDA NAND : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any criterion has been laid down for vesting control over P & T services in each State under a separate Post Master General; and

(b) whether Government propose upgrading the post of the Head of the Postal services in Delhi to that of a Postmaster General in view of his heavy responsibilities the number of postal staff under his control and to secure improvement in and effective control of the working of postal services in this Circle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) :

(a) No definite criterion has been prescribed and each proposal is considered on merits of the case.

(b) The proposal is under consideration.

Loans Advanced by Film Finance Corporation to Film Producers

6478. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loans given by the Film Finance Corporation Ltd. to the Film Producers together with their names and addresses during the last three years till March 1970;

(b) the number of applications for loans received and the total amount of loan asked during that period together with the names and addresses of the applications; and

(c) the total amount of interest earned by the Corporation as a result thereof during the above period and the amount of loan yet to be recovered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :

(a) and (b). Statements showing applications received, loans sanctioned and disbursed during the last three years till March, 1970

are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3215/70].

- (c) (i) The Corporation has earned interest as follows during the past three years on loans given for production of films :

1967-68	Rs. 3,55,369
1968-69	Rs. 3,88,739
1969-70	Rs. 5,63,287
	Total Rs. 13,07,395

- (ii) Amount of loan outstanding as on 31.3.70 Rs. 86,20,957.00

The outstanding amount includes interest amounting to Rs. 10,31,908.

Films Released by Film Finance Corporation Through Their Distribution Department

S. No.	Name of the film released	Date of release	Place	Amount spent	Collection	Commission
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Nawab Sirajuddaullah	1.11.68	Punjab	4, 860	6, 129	1, 853
2.	Amar Jyoti	11.7.69	Punjab	14, 374	5, 253	1, 313
				Rs. 19, 234	11, 382	3, 166

(c) Territory

Amount spent

Remarks

	Rs.	
East Punjab	32, 095	Includes money spent on 3 films not yet released.
Bombay	24, 700	Amount spent on publicity and is recoverable when the film is released in Bombay some time next year.

A. I. R. Theatres in Metropolitan Centres

6480. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of theatres maintained by the All India Radio in various Metropolitan centres in the country;

(b) the capacity of these theatres;

(c) whether Government would consider turning A. I. R. theatres in the Metropolitan

6479. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of films released by the Film Finance Corporation through their own Distribution Department and the date and place where released;

(b) the earnings of the Film Finance Corporation out of these films; and

(c) the total amount of money spent on the distribution project in East Punjab and Bombay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). During the period from 1.9.68 to 31.12.1969 the Film Finance Corporation has released the following two films through its distribution office in Punjab :

centres into projector theatres and screening art films in them; and

- (d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) (a) None.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). An auditorium at Bombay under construction with a seating capacity of

about 600 has provision for installation of projection equipments.

Recommendations of an Expert Team for Break-Through in Rice Cultivation

6481. SHRI DEVINDAR SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high level team of experts which visited various countries made certain recommendations to the Government for a break-through in rice cultivation recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the recommendations accepted by Government and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):

(a) and (b). Yes. A high level team of Agricultural Experts from the Ministry of Food, agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture), Planning Commission and six important rice-growing States viz. West Bengal, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Assam and U. P. along with a representative of the Ford Foundation visited the Philippines, Taiwan and Hong Kong from 5th to 13th October, 1969. The team made an on-the-spot study of the technological and organizational developments in these countries which have led to the achievement of high levels of yields of rice. Based on this study, a number of recommendations have been made by the team for achieving break-through in rice cultivation in India. A summary of the recommendations is laid out in the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3216/70].

(c) The recommendations are at present under consideration of the Government of India and the State Governments.

Land Acquisition for Construction of New P & T Office at Mangalore

6482. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to construct a new P & T office at Kaprigudda Mangalore,

when existing premises rented at Rs. 45 satisfy the needs of the locality and can be extended by leasing more rooms;

(b) the estimated cost of acquisition construction and maintenance and how the rent payable as calculated thereon, will compare with the present rent; and

(c) if the acquisition and new constructions are necessary, why the resolution of the Municipality and the representation of the public for a central site at the junction of five roads at Nandigudda and 2½ furlongs from the existing post office, were ignored ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH):

(a) Yes, the present rented building has only 210 Sq. ft. of accommodation against 740 sq. ft. of accommodation necessary for the post office and the residence of the Sub Postmaster. Additional accommodation is not available on rent.

(b) Estimated total cost of acquisition of land is Rs. 30062/-. The cost of construction of the building is estimated to be Rs. 38780/-. Maintenance cost is estimated to be about Rs. 1357/ per annum. Interest on the amount spent on land and building is estimated to be Rs. 4475/- per annum. The present expenditure on rent of the post office building and house rent allowance being paid to sub postmaster in lieu of free residence is Rs. 540/- and Rs. 305/- per annum respectively.

(c) In view of the shortage of accommodation in the existing rented building and since no suitable alternative rented building is available in the vicinity, it is considered necessary to acquire land and put up a Departmental building. The site suggested by the Municipality and certain members of the public of Mangalore for acquisition is in one corner of the locality and is nearer to Hampankatta post Office. The site proposed to be acquired by the Department is situated in front of the existing post office and is in a central place of the area. Since the post office has been functioning for the last 20 years in its present location, the residents of the locality did not favour the shifting of the post office to Nandigudda Road junction. The advantages of the site selected by the Department were explained to the President, Mangalore Municipality and other prominent members of the Public by the local Departmental officer on 18-11-1969.

**Construction of Quarters for
P & T Staff at Mangalore**

6483. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1759 on the 5th March., 1970 and state :

(a) why the lay-out plan and estimates for the construction of quarters for P & T staff at Mangalore have taken so long after the land was acquired and when they are expected to be ready; and

(b) since Mangalore has the distinction of having no quarters at all for the staff, why the small provision for only 5 per cent is not given priority and the work commenced at once ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) :

(a) There is no delay in view of the relative higher priority for operative offices. The lay out plans are since ready and the estimates are being prepared.

(b) Thirteen staff quarters are already available at Mangalore. Suitable priority is being given for taking up this work early.

Micro-Wave Station at Mangalore

6484. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what action has been taken by the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs on the representation of the South Kanara Chamber of Commerce that Mangalore should be provided with a micro wave station;

(b) the land-route communication having failed due to the difficult terrain, what are the statistics of breakdown and whether they are not the highest for any area;

(c) what is the average of the lines active during the day in the six circuits; and

(d) considering the importance arising from the Harbour Projects, the Projected Fertiliser Factory and the Kudremukh Iron ore exploitation, why does not the Ministry anticipate the demand arising and provide a micro-wave station immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) :

(a) A scheme is already under consideration of the Department for linking Mangalore by micro-wave to Bombay, Madras and Trivandrum, as part of the development plan. The scheme is included for execution in the Fourth Plan.

(b) and (c). The land-route communication has not failed : The average efficiency of the six trunk circuits between Mangalore and Bangalore over a period of last six months is about 90% and the corresponding figure for the two circuits between Mangalore and Bombay is 83%. The frequency of break down is not the highest in this area.

(d) As mentioned in para (a), installation of a microwave station at Mangalore has already been proposed. The detailed engineering and installation works involved in a large scheme of this magnitude covering about 2,400 Kms. are very heavy and it will take about 5 to 6 years for their completion.

**Sub-Post Offices and Branch Post
Offices Attached With Head
Office at Kangra**

6485. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Sub-offices and Branch Post Offices of the Una Tehsil of Kangra District which have been attached with the Head Office at Kangra; and

(b) the total number of Sub-offices and Branch Post offices which are now functioning under the Kangra Head Office and whether this has increased the work-load on the Kangra Head Office ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH)

(a) Sub Offices	18
Branch Offices	95
(b) Sub Offices	51
Branch Offices	275

With the transfer of offices indicated against (a) above, the work in Kangra H. O. has

naturally increased but proportionate staff has also been transferred to that Head Office.

**Re-Opening of Factories Closed
as a Result of Gheraos in
West Bengal**

6486. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND RAHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the factories that were closed down as a result of Gheraos, strikes or lock-outs during the last United Front regime in West Bengal are re-opening after the President's Rule was promulgated in the State;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) the number of labourers re-employed since then ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND RAHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA)

(a) to (c). The Government of West Bengal have stated that they have no information regarding re-opening of such factories.

**Price of Free Market Sugar and
Levy Sugar**

6487. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government would give information about the price of free market sugar and the price of levy sugar of the same grades in the various States of India in the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 (till the end of March);

(b) which are the states which wrote to the Central Government saying that they do not want the quota of levy sugar which the Centre was prepared to release to them and in which months were these communications received;

(c) whether Government would lay on the Table all such communications from the States; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not laying these communications on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) A statement giving the information available in respect of prices of free market and levy sugar in various states is laid on the

Table of the House. [Placed in Library]. See No. LT—3217/70].

(b) The Government of Tamil Nadu wrote in the months of November and December, 1969 surrendering their levy quota of sugar for the months of November-December 1969 and December, 1969-January, 1970. Government of Manipur wrote in the months of November, 1969 and January, 1970 surrendering their levy quota of sugar for the months of November-December, 1969, December, 1969 January, 1970, January-February, 1970 and February-March, 1970.

(c) Copies of the communications received from Government of the above state and Union territory are attached.

(d) Does not arise.

**Monthly Releases of Levy Sugar
And its Export Production
Since 1967**

6488. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government would place on the table of the House Information in regard to the monthly releases of sugar ever since the new scheme of free-and-levy sugar was formulated by the Government in 1967 first on 60 : 40 basis and 70 : 30 basis under the following heads :—

Month & Year	Total quantity of sugar released (tons)	Quantity of levy sugar released (tons)	Quantity of free sale sugar released (tons)	Ratio in percentage between levy & free sale sugar
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

(b) the total exports during all these months;

(c) the total sugar production in the last three seasons 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 (till 31st March, 1970); and

(d) the total stocks with the Government at the opening of the 1969-70 crushing season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) The policy of partial decontrol was introduced from November 1967. Three

statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3218/70] giving the required particulars for each of the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 respectively. The proportion of 60 : 40 in 1967-68, 70 : 30 in 1968-69 and 1969-70 is the proportion in which Government decided to requisition at fixed prices and release for free sale respectively the sugar produced in these years. While levy sugar is released on the basis of the monthly quotas fixed for the States, *ad-hoc* allotments which become necessary to meet particular situations and taking into account the quantum of carryover stocks, the free sale portion of the production is released during a period of about twelve months. The proportion between levy and free sale sugar mentioned above, therefore, does not strictly apply to monthly releases but is maintained in relation to the quantities apportioned between levy and free sale out of the total production of the year.

(b) A statement showing exports of sugar month-wise during 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3218/70].

(c) The total sugar production during 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 was as under :—

	(Lakh tonnes)
1967-68	22.48
1968-69	35.59
1969-70	30.91

(upto 31st March 1970)

(d) The total physical stock of sugar with the factories on 1st October 1969 was 13.06 lakh tonnes which included 1694 tonnes with the Export Agency at ports and sugar already released to the factories but not yet delivered.

Broadcast of Chinese News by A. I. R. in A Casual Manner

6492. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the news service in Chinese is broadcast in a casual manner;

(b) whether it is also a fact that news is recorded in the evening of the preceding day and relayed in the next morning, i.e., at 3 a.m.;

(c) if so, for whom this is done; and

(d) whether such news do not become stale by the time these are put in the air ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL)

(a) No, Sir;

(b) Yes, Sir;

(c) and (d). It has been decided to change this practice and to prepare a fresh bulletin for the early morning service.

Correction of Answer to U S Q No.

2693 Dt. 12.3-1970 Re: Complaint

Against Welfare Officer of P & T
Department of Bihar Circle

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : In reply to Part (d) of the Unstarred Question No. 2693 by Shri Ramavtar Shastri on 12-3-1970, I have furnished information about the number of pre-audit cases pending but I find that the list is incomplete, and the complete information regarding pending pre-audit cases is given below :—

- Office of Divisional Engineer Telegraphs, Patna.....175
- Office of Supdt. Post Offices, Monghyr...4
- Office of Senior Supdt., RMS, 'P' Division, Patna.....6
- Office of Senior Supdt. Post Offices, Patna.....69
- Office of Divisional Engineer Telegraphs, Ranchi.....9
- Office of (Supdt. D.T.O.) Incharge, Muzaffarpur.....1
- Office of Senior Supdt. Post Offices, Ranchi.....3
- Office of Supdt. Post Offices, Dhanbad...4
- Office of Supdt. Post Offices, Bhagalpur.....3
- Office of Senior Supdt. Post Offices, Chapra.....35
- Office of Supdt. Post Offices, Muzaffarpur.....1
- Office of Supdt. Post Offices, Dumka...7
- Office of Supdt. Postal Store Depot, Muzaffarpur.....1
- Office of Supdt. Post Offices, Jambhadpur.....6

12-01 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
REPORTED RESIGNATION OF ONE OF
THE ADVISORS TO THE WEST BENGAL
GOVERNOR

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BASU (Dimond Harbour) : I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

'Reported resignation of one of the advisers to the Governor of West Bengal.'

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, to assist him in the exercise of functions and powers while the Proclamation under article 356 is in force, the Governor of West Bengal has appointed Sarvashri B. E. Ghosh, K. K. Sen, M. M. Basu and A. K. Ghosh as his Advisers. A fifth Adviser, Shri A. N. Kidwai has also been appointed.

There was some misunderstanding about the organisation of work as a result of which Shri B. B. Ghosh expressed doubts about the utility of his services. The position has since been clarified. The Governor, West Bengal has made appropriate arrangements for the organisation of work and the services of Shri B. B. Ghosh will be available to the Governor.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : This is an unusual case where the State Government under President's Rule has appointed five advisers. Will the Home Minister tell us in how many States since 1952 when the President's Rule was in force the Governor had as many as five advisers? The Governor's job is caretaking and preparing the State for immediate mid-term poll. Why is it that they are trying to have a permanent settlement by organising something on top of the existing machinery there? Is it that they are waiting for Shri Giri's election verdict, to come out. Because for the election, if it comes, they will need votes from West Bengal? Or, are they manoeuvring to form a mini front? We know that the monopolists want the continuation of the President's Rule. The Birlas have been going on removing their files from Bengal. The jotedars want to grab all the land. All this is happening. But certainly, you cannot hoodwink the people; you cannot deprive the people of their democratic rights and, at the same time, burden them with the additional expenditure of keeping

the Assembly alive and keep alive all this paraphernalia. The tight-party splinter UF group has also declared day before yesterday that a mid-term poll is the only answer. Will the hon. Home Minister tell us here and now when they propose to hold the mid-term poll and dissolve the Assembly?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There is no question of deciding any date of a poll etc. This is not the time to consider that. This is not a matter concerning the running of the present administration. The other issues raised by Shri Jyotirmoy Basu may be interesting to him but to me they are irrelevant.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : My question was specific : In how many States since 1952, where President's rule had been imposed, you have five advisers for the Governor on top of the topheavy administration that is there?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The administration is not topheavy. The administration which was being run by nearly 20 ministers is now run by five advisers. How can you say that it is topheavy?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I take it that this is the first State where they have got five advisers when President's rule has been imposed. Nowhere else was it done. When you go to the polls, the people will wipe you out.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling) : The Home Minister has said that there was some misunderstanding. We are actually very eager to know what that misunderstanding was. Was the misunderstanding due to the fact that Shri B. B. Ghosh, who is very well conversant with the problems of Calcutta, wanted more funds and wanted to be sure of the funds allocated for the improvement of the situation in Calcutta which is already intolerable, or was it due to the fact that he was not allotted the right portfolio? Also, I would like to know from the Home Minister whether it is always with a protest of this kind that they will come forward to ameliorate it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not think it is necessary to go into the cause of the misunderstanding when the misunderstanding has been removed, the work has been allotted now and the things are moving. I think, we should not do something which will give further cause for misunderstanding.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : I do not know whether we are satisfied with this answer but he is determined not to enlighten us and I should not like to press him further about it.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुवनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, खास परिस्थितियों की वजह से राष्ट्र-पति शासन लागू किया जाता है। जनता की उम्मीद रहती है कि राष्ट्रपति शासन क्लीन होगा, भ्रष्टाचार से ऊपर होगा और अफसरशाही की कमी होगी, लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि इस से उल्टा होता है, अफसरशाही बढ़ जाती है, भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता है और तमाम खराबियाँ आ जाती हैं। जब राष्ट्रपति शासन में एड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन आता है तो इसकी खराबियों की दो वजह होती है—पहली वजह यह है कि सिविल-सर्वेन्ट्स के हाथ में एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन आता है। सिविल सर्वेन्ट्स जैसा कि आप जानते हैं—न सिविल रहे और न सर्वेन्ट रहे, उनके प्रशासन को डोमिनेशन कहिए या टोटैलिटेरियन कहिए—मैं उसके अन्दर नहीं जाऊँगा। लेकिन राष्ट्रपति शासन में जिन सिविल सर्वेन्ट्स को बहाल किया जाता है, वे प्रायः वहाँ के होते हैं, जिससे भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता है, फेवरेटिज्म बढ़ता है। ऐसा ही बिहार में हुआ और ऐसा ही अभी बंगाल में हुआ। अच्छा तो यह होगा—अगर सिविल सर्वेन्ट्स ही बहाल किए जाने हैं, तो वे वहाँ के न हों, दूसरी स्टेट्स के हों, उसी स्टेट के न हों। उसी स्टेट के होने से इन खराबियों के बढ़ने की संभावना बढ़ जाती है।

तीसरी बात—एम० पीज की जो कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी बनाई जाती है, वह एक प्रकार से टाकेटिव बोडी हो जाती है, उसमें उनको किसी प्रकार की पावर नहीं दी जाती है। अच्छा यह होगा कि सिविल सर्वेन्ट्स को पावर न देकर, एम० पीज की जो कमेटी बनती है, उसको पावर दी जाय। मेम्बरों को पोर्टफोलियो बाँट दिए जायें और उनको पावर देकर उनसे काम लिया जाय, इससे जनता का रिप्रेजेंटेशन भी हो जायगा और शासन का काम भी ठीक तरह से चलेगा, यदि यह रास्ता अख्तियार किया जाय, लेकिन सरकार ऐसा नहीं करती है और प्रशासन भ्रष्ट हो जाता है।

10

इसी सन्दर्भ—में सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ मैं बिहार में जब राष्ट्रपति शासन हुआ तो वहाँ आप ने केवल एडवाइज़रें दिये, जब कि बंगाल में पाँच दिए हैं— आप ने वहाँ पाँच क्यों दिए यदि डिवीजन आफ लेबर की बात है, तो वहाँ पाँच से ज्यादा भी हो सकते हैं, इसलिए पाँच ही क्यों बनायें? इनकी क्या जरूरत है, जबकि बिहार में दो ही काम कर सकते थे।

दूसरा सवाल—क्या यह बात सही है कि श्री बी० बी० घोष को जो पोर्ट-फोलियो दिया गया उसकी रूपरेखा केन्द्र सरकार ने बनाई थी? चूँकि उनको इंजीनियरिंग का थोड़ा बहुत बैक-ग्राउण्ड है, इसलिए सेन्टर का फैसला था कि उनको इस तरह का पोर्टफोलियो दिया जाय, लेकिन धवन ने उसको डिनाई किया और अपने मन के मुताबिक फैसला किया। जिससे मिसअन्ड-स्टैंडिंग और खराबियाँ पैदा हुईं।

मेरा चौथा सवाल यह है कि क्या श्री बी० बी० घोष यहाँ आये, आप से और प्राइम मिनिस्टर से मिले और फिर आप को और प्राइम मिनिस्टर को प्रेशराइज करने की वजह से फिर उसके मुताबिक आपने उनको पोर्टफोलियो देने का वायदा किया और इस वजह से अब मिसअन्ड-स्टैंडिंग कम होने जा रही है?

पाँचवाँ सवाल यह है कि क्या आप सिविल सर्वेन्ट्स के हाथ में शासन न दे करके एम पीज की जो कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी बनायेंगे उसके सदस्यों को अलग-अलग पोर्टफोलियो और कुछ पावर्स देंगे ताकि राष्ट्रपति शासन सिविल सर्वेन्ट्स से हाथ में होने के बजाय जनता के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स के हाथ में रहे?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member expressed his opinion about the system of President's rule. We have never pleaded that President's rule is the better form of government. It is in a way an unpleasant inevitability. We are trying to do the best that we can do under the circumstances. So, there is no question of our holding any special brief

[SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN]

for President's rule against any other system of government. Then, about Shri B. B. Ghosh...

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : बिहार में दो एडवाइजर दिये थे फिर बंगाल में पाँच क्यों दिये ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : बिहार में दो रखे क्योंकि वह बिहार था, बंगाल में पाँच रखे क्योंकि वह बंगाल है।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : यह क्या चार्जिडिंग जवाब देते हैं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : One has to make an assessment about it. There cannot be any rigid rule in this matter. One has to go according to the conditions prevalent there. The present Governor thinks that possibly he could do justice and ensure more efficient administration with the help of five people.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Manoeuvring need-based.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There are some people from Bengal also who know the Bengal administration. When the question of running the administration comes, it requires knowledge of the language of the people also. That is why we thought of having some Bengali knowing people in charge. We have appointed one engineer who has got engineering background so that the Governor can have better advice about problems of irrigation and other matters like that. Therefore he will be of some use there.

Then, his question was whether Shri B. B. Ghosh visited Delhi or not. He did visit Delhi and saw me and the Prime Minister. What is wrong about it ? We are responsible ultimately for the administration of Bengal and, naturally, we have to look into the matter, help the advisers and the Governor to clear matters if there are any problems. There is nothing wrong about it. There is no question of pressuring the Governor.

Then the question was whether it would be left to the Consultative Committee to distribute the work. It is normally not done.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक सवाल का जबाब नहीं दिया गया। क्या यह बात सही है कि श्री बी० बी० घोष को इंजीनियरिंग का पोर्टफोलियो, जिसकी कि उनके पास बैकग्राउन्ड

है वह देने के लिए कहा गया था लेकिन घवन साहब ने नहीं दिया, इसी वजह से मिसअंडर-स्टैंडिंग पैदा हुई ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I cannot give all the details and justification for this particular distribution of work.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Shri B. B. Ghosh belonged to Finance; he never was an engineering man.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Maudya) : Since the day the present Governor of West Bengal took an oath of office, quite a big controversy revolves around him. The Home Minister has very politely and very cleverly camouflaged the whole issue when he says I quote : "there have been some misunderstandings." The Governor has a very special knack of creating misunderstandings where there could be none. For a change, will it be possible for the Home Minister to advise the Governor to observe the rule of golden silence ? Whenever he goes on the A. I. R. or whenever he issues a statement to the press and the perennial dialogue that has been going on with a particular section of politicians of West Bengal, who have been responsible for the present misery of West Bengal. Will the Government of India call upon the Governor to stop this nonsense there ?

MR. SPEAKER : Please use a proper word.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : How is he wrong ? He is absolutely within his right in saying that. The misunderstandings are a speciality of the present Governor. This is in the statement.

MR. SPEAKER : When you are there, I need not explain it. I have no objection to any other part of his speech. When he says, "nonsense" I say, it is not in good taste. He can use some other word. If you are there to justify...

SHRI NATH PAI : It is not upto me to justify. May I submit to you, because you have raised an important issue not only to Mr. Krishna but to the House, according to Erskine May, the word "nonsense" is absolutely a paragon of parliamentary etiquette.

MR. SPEAKER : When you are there, I need not explain it.

SHRI NATH PAI : Not according to me; I am no authority. May I respectfully submit this word has been used any number of times here ?

MR. SPEAKER I may say one thing...

SHRI NATH PAI : We have so much used it in this House that we cannot make it unparliamentary.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a question of what is being used in this House. Even that I do not approve. Here, the Governor is occupying two positions, as the head of the State and also as a gentleman in-charge of the running of administration under the President's Rule. I wonder if you can use this word with reference to him in his capacity as the head of the State. Anyway, I do not think, this word should be used. It is not in good taste.

SHRI NATH PAI : There is a mixture of issues. So far as taste is concerned, it should be left to the individual Member. So far as rectitude is concerned, it is absolutely your prerogative. If you say, it is a matter of taste what is good taste or good manner should be left to the individual Member. May I submit to you in all humility, to say of certain views or pronouncements coming from anywhere as nonsense is not at all derogatory or unparliamentary.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry you think like that. I do not approve of it. In the case of the Governor, I do not approve of it.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA I have used the word only with reference to the dialogue that has been going on between the Governor and a section of people in West Bengal who have been largely responsible for the misery of West Bengal.

Sir, the major responsibility that the Governor is charged with is the maintenance of law and order. Day in and day out we still have been getting information from West Bengal that the Governor and his administration have not as yet a firm grip over the law and order situation in West Bengal and one of the reasons why Mr. B. B. Ghosh was unwilling to be an Adviser is the fact that West Bengal is not getting adequate Central Government assistance and with the meagre Central Government assistance, the fear of Mr. B. B. Ghosh was that they would not be able to do a good job in West Bengal. Has Government of India taken this into consideration? Are they going to rectify this matter?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : In spite of his long speech, only one question he has asked, if I

am correct. That is : whether Mr. B. B. Ghosh had any doubts on the assistance that the Central Government may give West Bengal or not and whether that was not the cause of his unwillingness to take over? I would definitely say no.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Was he not advised by the Home Minister or the Prime Minister?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : He is not answering properly.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If necessary, I would answer again. The hon. Member made many observations to begin with. I am not supposed to reply to those observations because that is not necessary. The specific question that he asked me was : whether Mr. B. B. Ghosh resigned or refused to take over the job only because there was a feeling that the Central Government may not be willing to give them proper assistance in this matter.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : You are not answering that.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : My answer to that question was that there was no such reason. Really he felt that his services could be better utilised. He had some misunderstanding as to whether his abilities will be properly used. That was the main reason why he was rather doubtful whether he should take over or not. That misunderstanding has been removed.

As far as the other part is concerned, some incidents of law and order are still taking place. Partly it is true. We must give some time to the West Bengal administration to improve.

SHRI NATH PAI : He has raised a specific question. He asked a very important question : that instead of wasting his energies and resources on writing correspondence which is not likely to achieve anything, if he would give that limited time to his duties, perhaps, the number of advisers could be reduced. What is the Minister's reply to that?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If the Governor has to communicate with the Government of India and other people....

SHRI NATH PAI : Everyday ideological conversation is going on.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as communication to the Government of India is concerned, if he has to write, he has to write.

SHRI NATH PAI : He has been indulging in ideological dialogue everyday with Mr. Promode Das Gupta.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as the requirements of the administration, we are convinced that he needed assistance of at least 4 or 5 people. He selected them.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : This is basically a question of relationship of the Governor with the Advisers and the Administration. But I don't think this question has been raised for the first time and last time. This question is going to be raised frequently. Therefore, we have to identify certain factors.

The first factor to be identified is that Bengal is a seriously wounded State. Its economics has been wounded. Enterprises are folding up. Its agriculture is now subject to a grievous dispute about the land which has been occupied. Its law and order is in such a bad condition that the house of an important member of the Opposition Party could be raided openly only two days ago, apart from the murders that are being committed by our friends.

Thirdly, this State is suffering from a grievous condition in respect of its administration. It has been politicalised and demoralised. This is a very important factor which has to be reckoned with in the relationship of the Governor with the administration. This Governor has committed himself. He made a statement on the radio that he wants the Marxist Government back. This is a disqualification in a Governor that he identifies himself with any one Party and that he tries to bring that Party back. A Governor's role is that of complete impartiality between the Parties. Having failed to play that role—I am not here to criticise him—I am not going to use any term even less derogatory than those which have been used before, but I would like to make a constructive suggestion and I would like to have a reply from the Home Minister. Why don't you transfer this Governor to another State? There are very competent Governors. The Governor of Kerala is acceptable to the Communists there. The Governor of Kashmir is acceptable to the Government there. Nearby there is the Governor of Assam. He can come to Calcutta and you can send Mr. Dhavan to Shillong where he can cool off for some time. So, Sir, I would like to know whether the Government will seriously consider the question of the transfer of the Governor, so that

this wounded State of Bengal has a fair chance to rehabilitate itself, has a fair chance to give to the people the benefit of the President's rule after a period of very bad rule earlier.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as identifying the important problems of Bengal State is concerned, it is certainly a very important suggestion that he has made. We will have to identify the problems of economic development, law and order situation, and there are some important issues which will have to be identified and concentrated upon. He raised another point about the Governor's role. I would like to politely submit for the consideration of the honourable House that the Governor has not identified himself with any political party. There is no question of transferring the Governor.

श्री एम० एस० जोशी (पूना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने ध्यानाकर्षण के लिए एक प्रस्ताव दिया था, और वह यह था कि हमारे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के भाइयों को, जो साउथ बिहार के मुंगेर जिले में एक बड़िया गाँव है, वहाँ पर दो आदमियों को चार माच को मारा और उनका अभी तक पता नहीं है। मैंने इस बारे में खत भी लिखा है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस पर कुछ कार्यवाही हो।

MR. SPEAKER : I am sending it to the Home Minister. I will ask him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I gave a Calling Attention Motion. This is regarding the U. S. Ambassador's preaching against the Government of India. Government must take drastic steps against this U. S. Ambassador who has been preaching against the Government of India. The U. S. Cultural Centres which the Government of India has decided to close down are indulging in all undesirable activities.

श्री ब्रेबेन सेन (आसनसोल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्री जी से सोशलिस्ट कार्यकर्ताओं और माननीय राज नारायण तथा माननीय जार्ज फर्नेंडीज के स्वास्थ्य के बारे में एक बयान चाहता हूँ। मैं अस्पताल गया था और देखा कि माननीय राजनारायण की टांग में तथा माननीय जार्ज फर्नेंडीज के सिर में काफी दर्द है। मैं चाहूँगा कि गृह मंत्री इस बारे में एक स्टेटमेंट दें। हम लोग किसी की जिन्दगी से नहीं खेल सकते।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let the Health Minister make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : Papers laid on the Table.

12.28 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE MINES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952 :—

- (1) The Coal Mines (Amendment) Regulations, 1970, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 526 in Gazette of India dated the 4th April, 1970.
- (2) The Metalliferous Mines (Amendment) Regulations, 1970, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 527 in Gazette of India dated the 4th April, 1970.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3199/70]

12.29 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FORTY-EIGHTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS' AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Forty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 14th April, 1970."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is : . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : While I agree with the Report of the Business Advisory Committee, I wish to state that some days back I wrote to you a very humble letter requesting that it is a very important matter . . .

MR. SPEAKER : We will have another meeting so far as these Demands are concerned. It is all right; we will have another meeting where we can decide.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : But, Sir, by that it will be too late. Lenin Centenary starts on the 22nd of this month. I requested you, Sir, that the House should adopt a unanimous

Resolution paying homage to V. I. Lenin who is looked upon throughout the world as a great leader of the toiling millions of the world. Therefore, Sir, I request you to call a meeting of all the Opposition leaders—including the ruling party—so that a non-controversial Resolution may be adopted by this House, just as we adopted a Resolution on Gandhiji on the occasion of the Gandhiji Centenary Celebrations. Certainly, I hope, in all fairness, this House should adopt such a Resolution on Lenin, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I will consult the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

श्री शिवचन्द्र भा (मधुवनी) : जैसा माननीय बनर्जी साहब ने कहा है, मैं भी इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

मैं बनर्जी साहब के कथन का समर्थन करता हूँ। दूसरे मेरा निवेदन है कि यह चौथी योजना देश के लिए कितनी अहम और महत्वपूर्ण है और इस नाते मैं चाहूंगा कि जैसा मालूम दे रहा है बहुत सी मिनिस्ट्रीज की बजट डिमांड्स समयाभाव के कारण गिलेटिन हो जायेंगी, इसलिए प्लानिंग कमिशन पर सदन में इसी बजट डिमांड्स पर बहस हो सके इसके लिए कुछ समय अवश्य निकाला जाय भले ही इसके लिए सदन को चाहे शनिवार को या इतवार को भी क्यों न बैठना पड़े लेकिन प्लानिंग कमिशन पर सदन में बहस अवश्य हो भले ही अन्य मिनिस्ट्रीज की बजट डिमांड्स गिलेटिन हो जायें।

श्री रामचरण (झुर्जा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिस्नर की 3 रिपोर्ट सबमिट हो चुकी हैं। उसके अलावा श्री परिमल घोष की अनटचेबिलिटी की रिपोर्ट भी सबमिट हो चुकी है लेकिन अभी तक इनमें किसी भी रिपोर्ट पर इस हाउस में विचार नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए मैं आप के माध्यम से सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सेशन में इन तीनों शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिस्नर की रिपोर्ट्स और श्री परिमल घोष की अनटचेबिलिटी रिपोर्ट्स पर किसी पर बहस होगी या नहीं ?

श्री झटल बिहारी बालपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा इस सम्बन्ध में एक सुझाव

(श्री भद्रल बिहारी बाजपेयी)

है। आप ने सदन की भावना देखी कि हम लोग अधिक से अधिक समय चाहते हैं। मंत्रालयों की माँगों के ऊपर चर्चा के लिए समय निकल सकता है अगर आप भोजन की छुट्टी समाप्त कर दें और शनिवार को भी सदन बैठना आरम्भ कर दें। समय निकाला जा सकता है और इस बारे में आप सदन की राय ले लीजिए।

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : किसी भी मिनिसट्री की बजट डिमांड गिलोटिन नहीं होनी चाहिए। सब पर सदन में विचार होना चाहिए।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : Sir, we do not have Members present in the House to discuss the demands. There are hardly twenty Members present in the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, we are prepared to sit upto 7 'O' clock. I can assure you that on behalf of my party I am prepared to sit here upto 7 'O' clock unless of course I leave Delhi on some business. Further longer hours will definitely affect our efficiency. This has already affected our efficiency. Unless we do away with the lunch hour and work on Saturdays also, the work would not be completed. Otherwise, it may be decided to have two shifts—day and night shifts.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी द्वारा यह लेंच बीवर को सस्पेंड करने की बात नहीं मानी गई थी। हम उसका कोई और हल सोचेंगे, किसी शनिवार को ले लेगें या फिर शाम को थोड़ा और अधिक तक बैठ जायेंगे। अब बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी दुबारा इस पर निर्णय कर सकती है। अभी तक तो वह यह भोजन की बीच की छुट्टी खत्म करने के लिए मानी नहीं है। अब आप लोग वहाँ तो कहते नहीं हैं यहाँ हाउस में कहते हैं तो उससे फायदा क्या है।

The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Forty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 14th April, 1970."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: May I make one submission? Since the Business Advisory Committee and the House have agreed to take up the Bill on the 23rd, the House may sit to consider this Bill from 6 P.M. to 8 P.M. on the 23rd.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : What is to be taken up on the 23rd.

MR. SPEAKER: A Bill about Bengal will be taken up.

श्री जी० बंकेट स्वामी (सिद्दिपेट) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के नोटिस में एक मामला लाना चाहता हूँ। करीब 40 रोज से हैदराबाद में सिंथेटिक ड्रम्स फैक्टरी में हड़ताल चल रही है। यह फैक्टरी हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर में है और यह बड़ी चिन्ता का विषय है कि वहाँ इस फैक्टरी में पिछले 40 रोज से हड़ताल चल रही है और मिनिसटर महोदय इस के ऊपर कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। मैंने एक कौलिंग अटैशन नोटिस भी दिया हुआ है। यह पब्लिक सेक्टर की अंडरटेकिंग है और इस तरह से वहाँ पर 40 रोज से हड़ताल चल रही है। कम से कम अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप अवश्य इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाइये...

MR. SPEAKER: I do not allow you. Please sit down.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): This is a serious matter. Thousands of workers are on strike.

MR. SPEAKER: There are other ways of discussing it. Do not come here at any time to raise it abruptly.

12.35 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS,

1970-71—contd.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS—(contd.)

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद (महाराजगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं परसों कम्पनी ला में हेर फेर की बात कर रहा था। एक दूसरा उस में संशोधन हुआ है और वह यह कम्पनीज के लिए किसी भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी को चन्दा देना अब गुनाह करार दिया गया है। मेरे सामने एक

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

जबरदस्त नमूना है। यह एक किताब है जो कि तथाकथित काँग्रेस सेशन जो बम्बई में किया गया था पिछले दिसम्बर में उसकी यह सौबनौर कही जाती है। उसमें लिखा हुआ है कि ऐडवर्-टिजमेंट के लिए 2500 रुपये फी पन्ना चार्ज है। मगर मेरी खबर यह है कि 2500 रुपये से बेसी बहुतों ने दिया है और उनसे इस से बेसी लिया गया है। अब 2500 से एक रुपया भी ज्यादा लिया गया है हालाँकि खबर तो यह है कि 20 गुना तक ज्यादा उन से लिया गया है। तो वह फाजिल रुपया चन्दा हो गया। क्योंकि वह शीडयूल्ड रेट से ज्यादा हो गया। अब इसका पता लगा कर बतलायें कि किस कम्पनी से कितना बेसी लिया है ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर आप कहें कि यह चन्दा नहीं है बल्कि यह ऐडवर्टिजमेंट है तो इसमें करीब 15 मामले ऐसे हैं जो कि ऐडवर्-टिजमेंट किसी कायदे से कहे नहीं जा सकते हैं। मैं नहीं समझ सकता कि आप उन्हें ऐडवर्-टिजमेंट किस कायदे से कह सकते हैं ? उस में लिखा है : "विद दी देस्ट कम्प्लीमेंटस फ्रॉम ए बैलविशर ।" अब जब बैलविशर का नाम ही नहीं मालूम तो विज्ञापन क्या हुआ और उस का पैसा काहे को दिया गया ? भ्रगर वह पैसा दिया गया तो यह चन्दा नहीं है तो फिर और क्या है ? अब यह पता लगाना आप का काम है बशर्ते कि सरकार लगाना चाहे। अगर जरूरत पड़ेगी तो हम लोग भी मदद करेंगे बशर्ते कि आप पता लगाने को राजी हो जायें। अस-लियत यह है कि वह चन्दा नहीं है बल्कि वह ऐक्सट्रैक्शन है। वह एक तरह से चीज है जो कि मराठे वसूल किया करते थे। यह भी मराठों की नगरी बम्बई में उन्हीं की चीज के समान है। इस चीज के बारे में आप को इनक्वायरी करनी होगी नहीं तो बतलायें कि यह लिया कैसे ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप की मिनिस्टरी में इंटरनल ट्रेड भी है। इंटरनल ट्रेड में आप ने क्या किया ? दो नमूने मैं बतलाऊंगा। ज्य.दा बतलाने के लिए मेरे पास समय नहीं है। एक ही अचानक एक दूसरे जरिये से मुझे यह चीज

मिल गई और वह सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की आडिट रिपोर्ट डिफेंस सविसेज की है। मैं डिफेंस मिनि-स्टरी की कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग में भाग लेने जा रहा था और वह रिपोर्ट मैंने पढ़ी। उस आडिट रिपोर्ट में देखने से यह पता चलता है कि मैसर्ज इन्डियन कौपर कारपोरेशन से 4300 टन एलैक्ट्रोलिटिक कौपर लिया गया 27 फरवरी, 1967 को उसका रेट 7400 रुपया फी टन तय पाया गया था मगर उसके थोड़े ही दिनों बाद जब कि वर्ल्ड मार्केट रेट में करीब 8370 रुपया फी टन था आप के यहाँ दूसरा आर्डर दिया गया डाइरेक्टर जनरल आफ सिविल सप्लाइज की ओर से मिनिरल एंड मेटल्स ट्रेनिंग कारपोरेशन के यहाँ अप्रैल, मई, 1967 में सिर्फ 12100 रुपये फी टन की दरसे 3159 टन का जब कि बाजार हिन्दुस्तान का रहा 7400 फी टन और वर्ल्ड मार्केट में रहा 8370 फी टन का। आप के यहाँ रहा 12100 और वह भी 92 रुपया फी टन घाटे पर। यह रहा आप का इंतजाम।

दूसरा इंतजाम जो मुझे मालूम हुआ है उसका भी एक नमूना मैं दे रहा हूँ। नमूने से मेरे पास अधिक समय बतलाने को है भी नहीं। 19 दिसम्बर तक आप बहुत जोरों से कहते रहे कि सीमेंट की कमी देश में नहीं है इसलिए वह पहली जनवरी से डिक्ट्रोलकर दिया जायेगा लेकिन 22 दिसम्बर को आपने कह दिया कि वह डिक्ट्रोल नहीं होगा और सीमेंट पर कंट्रोल चालू रहेगा। 22 दिसम्बर से आज लगभग 4 महीने हो गये लेकिन अभी तक कोई कारण नहीं बताया गया कि आप की पालिसी क्यों बदली और कैसे बदली। अब इसके पीछे क्या गूढ़ रहस्य है यह राजनीति को समझने वाले समझ सकते हैं। वह चन्दा व्यक्ति का है बाकी इंडस्ट्रीज का तो है ही। मगर यह चन्दा एक और भी है जिसकी कि वजह से यह गवर्नमेंट बची है। डी एम के को राजी करने का प्रयत्न है क्योंकि उसके फायदे की बात और मद्रास के फायदे की बात है। सीमेंट इतनी भारी चीज है कि उसे दूर नहीं ले जाया जा सक ता है। उसकी बिक्री उसके बास-

(श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद)

पास में होती है और दूर के नाम पर जो थोड़ा सा माल भाड़ा उसके ऊपर अधिक पड़ता है अर्थात् उसके ऊपर जो बेशी माल भाड़ा लगता है उससे नाम पर सभी सीमेंट का दाम बढ़ने का बहाना मिल गया इससे उत्तर की अपेक्षा मद्रास की मिलों को सीमेंट के ज्यादा दाम मिलते हैं। अब किसका क्या हिस्सा है यह मैं कैसे कह सकता हूँ ?

यह मैंने इंटरनल ट्रेड के बारे में एक, दो नमूने बतलाये। अब मैं आ रहा हूँ इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट के ऊपर। मैं उन लोगों में से हूँ जिनको सरकारी तथा निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में जिम्मेवारी के पद पर काम करने का काफी अच्छा अनुभव रहा है और मेरा दावा है कि वसा अनुभव बहुत कम आदमियों को होगा। भीतर से रिस्पॉसिविल पोस्ट पर रह करके, पब्लिक और प्राइवेट सेक्टर, इन दोनों का अनुभव बहुत कम आदमियों को होता है। एक का अनुभव तो हो सकता है चाहे इसका या उसका। मैं इस हिसाब से आप से कह रहा हूँ कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो काम आप ने किये हैं वह बुरे नहीं हैं, बहुत अच्छी नीयत से काम शुरू किए गये हैं, मगर हालत वही है जैसी कहावत है कि अनाड़ी के हाथ में माल पड़ जाय तो उसकी दुर्गति हो जाती है, जैसे कि बनाने वाले गणेश की मूर्ति, लेकिन बन गया कुछ और क्योंकि बनाना भ्रामा नहीं है। और इसके नमूने एक नहीं हजारों हैं।

अभी दिसम्बर में प्रधान मंत्री ने प्रो० घर और मि० चोपड़ा को इंटरव्यू दिया था। वह छपी है आपके "लोक उद्योग" में। उसमें उन्होंने बहुत समझाया और तीन कारण बतलाये खास तौर पर कि हम क्यों पब्लिक सेक्टर में घाटे की परवाह नहीं करते। एक तो यह चीज इसलिए बनाई गई कि उसको दूर करने को राजी नहीं हैं, दूसरी बात यह कि इससे हम सोशल प्राक्टिस पाते हैं और तीसरी बात यह है कि

हम रीजनल इम्प्लैन्स कम करते हैं। मैं तीनों के बारे में कहूंगा कि आप की आज हालत यह है कि जो आग के सेक्रेट्री बनाकर रख देते हैं, लिखकर देते हैं, उसको आप तोते की तरह पढ़ देते हैं। खुद तो समझते बहुत कम हैं, और उसकी वजह है—क्षमा कीजिए मुझे सख्त शब्द इस्तेमाल करने पड़ रहे हैं—मिडियोकर मिनिस्टर और ब्रिलिएंट सेक्रेट्री हों तो इसके सिवा और होगा क्या। अब मैं इस पर आ रहा हूँ कि मैं क्यों ऐसा कह रहा हूँ।

यहाँ उदाहरण रक्खा गया है आयरन का, लेकिन हमारी प्रधान मंत्री भूल जाती है, मंत्री महोदय भूल जाते हैं कि यहाँ स्टील फैक्ट्री पहले पहल शुरू हुई 19 वीं शताब्दी में, 20 वीं शताब्दी में नहीं। उसके बाद टाटा ने खोला टिस्को (TISCO) उसके बाद खुला आई एस सी ओ, फिर भद्रावती। इन सबकी हालत यह है कि पिछली लड़ाई के समय 1942-43 के लगभग बहुत ही सस्ता दाम था स्टील का और क्वालिटी भी अच्छी थी। आज क्या हालत है ? उस समय टाटा ने कहा एक्सपैंड करने के लिए लेकिन आप ने एक्सपेंशन को रोक दिया, इस घ्राउंड पर कि तुम्हारे पास जो पैसा भ्रामा है वह तुम उसमें प्लाऊ डाउन नहीं कर सकते, वह तुमको शेअरहोल्डर्स में बाँटना होगा। नतीजा यह हुआ कि दाम बढ़ते रहे शेअर्स के धीरे उसको शेअरहोल्डर्स में बंटवा दिया गया। उन्हें एक्सपैंड करने में बाहर का कैपिटल नहीं लग सका। नतीजा यह हुआ कि जिस वक्त सस्ते में एक्सपेंशन हो सकता था, वह नहीं कर पाये और आप ने मंहगे में किया। आज जो आप कर रहे हैं अगर उसकी कथा कही जाय तो हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लाभ की चीज नहीं है लेकिन उसमें कई करोड़ डूब चुके हैं। उसमें शेअर कैपिटल है 552 करोड़ और 162 करोड़ आप ने डूबा दिया। फिर भी हालत जो है वही चलेगी। वह सुधरने वाली नहीं है। फिर भी हर साल आप अपने कारखाने के घाटे को कम करने के लिए इस्पात का दाम बढ़ाते जाते हैं और उस बढ़ती का लाभ

मिलता है टाटा और दूसरी निजी क्षेत्र की कंपनियों को, उनके हिस्सेदारों को और मारे जाते हैं गरीब करदाता तथा खरीदार । यही सोशल प्राफिट है ।

इसके साथ साथ आपने वोकारो शुरू किया । उसमें आप ने कई सौ करोड़ रुपये लगाये और कई सौ करोड़ और लगाइयेगा । उस वोकारो की आज क्या हालत है ? उसकी हालत आज यह है कि हैवी इंजीनियरिंग की कृपा से और हैवी प्लेट्स की कृपा से कहा जाता है कि 25 लाख रोज का घाटा होता है और कोई कहता है कि 1 करोड़ ६० का घाटा होता है, कोई कहता है कि अब तक 105 करोड़ का घाटा हो गया है और बढ़ता जायेगा । इसलिए इसमें देर हो रही है ।

इधर हैवी इंजीनियरिंग तो आप की चीज है, उस के रोने की कौन सी बात की जाय ? 100 करोड़ की पूंजी में 41 करोड़ घाटे में स्वाहा हो चुके । इन सब के पीछे क्या कारण हैं ? अनाड़ीपन है या धीर कुछ है ? मैं इस अनाड़ीपन के दो-एक उदाहरण आप के सामने रखूंगा । पहली चीज यह है कि आपने योजना बनाने में कभी यह नहीं सोचा कि वह योजना किस के लिए बना रहे हैं इस चीज की बिक्री होगी या नहीं होगी । मिनिस्ट्री का रोना है कि हम को नई फैक्ट्री बनानी है, उधर मोटर वालों का रोना है कि उनको इस क्वालिटी की चादरें नहीं मिलतीं जिससे वह गाड़ियों की बौडी बना सकें । इसलिए ये चादरें जापान से मंगाई जाती हैं । आज छोटी से छोटी चीज बाहर से इम्पोर्ट की जाती है जैसे सेफ्टी व्हेड बनाने वाला स्टील, रेजर ब्लेड बनाने वाला स्टील । ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट निकलता है कि हम इम्पोर्टेड स्टील से बनाते हैं, जैसे कि हिन्दुस्तान में अक्ल ही नहीं कि वह हजामत की पत्ती के लिए अच्छा इस्पात बना सके । दूसरी तरफ हालत यह है कि आपकी कर्पसिटी युटिलाइज नहीं होती है । आप ने आसमान तक उसको बढ़ा दिया और पूरी कर्पसिटी आप की

युटिलाइज नहीं होती । क्यों नहीं होती, यह आप से कौन पूछे ? वजह यह है कि यहां पब्लिक का पैसा लगा दिया जाता है और वहां आप ने बिठला दिया है आई सी एस को या वैसे पालिटि-शियन को जिनके लिए दूसरी कोई जगह नहीं है जो इलेक्शन बार-बार हारे हुए हैं । उनसे बचे तो आप किसी दूसरे को दीजिये । नतीजा यह है कि जैसा वह आप को समझाते हैं वैसा आप करते हैं । उन्हें किसी बात की फिक्र नहीं होती, और फिक्र करके वह क्या करेंगे, जितना रुपया घटेगा वह उनको यहाँ से हिन्दुस्तान के करदाताओं से मिलेगा ।

अब मैं एक ही बात कह कर खत्म करूंगा । आप को यह भी सोचने की दरकार थी कि हमारी जो प्लानिंग हो वह फ्यूचर डेवलपमेंट कंट्री का कैसे हो उसके मुताबिक होना चाहिये । हिन्दुस्तान में आबादी बढ़ेगी और उसके मुताबिक लोगों को सब चीजों की दरकार होगी । उसके हिसाब से आप को सब कुछ करना चाहिये था, लेकिन वह तो आप ने किया नहीं क्योंकि आप ने मान लिया कि डा० चन्द्रशेखर का निरोध बहुत ही सफल होगा, और बढ़ने के बदले आबादी घट जायेगी । बहुत कम सामान बनाने से काम चल जायेगा । मगर दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि उनका निरोध तो सफल रहा नहीं, आप का औद्योगिक निरोध बहुत सफल हो गया । इसलिये मैं कहूंगा कि आप की मिनिस्ट्री के नाम तो बहुतों ने रक्खे है, लेकिन अगर आप आगे से उसका नाम औद्योगिक निरोध रखें तो ज्यादा उपयुक्त होगा ।

आप को मैं एक नमूना बतला कर समाप्त करना चाहूंगा कि किस तरह से हिसाब किताब में गड़बड़ी होती है और उस को किस तरह छिपाया जाता है । मेरे हाथ में "जर्नल ग्राफ इन्डस्ट्री ऐंड ट्रेड" है जो आप की ही मिनिस्ट्री की चीज है । उस में भारत हैवी एलेक्ट्रिकल्स के बारे में दिखलाया गया है कि 1968-69 तक क्यूमुलेटिव लासेज 16.4 करोड़ के हुए । मगर हमें भुलावा देने के लिए उस को इस तरह से बतलाया है ।

[श्री भृत्युंजय प्रसाद]

कि अगर एलिमेंट आफ डिप्रेसन को ग्रामदनी मान लिया जाय और उसको उसमें से कम कर दिया जाय, उसके बाद गवर्नमेंट लोन्स पर जो इंटरेस्ट दिया गया है उसको काट दिया जाये तो इतना बड़ा घाटा बदल कर क्यूमुलेटिव प्राफिट हो जाता है 1 करोड़ 48 लाख का। क्या आप इसी हिसाब को सही मानते हैं? अगर आप इसी हिसाब को सही मानते हैं तो यह आँख में धूल भोंकना होगा। फिर अगर आप इस हिसाब को सही मानते हैं तो क्या आप इस 1 करोड़ 48 लाख ६० पर इनकम टैक्स देने के लिए राजी हैं? अगर यही हिसाब आता है आप के यहां तब फिर मैं क्या कहूँ। उनकी रिपोर्ट इस तरह आती है और आप का हिसाब इस तरह से आता है।

इससे बाद में अब रीजनल इन्वैलैस की बात पर आता हूँ। आप असम से लेकर कश्मीर तक चले जाइये। हिमालय की तराई और तलहटी छोटी नहीं हैं। यहां कौन सी इंडस्ट्री आप ने शुरू की है? सिर्फ शुगर, प्लाई वुड, या दिया-सलाई की काठी बनाने का काम, जिनमें सब चीजें सोलह आने ऐग्रीकलचर पर निर्भर करती हैं। आप ने वहाँ बनने क्या दिया है? कुछ राईस मिलें बनाई हैं असम में इसके अलावा और आप ने क्या किया है? रीजनल इन्वैलैस और किस को कहते हैं? और मैं यह एक प्रदेश की बात नहीं कहता हूँ।

कजं लेकर यों होली खेलने का जो काम आप करते हैं उसके बारे में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ :

कजं को पीते थे मैं और समझते थे कि हाँ, रंग लाएगी यह फाकामस्ती हमारी एक दिन। यह गालिब समझते थे, लेकिन सरकार समझती है या नहीं, मैं नहीं जानता।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor) :
Mr. Speaker. . . (Interruptions.)

MR SPEAKER : Other Members who are to precede him are not present; so I have

called him.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : He has the monopoly of speaking on every debate; they have no other speakers.

SHRI BEDABRATA BRUA : I was much lower down but some of the speakers are not here and so I was called to speak.

I think the basic document on the industrial policy of the Government is the Dutt Committee's recommendations which went into the question of monopolies and devised certain effective norms by following which concentration of monopolistic and economic power can be held in check. I fully agree with the recommendations of the Dutt Committee and I believe that the Cabinet resolution of February 17 or 18 which tries to implement the recommendations of the Dutt Committee by and large is a step in the right direction. This Dutt Committee's division of industries into the core of heavy investment sector, middle, sector and unlicensed sector is, by and large, a very proper classification. As the Dutt Committee recommended that in the heavy investment sector alone, monopolies can really grow,—and monopolies also can grow in the middle sector—something should be done in terms of regulations to control the growth of monopolies by insisting, first of all, that in the middle sector there should be no encroachment of big business-houses, and in the heavy investment sector big business-houses should be allowed, because of their financial ability and all that, to participate. But, at the same time, it added a proviso—and it is a very good idea—that the big business-houses should not in any case be allowed to fatten at the cost of the public financial institutions and the nationalised banks, as the banks were nationalised later on. So, the Government should consider it as a joint sector. That is the core of the Dutt Committee's report: that the entire core sector, the heavy investment sector, should be considered as a joint sector, and when loans are given to big industries in the industrial sector, the Government should put in a clause the financial institutions and the banks should put in a clause—that the Government reserves the right, the financial institutions have a right, to participate in the management of these industries by purchasing equity shares and converting the loans or other funds which are advanced, into equity shares. While I believe that the Government has accepted this on principle, I would like to know whether such instruction

have been issued to the banks and the financial institutions that this clause is introduced, and not merely say that when these industries are in a bad shape the Government might convert their loans, etc., into equity shares and also try to relieve them of their difficulties: that will not do. Naturally, we expect that the Government would take steps to definitely declare the big industries as the joint sector, and where Government assistance could only come as a participator in the equity shares.

This is very vital. Otherwise, the entire Dutt Committee's report would be rendered completely meaningless, because it is here that vast funds come. The Dutt Committee have gone into the big assets of the Birlas and found that there is concentration of assets and wealth in the form of industries there. Of course, there are only eight or nine or 10 business-houses with about 70 per cent of the total assets. In this question of the monopolies, I would not include just Birlas alone but all such big business-houses must be included, and it is here that the Government participation should come in.

The second point that I would like to emphasise is about the backward areas. There was a Cabinet resolution which was a very welcome resolution in that 10 per cent of the capital would be subsidised by the Government in the backward areas. Then there was another decision that in the backward areas, whenever a decision is made to locate some industries there, income-tax and other taxes would not be imposed for the first five years or something like that. In view of the fact that all the backward areas have been contributing to the development of the advanced areas, this is a must. But I regret that this recommendation has not been accepted by the Chief Ministers' Conference and the NDC. I do not know whether so far as these proposals are concerned they are as good as dead. I would request the Industries Minister to try to revive this and find out measures to develop the backward areas, and not just give expressions of goodwill; we have had enough of such expressions. Though the Planning Commission has been asserting that the backward areas should be developed and concessions should be shown to them in the matter of industries, basically the backward areas have become more and more backward and the advanced areas are developing further. This leads to tensions within the country and the centrifugal tendencies that

we see are a direct outcome of these tensions that we see in the country. This is a vital point, such things should not be allowed to develop.

I now refer to the public sector. The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 asserted that there would be two Schedules: one Schedule covering all the industries which require a long gestation period requiring a very heavy investment in terms of capital and requiring a new and very complicated technology and a market which may not be created because of the non-advancing industrial sector.

All those industries which would not be able to use their full capacity at a point of time become victims of recession, whenever recession comes. The consumption sector that was left with the private enterprises did not suffer from recession. Air-conditioners or refrigerators did not suffer from recession. Recession came to this sector which was not expected to make a profit and this allowed a handle to opponents of public sector to malign it. After the Industrial Policy Resolution, Government started entering that sector where there is no profit. I want that this Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 should be further clarified to include the possibility, rather certainty of the Government entering those sectors which are consumer-oriented and export-oriented.

So far as export-oriented industries are concerned, recently the Ministry of Foreign Trade has reportedly made some recommendation licensing requirements with regard to big business houses should not be applied so far as export-oriented industries are concerned. This is one of the biggest faults. It is a misnomer to call them export-oriented industries. For instance, artificial silk industry was recommended this type of treatment by the ministry and licences were given, saying that it would lead to exports. But later on, did the Government care to enquire how many of them really exported their production? All the best textiles which were produced were given for internal consumption because of the heavy demand in the country and the growth of a sort of middle-class, upper salaried class, etc. The real growth of exports was in those industries which were producing cotton textiles of indigenous variety. How long can we go on trying to take a wrong view of things? If export-oriented industries fail to export,

[SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA]

they should be nationalised. I have no doubt that if we are to produce consumer goods for internal consumption, it is an insult to the common man. We should produce consumer goods and luxury goods and they should be exported. If the private sector is not able to do it because of the strong demand for consumer goods in the country and the lop-sided development of economy, we should do something about it.

About the loan policy, there has been always discrimination against the public sector enterprises. It concerns other ministries also. A few months ago, I had occasion to visit the HMT. It produces one of the best watches economically. It produces only 2½ lakhs watches whereas the watches smuggled into India amount to 30 lakhs and the country must have paid at least Rs 100 crores for the smuggled watches. The HMT people told me authoritatively that they have been applying for foreign exchange for expansion, but they are not given the foreign exchange. We have to change the entire idea about loan, foreign exchange and all these things and give high priority to public sector. Nothing should be done to help low priority items in the private sector.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Speaker, I would like to compare this Ministry with an old wife who believes more in 'don'ts' than in 'dos'. The philosophy of 'don'ts' adopted by this Ministry retards the industrial growth of this country which we can ill-afford at this time if we are determined to achieve more than 7 per cent rate of growth. I state here what Shri L. K. Jha has stated a few months back about this. He has stated that if the country's economy is to be improved, we cannot go on with "ifs" and "buts". Therefore, I would suggest that the hon. Minister, Shri Ahmed, should try his best to remove the se "don'ts", "ifs" and "buts" if he wants his Ministry to achieve their objects.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen hours of the Clock.

THE LOK SABHA RE-ASSEMBLED AFTER LUNCH AT FIVE MINUTES PAST FOURTEEN OF THE CLOCK

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1970-71 contd.—

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS contd.—

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri R. K. Birla to continue his speech.

SHRI JYOTIRMOYBASU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given a Call Attention notice on the undesirable activities of the American Ambassador, Mr. Kenneth B. Keating, in this country, who has been criticising the Government of India for their decision to close down cultural centres in India. Will you kindly ask the Minister of External Affairs to make a statement as to what they propose to do against the undesirable activities of the American Ambassador in this country, who is anxious to create chaos and trouble in the country.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar): Sir, I have to raise a point of submission which causes a grave concern to all of us, that the house of the Opposition Leader in West Bengal Assembly, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, has been ransacked. It is yet not known which are the parties involved in this. A live bomb had been planted in the library which might have burst any moment and killed his aged mother, and the innocent people in the House. I want the Home Minister to make a statement on this.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल जो बर्दवान में गैंगमैन और आर पी एफ के बीज में क्लैश हो गया था जिसमें गोली चली, गैंगमैन मारे गए और 24 आदमी घायल हुए, इसके बारे में मैंने ध्यान आकर्षण करने की कोशिश की थी लेकिन मुझे आश्चर्य है कि इतना महत्वपूर्ण सवाल होते हुए भी वह माना नहीं गया और मैं आप के जरिए चाहूंगा कि रेलवे मंत्री इसके बारे में कुछ बताएं।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All that has come in the papers.

SHRI BABURAO PATEL (Shajapur): Sir, this morning, we stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to Dr. U. Mirra who died. I would suggest that we stand for a minute in prayer for those American astronauts who are coming down to earth from the moon. It will be a good gesture.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Kindly give a proper notice.

SHRI BABURAO PATEL: This is not a question of giving any notice. Those astronauts are coming down to earth at the moment. Let us stand and pray for their safe return.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We all will be very happy. We shall heave a sign of relief on their safe return to earth. The whole world is concerned about it.

Shri R. K. Birla to continue his speech

SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I was saying in the morning if the Government of India still continues to act on "don'ts, ifs" and "buts", that is going to be very harmful to the country and to the industrial growth.

In 1967-68, we know very well, there was a growth of less than 1 percent which is a matter of deep concern to everyone of us. I feel happy that the Government took some steps as a result of which the industrial growth of the country increased to 6.5 per cent in 1969. If my suggestions are taken seriously by the hon. Minister, Shri F.A. Ahmed, I feel very sure that it is going to increase further and it may be nearabout 8 per cent.

Before I give my suggestions to the Government as to what steps they should take for the development of industrial growth of the country, I would not hesitate to say something about the part played by the private enterprise so far. In spite of the fact which is beyond a shadow of doubt that the private enterprise, on the whole, played a very important role in India's massive economic development for which it certainly requires compliments from all of us.

I am sorry to say one thing. Its reputation and image before the public is rather poor. What is the reason? According to me, there is only one reason for the image and reputation of the private sector being so poor before the public that the trusteeship concept of Mahatma Gandhi was not fully and sincerely kept in view while forging ahead towards economic development of the country. It is certainly a matter of deep concern to all of us. It is said that some of the mills have gone sick and some of the units are going to fall sick. Well, I am sorry to hear about this sickness. Anyone of us will be sorry about the sickness whether it is of mills or human beings. I am actually grieved to know that while the units have become sick, the proprietors or the Managing Agents of these sick units have become healthy or even healthier. That is something

I cannot understand. Here, I would refer to Mr. J.R.D. Tata's speech delivered a few months back when he said:

"As a result of the suspicion and hostility which this poor image of the private sector has generated in the minds of Government, public and Parliament, it is being increasingly denied the opportunities to play the full part of which it is capable of in developing the country's economy." As a result many sound projects of importance to the country put forward by honest, competent and resourceful companies are being frustrated to the detriment of the economic development of the country."

Now the question arises: how we can revive this lost image. It is possible only when we take effective steps to follow the trusteeship concept of Mahatma Gandhi. Besides this, my emphasis is that we firmly and sincerely adopt the concept of social responsibility while establishing a unit. By this I mean that business policy should not be dictated by mere laws of supply and demand and only with profit motivations, but we should develop a third dimension which is the welfare of the locality where the mill is situated. It should be the responsibility of the unit to make approach roads, electrify the houses, construct houses, hospitals, schools and dispensaries, etc., say within a radius of about 10-15 miles of the unit. Simply working according to the Companies Act and other Government laws does not mean that we are fulfilling our social objectives. The satisfaction and sense of oneness comes only when the sorrow and happiness, the grief and pleasure of the neighbouring people is closely interlinked with the prosperity and adversity of the unity concerned.

Sir, the Monopolies Act has already been enacted. Therefore, I won't say anything about it. I would certainly say one thing. I am definitely against monopoly, concentration of economic power, concentration of wealth because we know very well that it is against the fundamental principles of socialism. To-day, Sir, every one of us is committed, the country is committed, the Government is committed and we are all committed to socialism. But I would certainly endorse the views of Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari when he said a few months back in Delhi that in the name of monopolies, for heaven's sake, don't restrict the production, don't curb the industrial growth because restricting the production, and curbing the industrial growth is much worse

[SHRI R.K. BIRLA]

and I fully share what Mr. Krishnamachari has said. I hope Government will not think for a moment of putting a spoke in the wheel when somebody is interested in increasing production. I may say, I have no sympathy whatsoever with any one who evades income-tax or sales-tax or any other taxes and indulges in malpractices. Well, the greatest punishment should be given to that man or that company whoever it may be. But, I would request the Government that for Heaven's sake, do not punish the man who is seriously and honestly interested in increasing the production of the country which is in the overall interest of the nation. On the other hand, that company or that man who increases production should be amply rewarded not by giving warnings or stern action but by calling him a 'good worker' and a 'patriot'. Because, Sir, he brings Socialism quicker to the country.

Now, Sir, I will speak something about the 1956 Industrial Policy Resolution. For all practical purposes, it is out-dated. It should be further re-oriented in the present context, so that the private sector is fully allowed to be associated with the Government in creating a massive industrial development. And, Government should not always think that the people in the private sector are bad people, and they should not be treated with suspicion and doubts.

Now, Sir, I wish to speak something about the small-scale sector. All the sectors—whether it is big or small, whether it is public or private—are all one 'national sector' as our Prime Minister Madam Indira Gandhi has said in the Rajya Sabha a few days back. But, I wish to say, this, that the small-scale sector needs a special consideration by the Government because it has not got the resources at its command. May I therefore suggest to the Government that they should be more sincere in this respect and encourage and give all help and facilities and loans to them?

Regarding the public sector I would not like to say anything more except that it is not going to function properly until and unless its full installed capacity is fully utilised. In today's Time of India, there is an item stating that 50% is the idle capacity in the Heavy Industry. How? I do not understand how this public sector is going to work and make money if its installed capacity is utilised only to the extent of 30% or 40%. The same thing applies to the private sector. It is the duty of the Govern-

ment to supply necessary raw materials and necessary power supply and other facilities and to see to it that every unit in the public sector or private sector or any other sector is working to its installed capacity. As a matter of fact, I have a desire that the units should work more than their installed capacity. And, the Government should compliment that unit. But, what I find is that the Government of India seems to be somewhat allergic in this respect. I do not know why if anybody or any unit increases production more than the installed capacity they think of taking some action against them. I do not like that. That is one thing which I would like to say.

Then, I wish to say something about the public sector. In Khetri, in my constituency, there is a copper project and a fertilizer project also. I think it is going to cost over Rs. 100 crores. I have been telling the Petroleum Ministry, the Ministry of Industrial Development and every other Ministry: for Heaven's sake connect these with a Railway line; otherwise this project is going to be a failure. But, Sir, my voice as it seems, is just a cry in the wilderness. I have got a letter from the Railway Minister saying that the Railway is not thinking of connecting this unit with any railway siding.

How are they going to get the raw materials? It is going to be very uneconomical on account of not having a rail-line connection. With my experience in business and industry I can say that this project is going to be a failure if the Government of India is not going to connect this project with a railway line.

I want to speak something about the delay. I shall just read a news item which has appeared in the *Financial Express* of the 20th January. This Ministry has clarified a point after nine years. It says:

"The Union Ministry of Industrial Development has issued almost after nine years a clarification regarding the policy on grant of lease of Government land to somebody regarding salt manufacturing."

Nine year's time is a very long period. I hope the Government will take note of this.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor): Thank God this has not taken ten years.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA: If the hon. Minister and his associates are very busy in other important work and they cannot attend to the

disposal of the files, I would suggest that they adopt a method called "Gajrajsinghji's method". Shri Gajrajsinghji was the Prime Minister of a Princely State when Britishers used to rule us. The Viceroy and the Governor-General's post was occupied by one person at that time. He went to see that State. The Secretary was an I. C. S. Officer. He told the Prime Minister Shri Gajraj Singh that the *bara lat sahib* was going to come here and the public was going to give him a reception. He told him: "They are going to tell him that the files have been accumulated and that you have not been able to dispose of those files." To this Shri Gajraj Singh said that he should not bother about it and that he knew of his ability as the Prime Minister of that big State to dispose of the files before the *bara lat sahib* reached that place. One day before that, the files were brought before Shri Gajraj Singh. He said: 'put 50% of the files on the right side of the table and the other 50% on the left side of the table.' Right side is accepted while the left side is rejected. I say that even if this policy is accepted by this Government, the disposal of the files will be very quick.

Thank you very much.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Since I am leaving for Kanpur, let my name be called.

श्री सीताराम बेसरी (कटिहार): अध्यक्ष जी, देश का आर्थिक चित्र बनाने में उद्योग-धंधों का बहुत बड़ा हाथ होता है। पिछले बीस सालों में हमारे देश में इस दिशा में जो तरक्की हुई है या जो होनी चाहिए तथा हमारे देश में मिक्सड एकोनामी के आधार पर, पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर, दोनों में, हमारे देश के आर्थिक चित्र की उन्नति के लिए और देश की आर्थिक बुनियाद मजबूत करने के लिए जो उद्योग धंधे चल रहे हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं दो एक सुझाव अवश्य देना चाहता हूँ। इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं कि हमारी जो समाजवाद की कल्पना है, जिसके आधार पर हम अपने देश का आर्थिक चित्र बनाना चाहते हैं, उसमें पूरी तरह से विश्वास करने वाले हमारे मंत्री महोदय हैं परन्तु मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत सारी खामियों की जानकारी उनको नहीं हो पाती है। जैसे कि मैं आपको बतलाऊँ कि आप जो उद्योग-

धंधों की कमेटीज बनाते हैं जैसे कि फेडरेशन है है उसमें जो बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति हैं, बीस तीस उन्हीं की शिरकत हो पाती जो छोटे उद्योगपति है, दस बीस लाख रूपए के उद्योगवाले उनकी शिरकत उन कमेटीज में नहीं हो पाती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आपको उन कमेटीज में छोटे उद्योगपतियों को भी रखना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार से मैं आप के द्वारा मन्त्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक सीमेंट के प्रोडक्शन का सवाल है, हमारे उत्तरी भारत में बहुत ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन होता है। दक्षिण भारत में भी है लेकिन इस तरफ ज्यादा होता है। अब जहाँ तक सीमेंट की प्राइस का सम्बन्ध है, उसमें समानता नहीं हुई है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने पहले भी आपको लिखा है और पुनः कहना चाहता हूँ कि सीमेंट की प्राइस के सम्बन्ध में कोई समानता होनी चाहिए।

तीसरी बात यह है कि मार्केट में सीमेंट अधिक से अधिक मात्रा में पहुंचनी चाहिए। आपने 14 अप्रैल, 1969 को इस बात की घोषणा भी की थी कि सीमेंट को डी-कंट्रोल करेंगे लेकिन फिर अचानक आपने 20 दिसम्बर 1969 को कह दिया कि अभी हमने इसको कुछ दिनों के लिए स्थागित कर दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सीमेंट को डी-कंट्रोल करना चाहिए। यह सही है कि गरीबों तक पहुंचने के लिए आपकी ध्यान रखना चाहिए, यह सही है कि निम्न स्तरीय व्यक्तियों तक सीमेंट पहुंचे, इस बात को आप देखें लेकिन इसके साथ साथ यह भी जरूरी है कि सीमेंट का जो प्रोडक्शन होता है वह अधिक मात्रा में मिलों में ही न पड़ा रहे क्योंकि फिर उसका असर उसके प्रोडक्शन पर पड़ता है, मजदूरों पर पड़ता है। मैं समझता हूँ सीमेंट डी-कंट्रोल होने और अधिक से अधिक सीमेंट बाजार में आने से सभी लोगों को वह उपलब्ध हो सकेगी। इसलिए मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूँ कि आप सीमेंट को डी-कंट्रोल करें।

[श्री साताराम केसरी]

चीथी बात यह है जिसको आपने खुद माना है कि जो हमारी टेक्स्टाइल को इन्डस्ट्री है वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण इंडस्ट्री है। हमारी टेक्स्टाइल इंडस्ट्री का बहुत सारा माल दूसरे देशों को एक्सपोर्ट होता है बल्कि हमारे देश की बहुत कुछ आर्थिक बुनियाद इस इन्डस्ट्री के ऊपर आधारित है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि टेक्स्टाइल इंडस्ट्री की तरफ आपका विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिए क्योंकि इंडस्ट्री के द्वारा हम जितना एक्सपोर्ट करते थे उसको देखते हुए आज एक हमसे छोटा मुल्क हमारे कम्प्टीशन में आ गया है।

पाँचवीं बात यह है कि आज हमारी पब्लिक सेक्टर की इन्डस्ट्रीज हैं जिनमें कि हमको हानि होती है, मैं समझता हूँ पब्लिक सेक्टर की इन्डस्ट्रीज को चलाने के लिए जॉ. बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स बनाया जाय उसमें ऐसे लोगों का समावेश होना चाहिए जिनको कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के प्रति विश्वास की भावना हो, जिनको कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में फेय हो। जब तक उनमें फेय नहीं होगी तब तक उनके काम में वह एफीसिएन्सी नहीं आएगी। विश्वास के आधार पर ही काम करने की स्पिरिट पैदा होती है। इसलिए मैं कहूँगा कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो लास हो रहा है उसको रोकने के लिए और पब्लिक सेक्टर जो कि हमारे समाजवाद की आधार शिला है, इस सरकार की जो घोषित नीति है कि समाजवाद के आधार पर हमारे देश का आर्थिक चित्र बने तो इसको सफल बनाने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर की इन्डस्ट्रीज के बोर्ड्स आफ डायरेक्टर्स में या उसके संचालन में उन लोगों को रखा जाये जिनको समाजवाद में विश्वास हो ताकि पब्लिक सेक्टर को चलाने में उनको ताकत मिले।

जहाँ तक लाइसेंस देने की बात है, आपने स्वयं ही कुछ छूट दी है जो कि एक अच्छी बात है। लेकिन आपको यह देखना चाहिए कि वह कुछ छोटे-छोटे उद्योगपतियों के नाम पर लाइ-

सेंस ले लेते हैं। इस प्रकार की बात हमारे देश में चल रही है। इस लिए आप इस बात की विशेष निगरानी रखें ताकि छोटे छोटे उद्योगपतियों को भी प्रोत्साहन मिल सके। विदेशों में बहुत सारे इन्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स इस बात को कहते हैं कि भारत में इन्डस्ट्रीज में तरक्की के लिए बहुत सारे अवरोध हैं। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि यह गलत बात है। इंग्लैंड, अमरीका इत्यादि में जो तरक्की होती है, वहाँ पर जो इन्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं वे किसी एक चीज में स्पेशलाइज करते हैं जैसे कि मोटर बनानी है तो उस में स्पेशलाइज कर लिया। इसी तरह से ट्रैक्टर की इन्डस्ट्री एक तरफ है। यह नहीं होता है कि ट्रैक्टर का इन्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट सीमेंट का उद्योग भी चलाए, चीनी का उद्योग भी चलाए और बेजिट-बिल धी का भी उद्योग चलाए। इस तरह की चीजों पर आप को नियन्त्रण करना होगा ताकि बहुत सारे जो छोटे छोटे इन्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं वह भी उस जगह पर पहुँच सकें। अन्यथा हमारे यहाँ पर जो एक्यमुलेशन आफ वेल्थ होता जा रहा है उसका सब से बड़ा कारण यही है क्योंकि एक उद्योगपति दस तरह के काम करता है और दस नामों से करता है। इस लिए मैं आप से कहूँगा कि एक इन्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट को एक ही काम करने के लिए दीजिए तभी इस देश का फायदा होगा और जो छोटे छोटे इन्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं उनको भी आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिलेगा।

इसके अलावा एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप के द्वारा जो लोन दिया जाता है, उसका जो तरीका है उससे जो छोटे उद्योगपति हैं—मेरा मतलब बड़े पूँजीपतियों से नहीं है—जो छोटे उद्योग घंघे करने वाले हैं उन तक आप की मदद नहीं पहुँच पाती है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस दिशा में आपको एक कदम रखना चाहिये ताकि उन लोगों तक मदद पहुँच सके। मैंने जैसा कहा छोटे छोटे उद्योगपति सारे देश में फेले हुए हैं, उनकी आपके यहाँ कोई सुनवाई नहीं है, कोई से नहीं है। वह लोग फेडरेशन आफ इंडियन चैम्बर आफ कॉमर्स के मार्फत ही आ पाते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि आपको

उनका हित फेडरेशन से उनको अलग रख कर देखना चाहिये तभी आप समझ सकेंगे कि इस देश में और भी छोटे छोटे उद्योगपति हैं। ऐसे उद्योगपतियों को आपको डायरेक्ट कमेटी में रखना चाहिये, न कि फेडरेशन के भारफ्त।

जो प्रोडक्शन होता है इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट का उसका मेरे क्वाल से सभी में वितरण होना चाहिए अभी होता क्या है कि एक इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट का एक प्रोडक्शन हो गया उस पर उसी का प्राधिपत्य हो जाता है जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि सभी जगह वह उत्पादन नहीं पहुंच पाता है।

मैं मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिये धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियों द्वारा डोनेशन देना बन्द कर दिया जिससे देश की संस्थाओं को आपने बहुत बड़ा लाभ पहुंचाया है। इससे जो मोनोपली की भावना केन्द्रित होती थी, और जो पूंजीपतियों के द्वारा झकट्टा घन जाता था जिसका काफी दुष्प्रयोग पूंजीपतियों द्वारा किया जाता था, वह अब नहीं हो सकेगा। इस प्रवृत्ति पर आपने अंकुश लगा कर बहुत अच्छा काम किया है।

एकुम्युलेशन आफ वेल्थ को रोकने के लिए कुछ इस तरह की तैयारी कीजिये, जैसे अमरीका में है। वहां यह तरीका है कि सरकार का जो रेवेन्यू है उसका एक परसेंटेज होता है कि इतने परसेंटेज से ज्यादा किसी के पास वेल्थ नहीं होगी, वह कनफिसकेट हो जायगी। मान लीजिये पांच करोड़ का हमारा रेवेन्यू है, अब अगर किसी इंडिविजुअल की राष्ट्रीय आय से एक परसेंट ज्यादा वेल्थ होती है तो वह कनफिसकेट कर ली जायगी। इस प्रकार से मोनोपली आफ वेल्थ पर अंकुश लग सकता है।

हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने बम्बई कांग्रेस का जो प्रस्ताव है, और जो समाजवाद की परिकल्पना है उसकी पूर्ति में बहुत बड़ा कदम उठाया है, उठाते हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि आगे भी उन्हीं विचारधाराओं से प्रेरित होकर यहां का आर्थिक

चित्र, जो समाजवाद के आधार पर बनना है, उसे बनाने में योग देंगे, और इनकी दृष्टि में हमेशा यह बात रहेगी कि हमारे देश का आर्थिक चित्र ऐसा हो कि उद्योग धंधों के द्वारा जो भी उत्पादन हो वह गरीब से गरीब तक पहुंचे जिससे देश के सामान्य नागरिक का जीवन स्तर ऊंचा उठे। क्योंकि आज कल के जमाने में बिना उद्योग धंधों की तरक्की के यह आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा।

अन्त में मुझे एक बात बेकार पड़ी हुई वेल्थ के बारे में कहनी है। आज बहुत सारी वेल्थ लोगों के पास बेकार पड़ी हुई है। मेरा खयाल है कि उसके लिये आपके पास एक इन्सेन्टिव होना चाहिये ताकि वह धन मार्केट में आवे, उस बेकार पड़े हुए धन का इनवेस्टमेंट हो। तभी आपको समाजवाद की स्थापना में सहयोग मिलेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI BABURAO PATEL (Shajapur): This is the Trishul Ministry of our Government. It is a three-pronged trident in the hands of a very powerful and intelligent person. And it is a dangerous trident. The first prong is Industrial Development whereby licences are given to industrialists and expansion is allowed or disallowed to them; the second is Internal Trade where distribution is controlled or prices are prescribed; the third one is Company Affairs where industrialists whether they commit a fault or not are still punished severely and they are thrown out of business if they do not make a profit. Fortunately, this section of the Company Law which punishes private enterprise for not making profits is not applied to the public sector. Otherwise seventy-five per cent of the public sector concerns would have gone out of business. In fact those in charge of public sector projects do not even know how to spell the word 'profit' and that is why they are making 'progress in collecting losses'.

Coming to this Ministry and its dangerous implications in the hands of a very clever man, I want to point out that last year we celebrated the Centenary of Mahatma Gandhi and the Government of India gave a donation of Rs. 1.20 crores. It is well known that Mahatma Gandhi used to sing a prayer: "Raghupati Raghava Raja Ram—Ishwara Allah Tere Nam"

[SHRI BABURAO PATEL]

This prayer could not possibly have been sung by the Muslims of India; Raghupati Raghava cannot be sung by them and their great friend Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed had to find something for the Muslims in secular India, otherwise the whole year would have been a waste for them. They would not have had anything to celebrate. He, therefore, resurrected the ghost of Ghalib and had the centenary celebrations of Ghalib to compensate Muslims. And for that our Government gave, according to the population ratio of 6 : 1, a donation of Rs. 20 lakhs. . . (Interruptions.)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of order I have great regard for hon. Member Baburao Patel, for his age, intelligence, for his everything. He is speaking on the Demands of Industrial Development and Internal Trade and Company Affairs. I have no grouse against it. He is actually bringing in Ghalib's centenary celebrations. How does it fall within this Ministry? Raghupathi Raghava, Mirza Ghalib—these are not relevant. Ghalib never wanted a licence.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not a point of order; if at all, the question of relevancy arises, and it is a matter of opinion. Personally I feel that. . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : If Ghalib had been alive he would have only said, after hearing his speech :

तुझे हम वली समझते, जो न इरलीवेंद होता ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It would be good if Members are relevant, but I can only appeal to them.

SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Sir, I shall presently show how it is relevant. Money had to be collected for Ghalib's Centenary. And that money, of all persons, came from industrialists, people like Birlas and Tatas, who spent lakhs of rupees on the Ghalib Centenary. By what stretch of imagination would these people who love the jingle of their money like to spend over romantic poetry? Neither the Birlas, who are my friends, nor the Tatas, who are also my friends, know a word of Urdu or Urdu poetry. Birlas paid a lakh of rupees and Tatas paid Rs. 25,000 for the Ghalib Centenary. This money has come out of them because of a magical combination of words. The

safes are opened these days not by the combination of keys but by the combination of words. The safes of the banks, the safes of the industrialists, the safes of the rich are opened by a combination of letters or the combination of words. The six words—Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs. That is a wonderful combination for opening the safes of the industrialists. And this combination of six words opened the safes of Birlas and Tatas. They had nothing to do with Urdu poetry or Ghalib's Centenary. Ghalib's Centenary was conducted under the aegis of the Education Ministry. But those industrialists knew that licences and expansion were in the hands of Shri F. A. Ahmed who was the sponsor of the Ghalib's Centenary. (Interruption). You sit down now; afterwards raise your objection.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam) : How can you ask the Hon. Member to sit down ?

SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Now, Sir, this is how the money came. I do not say that Shri F. A. Ahmed did at any stage influence anybody. But he should have been very careful about something worth which his name was associated. He should have been very careful to see that as his name was associated with industrial development, with the industries, with the industrialists and, at the same time, with the Ghalib centenary, he should have taken particular care to see that the industrialists did not pay for this, even if they happened to have a great love for Urdu poetry which they do not have. (Interruption) I know it. I have known them.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : Are you fond of Urdu poetry ?

SHRI BABURAO PATEL : No, I am not. I am all for Tamil poetry and also. . . (Interruption). . . for Tyagaraja.

What happened ? After this, I expected that something would be done for the expansion of our motor-car industry, particularly after this payment. Today, in our country, there is an annual demand for 70,000 cars and we are actually manufacturing 35,799 cars per year according to the last year's figures. We are, therefore, short of 35,000 cars every year while we actually have an annual capacity of 140,000 cars to be manufactured in our country developed during the three Plans that we have had.

Now, Sir, Hindustan Motors applied in June, 1965 to expand their production by 80,000 cars. Premier Automobiles applied in May, 1968 to expand their production by 50,000 cars. Both these expansions were refused by the Industries Ministry. Why? I will tell you. There are two reasons. The first reason is that Government has controlled the sale of cars and compelled the people to deposit Rs. 2,000 per car with the post-offices. This money has now mounted to a sizeable amount of Rs. 13,82,46,000. This money is being used by the Government at three and a half per cent interest per year whereas you cannot get any money at that rate in the market, and the Government is now very reluctant to return this money by allowing the production of car to increase and by letting the people have the cars.

Another thing is the small car project racket. Shri F. A. Ahmed has been talking for the last three years about a small car project. How small is this small car going to be?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Is it not very interesting? Don't you like the story, Sir? The car is small either in price or in size. We have already a small car, the Standard car, where one has to fold oneself to get into the car. As regards the price, one third of the price of a car is taken by the Government by way of either local taxes or Central taxes. If the taxes are reduced, the car automatically becomes cheap, and the Standard car is small enough for all purposes. Then what is the idea of another small car? The small car project was being dangled as a carrot before the public because Sanjay, the son of the Prime Minister, was getting ready with a small car project. When Shri F. A. Ahmed saw the small car and Sanjay wanted him to take a trial ride in it, Shri F. A. Ahmed probably thought it to be a dangerous ride and said: "Let the Prime Minister go first." (*Interruption*) Now that thing is over. Sanjay has failed to build a car. Let us not talk of this small car any more especially when the Planning Commission has not agreed to the project of building a small car in India. We have three cars. All that we want to do now is to allow the production to expand. There is production capacity for 1.40 lakh cars per year. 70,000 cars are needed. We have double the capacity. But Shri Ahmed raises all sorts of objections, says that they should not expand. The same

is the story about scooters. Scooters are not being allowed to be manufactured.

Regarding the Asian Cable Corporation, during the last session the Hon. Minister had said that a letter put up by Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta was considered to be doubtful or forged. Today I have got a report from Simla from the experts saying that the letter signed by Mr. B. D. Kalelkar is not forged and is genuine. According to the document, Mr. B. D. Kalelkar, who is supposed to be the Director General of Technical Development, Mr. N. N. Wanchoo, who is supposed to be the Secretary and Rana K. D. N. Singh, the Joint Secretary all these have conspired to grant more licences than they required to certain firms. There are 14 firms. They have sold the goods in black market and made a lot of money. One fellow called Mr. K. P. Goenka, who is obviously a rich man and who is supposed to be in toe with the Minister himself, is supposed to have made Rs. 50 lakhs for Asian Cables in one deal alone. That is some licence for polyethylene. I hope these allegations are false. But there are rumours in the market. And it is the duty of a good and a nice man like Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed to investigate them and not scotch them, because unless he makes a genuine and sincere effort to put down corruption, there is no chance at all of putting the socialism of the Prime Minister into effect. There are 14 firms mentioned here. I do not want to embarrass the firms by mentioning their names. They are all, under CBI investigation and according to the reply given by the Home Minister, involved in one crime, and that is of taking more licences than their requirements and selling the excess in blackmarket. This is a very serious charge. An educated man like Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, who is a barrister, should understand that when a charge is made on the floor of the House, when the Home Minister admits that there is something doubtful about it and when the matter has gone to the CBI, it is up to him to say, "I will appoint a committee to go into it". There is no use sitting with his hand on his chin. He must do something. Otherwise, there will be no end to corruption. Then where is the socialism going to come from?

This is the letter and I would like to put it on the Table of the House.** This is the report. These are the photostat copies. In another copper deal of 500 tons, the Asian Cables are reported to have made Rs. 20 lakhs. If the

** The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

Minister allows people to make money like this, if he allows corruption in his own Ministry, where is this to end? He could certainly suspend Shri Wanchoo, Shri Kalelkar and Shri Singh and find out what is the truth. On the other hand, there are some good people. But what is their fate? There is one Shri R. K. Gupta who has been able to trace the culprits. He has been transferred from Delhi. So, honesty has been punished and dishonesty has been rewarded. If things like this happen, then our Prime Minister's socialism will fail. Since you are her right hand man, I am appealing to you personally as a citizen that something must be done in this matter. These people must be suspended and an enquiry must be made. Otherwise, we are all doomed. As it is, a poor country like ours cannot afford the luxury of crime and corruption. If you do something, I will be personally thankful and I will not have to speak against you in future.

One Col. V. P. S. Menon has submitted some important report about the advisability of doing things. This report was completely neglected, completely ignored, because it suited this man, Shri P. D. Kalelkar to do so. He wanted to make Rs. 4 lakhs out of the deal. It is written in that letter, it is in his own handwriting and the handwriting has been found to be genuine and not forged. When an expert has declared that handwriting as genuine, I think it is your solemn duty to look into the matter and make a beginning by suspending these people first. Otherwise, all the documentary evidence will be destroyed. I think it is your duty and I appeal to you as an honorable citizen to do the needful.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must congratulate the Minister for having to his credit a certain amount of industrial growth in the country, but at the same time I must bring to the notice of this hon. House that even after President's rule there has been no sense of security in West Bengal. Any kind of investment is yet shy. President's rule, Sir, was declared on the 19th March. Even after that gheraos are continuing and industrial climate is full of unrest and small entrepreneurs, who are the life and soul of any economic policy of any country, are continuously harassed. A most heartrending tragedy took place on the 26th of March. One Shri Samarendranath Chatterjee of Dominion Rubber Factory of Calcutta committed suicide with his wife because there was

gherrao and demands were made by the workers which were unreasonable and which he could not meet. He was prepared to pay the bonus to a certain point and date but they wanted bonus beyond 31st March. Not only was he threatened with assault but was told that even his wife would be assaulted. So, leaving behind their seven-year old son, he and his wife committed suicide. The industrial climate of West Bengal is still full of unrest. I would request the hon. Minister that the industrial climate must be normalised and gheraos and strikes must be categorically stopped if any kind of industry is to grow in West Bengal.

Sir, you must give me a little time so that I can give a full picture of West Bengal to the House. It has been stated that 16.6 million man-days were lost in India because of strikes and lockouts out of which Bengal tops the list with 10.2 million mandays. As regards industrial disputes, 392 disputes have been brought to the notice of the tribunals and courts in Bengal whereas 647 disputes have been brought to the notice of the tribunals and courts in Maharashtra. But, in spite of the smaller number of disputes, you can understand how deep, far-reaching and bitter has been the struggle in Bengal which has cost us a loss of 10.2 million mandays. And, if this climate continues, then it will be absolutely impossible for the small entrepreneur to function. Sir, the Prime Minister when she visited Bengal in 1969, said that "the small entrepreneur does not have a bad image in front of the public", because he is using his talent and the small amount of money that he can get from Government and his own resources which are really taking the economy of the country onwards.

My hon. friend opposite has said in a very sweeping statement that big industrialists have supported the Ghalib Centenary celebrations because they wanted to get favours out of Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. That is an entirely wrong statement and I disagree with that. There is a saying that: "she who cooks also adorns herself". Because a business-man runs a business—whether big or small—it does not mean that he cannot appreciate poetry, and to insinuate motives into his having supported the Ghalib Centenary, I think, is very uncalled for.

Sir, I would bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that there are two or three small enterprises about which I can give instances and, I think, he must take note of them. There

[SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI]

is the hosiery industry of Bengal. They have asked for a quota of Rs. 3,46,000 worth of needles to be imported, and against this the licence given to them is worth Rs. 86,000, and each machine has to have 24 needles and if the needle is not there the machines lie idle. I think small enterprises like this should be given their full quota so that the industry can go on. They employ over 14,000 people and, have functioned since 1921 or 1923. Secondly, look at this hand-made iron safe industry. It has never been in the history of taxation that a hand-made industry which comprises twenty, thirty or at the most hundred people in each unit should have Central Excise put on it. It has never been done before. This time they have been saddled with Central Excise of 10% over and above other taxes which they have to pay.

Then I should like to bring to the notice of the Minister that there are the weavers in West Bengal and in India. Cotton yarn should be made available at the same price to weavers who employ thousands of people and are the backbone of employment in a State like Bengal. They do not get the yarn at the same price as in Madras. We must have the cotton yarn at the same viable rate as we have in Madras.

I would also like to bring to the notice of the Minister the performance of the Hindustan Salt Works. The Hindustan Salt Works was asked and here the private distributors cooperated with this public sector entirely and well. West Bengal needed 40,000 tons of salt for Durgapur Project. The Hindustan Salt Works sent only 2,000 tonnes. Why was that? Why could not they send 40,000 tonnes of salt? The distributors were willing to distribute. The Hindustan Salt does not run at a good profit either. But if they cannot fulfil the demand how can that industry run profitably?

Also, funnily enough, now a 20% freight charge is going to be levied for the carrying of salt by coastal shipping. If this 20% freight increase is allowed, then the distributors will not be able to carry salt by coastal shipping, and the Calcutta port will lose at least Rs. 40 lakhs. This extra freight charge must be reconsidered by Government. Salt, Sir, is an everyday necessity for everybody for everything. We cannot exist without salt. So, I hope that these points will be considered by the Minister so that trade and industry in the country gradually gathers momentum. I can

do no better than quote Acharya P. C. Ray who always said "The talent and industry of India, is her soul, and it is the small entrepreneur who will ultimately forge the sinews of India's economy."

I earnestly hope that the Minister and the Government by their policies will not kill that soul nor weaken the sinews which will ultimately forge all the sinews of our economy. It is not the big industry that will really help you out; it is the thousands of people who need to be employed all over Bengal and India, the educated unemployed, who can only find their own sphere in small industries, who will carry the economy from strength to strength. The small industries must be looked after so that we do not weaken industrial potential and the entrepreneurs who by their talent and drive will redeem the soul of India from recession and backwardness.

After all, businessmen and small entrepreneurs are out to serve, not always out to make money. They are there to serve the country. Here I would also bring to the notice of the Minister that I agree with my hon. friend that the cement industry should be decontrolled. You can also have the cement industry, with not so much capital, in West Bengal where you can get actually 6 million tonnes of slag from the iron foundries. The Government could assist in putting up the cement industry in West Bengal where there is none. I hope, the Minister will think in these terms and if any entrepreneur comes forward to put up a cement factory, he will get all the help that he needs.

Lastly, I would like to know how much money has been made available from the nationalised banks to the small entrepreneurs who were really supposed to be helped by the nationalisation of banks. I hope, the hon. Minister will make it clear in his reply as to what percentage of loans that have been given have gone to the small entrepreneur so that the small trader and a small businessman may hold his own against the big cartels that are already there. I hope, the cartels and monopolies will be curbed but the big business, if it really serves the country, will not be unduly hampered and the small businessman will be able to go hand in hand with them.

श्री स० भो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले तो मैं इस बात की मुज्मत्त करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे मुज्जिज दोस्त, श्री बाबूराव पटेल, ने इस सदन में यह

कहा कि श्री फख्रुद्दीन अली अहमद द्वारा ग़ालिब सेनटेनरी मनाने के लिए बिड़ला और टाटा से पैसा लिया गया। यह बात बिल्कुल ग़लत है कि श्री फख्रुद्दीन अली अहमद महज इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट मिनिस्टर होने की वजह से ग़ालिब सेनटेनरी कमेटी के चेयरमैन या कानवीनर बनाए गए। इस सदन के बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम है कि उनको उर्दू जुबान में दिलचस्पी है और वह मिर्जा ग़ालिब के खानदान से ताल्लुक रखते हैं—शायद वह मिर्जा ग़ालिब के डायरेक्ट डिसेण्ट हैं। हमें तो इस बात की खुशी थी कि हमारे एक मंत्री ने ग़ालिब सेनटेनरी को मनाने में हिस्सा लिया। मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री बाबूराव पटेल को एक लिट्टेरी फिगर होते हुए इस बात का ज्ञान होना चाहिए था। बजाये इसके कि वह श्री फख्रुद्दीन अली अहमद की तारीफ़ करते या उनको इस बात की बधाई देते कि उन्होंने सिसकती उर्दू जुबान को दोबारा जिन्दा करने की कोशिश की, उन्होंने श्री अहमद को बुरा-भला कहना शुरू कर दिया।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह बुरी मालूम हुई कि श्री पटेल ने गांधी जी का जिक्र किया। श्री पटेल का खयाल यह मालूम होता है कि गांधीजी ने सिर्फ़ मुसलमानों को ख़ुश करने के लिए “रघुपति राघव राजा राम” के आगे “ईश्वर अल्लाह तेरे नाम” जोड़ दिया था। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिन लोगों के माथे पर फ़िर्कापरस्ती का निशान चमकता है, उनको हर एक बात में फ़िर्कापरस्ती की बू आती है। वे समझते हैं कि “रघुपति राघव राजा राम, ईश्वर अल्लाह तेरे नाम” गाना कोई गुनाह है। माननीय सदस्य कम से कम अपनी बजुर्गा का खयाल करें, अपने सफेद बालों का खयाल करें, जो शायद तजुबों से नहीं, बल्कि घूप से सफेद हुए हैं। वह इस सदन में इस तरह की बातें न कहा करें और भ्रगर वह कहें, तो हम उनको रोकने की कोशिश करें।

मैं कोई लाइसेंसिज का बड़ा हामी नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि यह नई लाइ-

सेंसिज पालिसी डिफेक्टिव है कि एक करोड़ रुपये या उससे कम के किसी उद्योग के लिए लाइसेंस की जरूरत नहीं होगी। जो लोग एक करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा का कोई उद्योग चलाना चाहते हैं, जिनके साथ मोनोपली या एकाधिपत्य का शब्द जुड़ा हुआ है, उनके मामले तो किसी कमेटी या कैबिनेट के सामने जायेंगे, लेकिन इस नई पालिसी का नतीजा यह होगा कि कुछ लोग अपने उद्योग को छोटे छोटे उद्योगों में बाँट देंगे। मालिक एक होगा, लेकिन नाम दस आदमियों के होंगे और इस तरह मानोपली, एकाधिपत्य, जारी रहेगा। फ़क़ इतना ही होगा कि एक बड़ा उद्योग न होकर कई छोटे छोटे उद्योग होंगे। उदाहरण के लिए आप स्टेनलैस स्टील के बर्तनों का उद्योग ले लीजिए। कुछ बड़े उद्योगपति छोटे छोटे उद्योग खड़े करके अपना एकाधिपत्य कायम रखेंगे, क्योंकि मालिक वही होंगे और काम करने वाले दूसरे होंगे। यह एक ग़लत बात होगी।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री बिड़ला, ने मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ फ़ोरेन ट्रेड की डिमांडज पर बोलते हुए श्री भगत की बहुत तारीफ़ की थी। आज मैंने उनको सुना नहीं है, लेकिन आज भी उन्होंने कुछ तारीफ़ करने की कोशिश की होगी। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1956 के इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन के द्वारा देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को समाजवाद की तरफ़ एक नया मोड़ देने की कोशिश की गई थी। उसका उद्देश्य यह था कि देश में एक्युमुलेशन आफ़ वेल्थ न हो, और देश के धन का बंटवारा सही ढंग से हो, ताकि ग़रीब और ग़रीब न हो और भ्रमीर और अमीर न हो।

लेकिन आज देश की हालत क्या है? जो लोग 1947 से पहले या कुछ बाद लखपति थे, वे करोड़पति हो गये और जो करोड़पति थे, वे अरबपति हो गये। दूसरी तरफ़ जिसकी आमदनी 100 रुपये थी, मंहगाई ने उस की कमर तोड़ दी और उसकी आमदनी सिर्फ़ 50 रुपये रह गई है। जिसकी आमदनी 50 रुपये थी, वह बेकार हो

[श्री स० भो० बनर्जी]

गया है और बेकार एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के चक्कर लगाकर या तो खुदकशी कर रहा है और या डाका डालने की कोशिश कर रहा है। जो पहले एक छोटे मकान में रहता था, वह अब झोपड़ी में रहता है; जो झोपड़ी में रहता था, वह अब सड़क पर सोता है और सड़क पर सोने वाला बिना कफ़न मरने जा रहा है। फिर भी कहा जाता है कि तरक्की हुई है।

मानोपलीज कमीशन, महालनवीस कमेटी और दत्त कमेटी की रिपोर्ट्स से पता चलता है कि इस मुल्क में मानोपली बढ़ी है, घटी नहीं है। मैं इस सिलसिले में बिड़ला, टाटा और गोयनका बिजिनेस हाउसिज के बारे में आँकड़ों को यहाँ दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं पृच्छना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर मानोपली को ख़तम करने के लिए क्या कोशिश की जा रही है। जब यहाँ पर बहुत जोरों से माँग की गई, तो सरकार कमीशन बिठाया गया। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि उसने अपना काम शुरू किया है या नहीं। लेकिन हम यह चाहते हैं कि कुछ और बिजिनेस हाउसिज को इस एनक्वायरी के अन्तर्गत लाया जाये। जैसे कि इस हाउस में बार-बार यह सवाल उठाया गया है, मोदीनगर के मोदी परिवार के खिलाफ़ एनक्वायरी होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि सुना गया है कि कांग्रेस के दो हिस्से हो जाने के बाद, सिंडीकेट और इंडीकेट बन जाने के बाद, उस परिवार ने कांग्रेस को काफी पैसा दिया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस बात को साफ़ कर दें।

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले (चांदनी चौक): किस को पैसा दिया है ?

श्री स० भो० बनर्जी : पुरानी कांग्रेस पहले ले चुकी है और नई कांग्रेस अब ले रही है। जो मरी हुई कांग्रेस है, उसकी बात को बाद में उठा-येंगे। लेकिन जो कांग्रेस फ़िलहाल जिन्दा है, उसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पैसा न ले। मैं चाहता हूँ मंत्री महोदय यह स्पष्टीकरण दें कि मोदी हाउस के खिलाफ़ एनक्वायरी क्यों

नहीं की गई है।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ सवालात इस पार्लियामेंट में किये गये थे गोयनका हाउस के बारे में। 2 दिसम्बर 1969 को एक सवाल यह पूछा गया था प्रोफेसर हीरेन्द्र मुकर्जी और दूसरे लोगों के द्वारा :

Will the Minister of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Company Law Department had carried out a detailed inspection of the accounts of a number of companies owned and controlled by Shri Ramanath Goenka following allegations that he and his Companies had diverted funds received from financial institutions and banks for extraneous purposes;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) whether Government intend to institute a judicial probe into the affairs of the Goenka House ?

अहमद साहब ने उस का जवाब यह दिया था :

The Inspecting Officers of the Company Law Board at Calcutta have inspected the books of accounts of the National Co. Ltd., which is controlled by Shri R. N. Goenka, and of the following five other companies which have dealings with it.

पाँच कम्पनियों का नाम उन्होंने दिया है और फिर यह कहा है :

The Inspecting Officers have submitted reports on these companies. The nature of action that could appropriately be taken on these inspection reports is under consideration.

उसके बाद क्या हुआ यह मैं पृच्छना चाहता हूँ। मुझे यह मालूम है कि इस कम्पनी ने 30 लाख रुपया स्टेट बैंक से लोन लिया और सिक्पोरिटी क्या दी, किस चीज के एवज में लिया ? मुझे मालूम हुआ कि गोदाम में जो जूट था उसको दिखा कर यह 30 लाख रुपये लिए गए। लेकिन मालूम यह हुआ कि 30 लाख रुपये स्टेट बैंक से उन्होंने लिए हैं उसकी एवज में 5 लाख रुपये का समान भी वह नहीं है। यह एक अनकवर्ड लोन है। इसके बारे में आगे क्या एनक्वायरी हुई, क्या हुआ कुछ पता नहीं है।

इसके बाद मैं लाइसेंसिंग के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ।

Grant of Licences to Birlas for setting up Alloy and Special Steel Plants.

यह कहा गया कि बिरला स्पेशल एलाय स्टील प्लांट बनाएँगे। उस के बारे में जवाब नहीं दिया। कहा कि अप्लीकेशन उन्होंने दी। लेकिन उसके बाद जो दूसरा सवाल इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता ने किया वह सवाल 16 दिसम्बर 1969 को किया गया, उस में पूछा गया कि :

With the Minister of Steel and Heavy Engineering be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 301 on the 18th November, 1969 and state :

(a) when and where the alloy and special steel plants for which two Birla firms have been licensed, will be established and commence their working;

(b) the present position of the application of the Birlas for setting up one or both these plants as units of M/S Birla Jute Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Calcutta; and

(c) whether the expansion plans of the Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur have been put into operation ?

आप सोच कर देखिये कि स्पेशल एलाय एन्ड स्टील प्लांट एक हार्दली स्पेशलाइज्ड चीज है। वह कौन सेट अप करेगा ? मेसर्स जूट मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड कलकत्ता। यानी जूट में क्राइसेस है, यह बार बार बिरला साहब कहते हैं, गोयनका साहब कहते हैं, बजौरिया साहब कहते हैं कि जूट में बड़ी क्राइसेस है। लेकिन क्राइसेस होने के बावजूद भी बजाय इस के कि जूट कारखाने को सही किया जाय, उन को माडर्नाइज किया जाय, उनके लूम अवर्स को ठीक किया जाय, वह करने के बजाय करने क्या जा रहे हैं कि एक तरफ तो जूट कम्पनी का बोर्ड रहेगा, जूट मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी और वह प्रोड्यूस क्या करेंगे ? वह जूट भी प्रोड्यूस करेंगे, जूट बैग भी प्रोड्यूस करेंगे और स्पेशल एलाय भी प्रोड्यूस करेंगे। यह आप सोचिए। एक अजीब

हालत है कि जो चाहिए सो मिल जायगा। किस तरीके से वहाँ पर यह काम होगा मेरी समझ में आता नहीं है।

तो उसके जवाब में कहा गया :

An application for transfer of the licences granted to Bihar Alloys to M/S. Birla Jute Manufacturing Co. Ltd. has been received. No final decision has been taken on this application.

A proposal to include a scheme for the expansion of the Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur in the Fourth Five Year Plan is under consideration.

दुर्गापुर में अभी तक पब्लिक सेक्टर में उस प्लांट के बारे में लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया है, फाइनल परमीशन नहीं दी गई है। केबीना के सामने गया या नहीं गया मुझे मालूम नहीं। लेकिन उस की अप्लीकेशन कोई जूट मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी की आती है, उसका कंसिडरेशन होना न्याय संगत नहीं है।

इसके अलावा मैं कुछ चीजें और कहना चाहता हूँ कि एन्वयरी तो हो रही है। यह सही बात है लेकिन अभी जो रयूमर चारों तरफ से बंगाल के अखबारों में निकल रही है, आप उसे पढ़ें, हमारे पास टेनीग्राम्स आते हैं, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बिरला अपना हेड आफिस शिफ्ट कर रहे हैं यह कह कर कि जहाँ पर काम मिले, जहाँ कारखाना चले वहाँ शिफ्ट कर रहे हैं। मेरे दोस्त ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने कहा कि कुछ कागजात जो तहकीकात के सिलसिले में जरूरी हैं जो इस कमीशन के सामने जाने वाले हैं वह तो इस नाम पर वह नहीं हटा रहे हैं और यह सही बात है कि चार पाँच या सात सौ आदमी कलकत्ते में बेकार हो रहे हैं, तो कलकत्ते से यह कह कर दफ्तर हटाना कि हम प्लेस आफ वर्क जहाँ हैं वहाँ ले जाना चाहते हैं अपने दफ्तरों को, इसमें क्या राज है ? मुझे खुशी है कि अहमद साहब ने इसके बारे में लिखा है कि वह इसकी जांच कर रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह दफ्तर जो हटायें जा रहे हैं-उसके पीछे क्या राज है।

श्री-राधाशोपाल शास्त्रवालै: इस लिए कि आप वहाँ लूट मार कर रहे हैं।

श्री स० मो० बंनर्जी: मैं अपने दोस्त से रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि आप कलकत्ते में सरे आम घूमिए आप का एक शाल लूटा नहीं जाएगा।

मैं आप के मार्फत दो तीन चीजें श्रीर कहना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात, जो एन्वयारी होने वाली है उसको जल्दी किया जाय। उस के बाद में-मोनोपली आफ फिलिप्स के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। सारी लाइनें आज फिलिप्स के हाथ में हैं और एक मोनोपल अफसर जो है, काफी बड़े अफसर इस मिनिस्ट्री के, वह सुना यह गया है कि फिलिप्स के पे-रोल में है। मैं उन का नाम मंत्री महोदय को खुफिया तरीके से देने को तैयार हूँ। जाहिरा तौर पर यहाँ बताना मैं उचित नहीं समझता हूँ। लेकिन जो और कोई फिलिप्स के टकराव में आते हैं वह फिलिप्स से टकरा कर चूर चूर हो जाते हैं। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि एक विदेशी कम्पनी को इतना सहारा न दिया जाय कि दूसरे बिल्कुल उसके मुकाबिले में टूट जाये।

दूसरी चीज सकसेरिया मिल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। सकसेरिया मिल बन्द पड़ी है। महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने कहा है कि वह उस को चलाने के लिए तैयार हैं। मामूली अमेंडमेंट होने जाना है। चार हजार वर्कस आज तवाही के रास्ते पर हैं। तो क्या फैसला इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने लिया वह बताएं। मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, जिस तरीके से ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन के कूपर एलेन को लेकर एक नई जिन्दगी आप वहाँ लाए हैं, मजदूरों के सामने एक भरोसा हुआ है, एक आशा की लहर दौड़ी है। उनका दिमाग कम से कम उस तरफ जो झुक गया था, पहले जो एक मायूसी उन पर छा गई थी, वह दूर हुई है, तो उसी तरह से सकसेरिया मिल को लेकर उसको चलाने की भी कोशिश करें। हम उम्र में आप की मदद करेंगे। ब्रिटिश इंडिया,

कारपोरेशन के बारे में जो फैसला हुआ है जो कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई है, मैंने उसको पढ़ा नहीं है, मैं पूछना चाहूँगा कि क्या उसके बारे में ऐक्शन वह लेंगे? उसके बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स को बदलना चाहिए। चेंबरमैन ने डस्तीफा दे दिया है, हमें बड़ी खुशी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जल्दी से जल्दी इसे बदला जाय। अगर ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन को सरकार लेना चाहती है तो 38 परसेंट शेयर उन के हैं, उसको वह नेशनलाइज करे और नेशनलाइज नहीं कर सकते तो कम से कम बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स को बदला जाय।

समाचार भारती और पी टी आई के बारे में काफी कुछ कहा गया। समाचार भारती ने तमाम खूबसूरत रेगुलेशंस का वायलेशन किया है, यह बताया गया। उसके ऊपर उन्होंने कहा कि ऐक्शन लेंगे। लेकिन अभी तक ऐक्शन नहीं लिया गया। मैं चाहूँगा कि फौरन ऐक्शन समाचार भारती के खिलाफ लिया जाय।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं दोबारा कहना चाहता हूँ कि मोनोपली के बारे में आप कुछ करें। मोनोपली की हालत यह है, आप देखें, इतना सब कुछ करने के बाद भी वह किसी तरीके से बढ़ रही है,

Monopoly is increasing by leaps and bounds. If you look down you are baffled; if you look up, you are dazzled; if you look around you are puzzled. That is how monopoly is increasing.

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम आप की मदद करेंगे लेकिन देश में राष्ट्रीयकरण की भावना आप लाइए और मोनोपली को खत्म करने की कोशिश कीजिए। अगर आप मोनोपली खत्म करना चाहेंगे, उसमें सर-मायादार जितनी मुखालिफत आप की करेंगे, सिंडीकेट, जनसंघ और स्वतंत्र मिलकर, उनकी मुखालिफत हम आप के साथ मिल कर करेंगे।

SHRI Y. A. PRASAD (Machilipatnam): The Minister of Industrial Development holds an extremely difficult and vast portfolio. He is responsible for the bulk of economic activity in this country. Commendable though the

[SHRI Y. A. PRASAD]

achievements have been on the industrial front in the last 2 years, there are some disturbing signs in our economy which give rise to grave doubts about the rate of growth in the future. There is an urgent need for expansion in several branches of industry to meet the requirements of rising incomes and population. Industrialists are aware of this position but their response has been poor. The new company flotations are few and far between. Consents given for the issue of capital by the private sector companies in 1969, excluding bonus shares were only Rs. 102 crores, as against Rs. 339 crores in 1966. In terms of investments actually made, the showing was pretty worse. In the first six months of 1969, the private sector raised by way of equity capital, preference shares and debentures only Rs. 22.3 crores, as against Rs. 39.5 crores in the same period of 1968. The major part of these issues was by the existing companies and that too in the form of debentures and not risk capital. When the figures for the whole of 1969 are available, the total of capital raised may well fall far short of what it was even in the recession years 1966 and 1967.

Unfortunately, too much time is being spent on deciding who is to establish which industry. There is too much preoccupation with ideology. It is high time the Government made up its mind in regard to the licensing of key industries and acted quickly, without any further loss of time. How long does the Government propose to take to decide about the Mithapur fertiliser project, about the expansion of automobile industry, the setting up of additional steel plants in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, about licensing increase in the capacity of aluminium industry and about establishing pulp and paper factories?

A massive unemployment explosion is on the way. Every year about one million students are coming out of our colleges. About 15,000 degree holders and 24,000 diploma holders in higher technical education are emerging from our engineering and technological institutes. Jobs have to be found for them. Failure to do so will result in a revolution which will destroy our young democracy. How are we going to provide jobs for all these educated young men and women, if two to three years are taken to decide whether an industrial licence is to be issued or not? Let us be honest enough to face the fact that, as of to-day, the public sector has too much on its hands. Look

at the egregious delay in the implementation of vital projects pertaining to non-ferrous metals, aluminium, paper and pulp and Bokaro Steel. Look at the underutilisation of capacity in Durgapur and Rourkela steel projects. Consider the colossal losses in a number of public sector projects, heavy and light alike. Surely, it is high time effective measures were taken to make our public sector projects more efficient and profitable. Otherwise, people will lose faith in us and in our social and economic philosophy.

In saying all this, I am not opposed to the fundamentals of our economic and social policies. What I am opposed to is inefficiency, indecision and ineptitude. All these qualities are the enemies of socialism and, in an underdeveloped country like India, they are the allies of undemocratic forces. Socialism cannot be sustained by mere slogans, however pleasing they may be to the ears of the haves-not. What will sustain socialism is more production and yet more production of the goods that the masses need. That requires hard work and pragmatism in policy-making and execution.

The government has wisely decided that the big industrial houses should not be prevented from employing their talents in the more difficult and capital intensive industries. I want active steps to be taken for implementing this decision. Now that the monopoly legislation has been enacted and a new watch dog has been appointed to keep an eye on pricing and productivity in the private sector, we need not be unduly alarmed at the prospect of these big industrial houses growing still bigger. At the same time, it is true that there should not be excessive concentration of economic power. One solution to this problem is to induce the big industrial houses to pass on some of the traditional and not so difficult industries like sugar, cotton textiles, bicycle manufacture and sewing machines, to mention a few, to other hands as, for instance, medium-sized and small industrialists and cooperatives. Their shareholding in these industries may be offered to the public, so that their ownership may be more broadbased. Further, this will also provide the big industrialists with some liquid resources of their own for investment in the new projects in the core sector.

Everyone is talking of the need for encouraging the emergence of new entrepreneurs and for providing more opportunities for the small and medium sized entrepreneurs. But

this cannot be brought about in isolation. Just as the expansion of the public sector has helped the growth of the private sector, so also the growth of big industrialists will provide greater opportunities for the small and medium-sized industrialists. That way the gap between the big and medium entrepreneurs can also be narrowed. For instance, if production of aluminium which is now in short supply is increased by allowing the existing big industrial houses either to expand their capacity or to establish new units, enough metal will be available for processing into end products by the medium and small industrialists.

The manner in which small industries have been brought into being needs careful examination. These industries will be a greater success—and more economical, if they function as ancillary and auxiliary industries linked to mass production of consumer durables, instead of themselves producing the final product on a small scale.

It is high time the Government stopped playing with the small car project, as though it were a toy to please the socialist rajas. The best thing to do will be to let the existing manufacturers to expand their production and thereby become economically viable, with the public sector concentrating on the production of special quality steels so very necessary for increasing the output of vehicles. Automobiles and roads are vitally necessary for bringing about a quick increase in the employment potential and for modernising the economy.

Something must be done to activate the building industry in the private sector, as this is another source of massive employment. House-building is the surest way of reducing economic inequalities and promoting contentment among the people. Think of the immense employment that building industry can offer to the unskilled and skilled workers alike. It is a dynamic catalyst to any economy, more so to ours which has all the potentials required for building houses for the well-to-do as well as the not so-well-to-do. I know roads and houses are State subjects. But the Centre can egg them on to proceed in the right direction through a slight reorientation of the policies pertaining to allocation of resources. But a basic requirement for encouraging building industry is a reduction in the wealth tax on buildings and a higher exemption limit for

residential buildings.

There is plenty of scope for import substitution in defence industries. This country need not be so pathetically dependent on Russia and other countries as it is today for its defence equipment, if only it associates the talented industrial houses in the private sector with the manufacture of such equipment. If this is done, a lot of bright young Indians who are working in strategic industries in Europe and America can be induced to return to this country and give their contribution to make this country self-reliant in defence materials.

Finally, a few words about my State, Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh is far behind others in industrialisation. Out of a population of nearly 40 million, only about 260,000 or 0.62% of total population, are factory workers. Almost all organised industries are concentrated in and around Hyderabad. This is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. Something positive must be done to establish industries in Rayalaseema and the Coastal districts. The dry area of Rayalaseema would be immensely helped, if a nuclear power station were established there. The coastal districts are ideal for the spread of agro-industries, including food products. Suitable incentives should be extended to the entrepreneurs willing to establish industries in these areas.

With these words, I support the demands for grants under the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.

*SHRI KAMALANATHAN (Krishnagiri) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I express my views on the demands for grants of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs on behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I would like to reiterate the issues raised by our Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Kalaignar Karunanidhi, in the recent meeting of the National Development Council. He had stressed the point that the Constitution of India should be amended in view of the fact that different political parties are in power in the Centre and in the States. I have referred to the necessity of amending the Constitution, as emphasised upon by our Chief Minister, because the situation today is that if a State Government wants to start an industry or if it wants to import raw materials required for starting an industry, it has to go on bended knees before the Central Govern-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[SHRI KAMALANATHAN]

ment for getting the necessary licence.

Though many worthwhile schemes have been forwarded to the Central Government by our State Government, I have to state that all of them have been administered sleeping pills and put in the cold storage.

If a question is asked whether the Central Government have issued any industrial licence to the State Government of Tamil Nadu after the DMK Party assumed office, the answer would definitely be in the negative. I am prepared to substantiate this statement with statistics. M/s. Phillips India Ltd., of Bombay had submitted their proposal for setting up an industrial unit in Tamil Nadu with an investment of Rs. 191 lakhs to manufacture annually 20 lakh pieces of Integrated Circuits and Semi-Conductor Devices. They wanted to collaborate with M/s. Phillips of Holland for establishing this unit. I need not say much about this particular organisation, as they are world-renowned manufacturers of electronic equipment and their products are always in demand throughout the world. I do not see any reason why we should not avail ourselves of the benefits of their talents in the manufacture of highly sophisticated equipment. I cannot also appreciate the delay on the part of the Central Government in sanctioning this scheme. Our late lamented leader, Anna, as also the present Chief Minister, requested the Central Government time and again to issue sanction for this unit. I request that the Government should expedite the issue of approval for the establishment of this unit.

The Central Government had decided to set up a Marine Diesel Engine manufacturing factory at Ennore near Madras. The former Minister of Defence, Shri V. K. Krishna Menon visited the project-site selected for this purpose and expressed his satisfaction on the proposed site. I am sorry to state that this project has not yet seen the light of the day and no action has been initiated in the matter of setting up this unit even though it had been approved long ago.

The representatives of the Bharat Electronics Ltd., of Bangalore visited Tamil Nadu with a view to setting up a second Electronics Unit there. They selected a site at Ambathur near Madras for this purpose. The Tamil Nadu Government readily offered to place at their disposal the required stretch of land and also assured them of all amenities for the workers. I do not know at what stage this proposal

stands now. I would request the Minister to look into this. In the Project Report it had been stated that this project, when implemented, would provide jobs to about 600 unemployed engineering graduates. I would like to point out that through this project you would be able to utilise the services of the engineering personnel and skilled technicians available in plenty in our State.

The National Industrial Development Corporation (NIDC) some years ago sent a team of engineers to Tamil Nadu to find out suitable locations for the establishment of units to manufacture Axle Tubes for Automobiles, Seamless Pipes and Cylinders for domestic and industrial gases. While we have not since heard anything further in this matter; we are hearing that the NIDC is likely to be wound up. Before the NIDC is actually wound up, I request that the projects proposed by the team of engineers of NIDC should be implemented.

In 1968 the Bharat Steel Tubes Company submitted a proposal to the Central Government for setting up a Seamless Steel Tube Plant in Tamil Nadu. The then State Government had also recommended this proposal. But the Central Government advised that this Plant could as well be established in the Public Sector rather than in the Private Sector. Accordingly, the State Industrial Development Corporation prepared a plan in collaboration with the Bharat Heavy Electricals at Tiruchirappalli, which is a Central Government undertaking, and submitted it to the Central Government. It is indeed surprising that the Central Government at whose instance the plan was prepared by the State Government, have themselves not cared to take any constructive step to establish this unit in the Public Sector. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the State Minister of Industries have repeatedly brought this matter to the notice of the Prime Minister and the Minister concerned at the Centre. But nothing concrete has so far emanated from here. The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation had also sent their application for establishing a unit to manufacture tyres and tubes for automobiles. This is also pending consideration of the Central Government.

A large number of cases have been brought to the notice of the Central Government that many industrial units are working far in excess of the licensed capacity in violation of the regulations; in spite of hundreds of such com-

plaints no action has been taken by the Central Government in this regard. At the same time, M/s. Eswaran & Sons Engineering Private Ltd., of our State have an installed capacity to produce annually 10,000 tonnes of electrical stampings. But they have been permitted to manufacture only 2,000 tonnes. I take this opportunity to appeal to the hon. Minister that this firm should be permitted to utilise fully their installed capacity; now lying idle.

In 1963, a licence was issued to Madras Alloy & Stainless Steel Ltd., in our State to manufacture stainless steel sheets with an investment of Rs. 10 crores. Unfortunately, the Chief Promoter expired before the scheme materialised. The Tamil Nadu State Government desired to take it up in their own hands, and the State Industrial Development Corporation acquired 51% of the shares of this company. They wanted to establish this Unit in collaboration with I. H. I. of Japan and submitted their proposal to the Central Government. The validity of the licence expired on 31.12.1969. I request the Government to extend the validity period of this licence by two years. I also humbly request that permission to start a machine tool plant in collaboration with a Japanese firm may be given at an early date.

I have made specific references to these products because I fear that the Ministers are dissipating their energies in different directions. I make bold to say that if the Government wish to survive till 1972 these projects should be permitted to be established in Tamil Nadu. After being robbed of his self-respect at Rabat, Shri-Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed was devoting most of his time in finding answers to the questions raised on the floor of this House about his role at the Rabat Conference. I request him to pay more attention to the problems of Industrial Development in the country. After the split in the Congress Party, Shri Raghunatha Reddy is engaged in enrolling more members for his party. He should spare some time for his official duties and attend to this Departmental work. The universally loved Deputy Minister Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh is enthusiastically hunting for signatures to safeguard the Privy Purses and the privileges of the Princes. I request that all the three Ministers should pay undivided and adequate attention to the Industrial progress of the country.

Sir, with these words I conclude.

SHRI-P. K. GHOSH (Rauchi) : (The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 states :

“The State has been following a policy of supporting cottage and village and small-scale industries by restricting the volume of production in the large-scale sector, by differential taxation or by direct subsidies. While such measures will continue to be taken whenever necessary, the aim of the State policy will be to ensure that the decentralised sector acquires efficiency and vitality to be self-supporting and its development is integrated with that of the large-scale industry.”

Thus this Resolution clearly indicates that the Government shall make every effort to help the small-scale industry grow and help that sector financially and also by differential taxation. It is very unfortunate that the major portion of the money that has been invested through financial institutions has gone to the large-scale sector. Not only that. Till the banks were nationalised, 90 per cent or more of the banks' outlay had been in the large scale sector. Small people got very little from the banks. Small industries could not get any finance whatsoever from the banks. In spite of this, though the small industries in our country have not gone to the extent that we should have expected, they have grown and the small-scale industrial sector is today producing, I think, 50 per cent of the value of the materials that are produced in this country. Not only that. The small-scale industries are employing 50 per cent of the men employed in the industrial sector. 50 per cent of the employees in the industrial sector are in the small-scale sector. But the outlay in the small-scale sector is very little; Government's assistance is very little; bank assistance is very little. Therefore, in order to encourage the small-scale industries, we have to change our policies and see that the small-scale industries get more of finances and more of raw materials.

We have brought this new industrial licensing policy. I welcome this policy whereby the licensing limit has been raised from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore. This will of course help more middle-class entrepreneurs to come up to establish industries without any hindrance. But we have also to look to the danger of these industries coming into the sectors where small entrepreneurs are working. They may come in competition with the small-scale industries. Therefore, it is very important that we should enlarge the list of items kept for the small-scale industry. Government has also enlarged

the list of these items, but I feel that more items should be reserved for the small-scale industries. I have prepared a list and it is a long list. I want to lay* it on the Table of the House.

15-43 hrs.

(SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL *in the Chair*)

Moreover, this new industrial licensing policy raising the limit to Rs. 1 crore will help the large-scale industries to bifurcate their production. What they will do is this. The large units will split up into a large number of smaller units and thereby they would take advantage of the new concessions in the new licensing policy. For instance, one man wants to manufacture a scooter: a scooter factory needs a huge amount of investment; but they can start a scooter factory: somebody will start one unit for manufacturing the engine; another unit will manufacture the frame; and a third unit will manufacture the tyres. Like that, different components will be manufactured in different units. It may be that one big man is interested in the whole thing. He will have a number of small units under different names and thereby manufacture the entire scooter; and he will form another company for assembling the components. Thereby, the whole policy of licensing will be defeated. Therefore, we must have certain measures—the Minister will understand it better—to see that these big people do not take advantage of the relaxation that has been granted in this newly introduced licensing policy.

We have to safeguard the interests of the small industries against competition from large-scale industries because that is not a fair competition. The small-scale industries have less of capital, they do not get raw materials at competitive rates and their cost of production is more. So, they cannot compete with the large-scale industries.

I have already submitted a list of items the production of which should be the exclusive privilege of the small-scale sector. Coming to tax differentiation, I would say that some concession is shown in the matter of excise duty to the small-scale industries, but that is mostly confined to handicrafts and khadi and village industries and not to those small industries which work with power or small machines. I would suggest that all small-scale industries with a turnover of less than Rs. 5 lakhs should be exempted from the payment of excise duty

so that they can effectively compete with the large-scale industries.

In the United States and Japan, there is legislation for safeguarding the interests of the small-scale industries. In America there is an Act called Small Business Administration Act. Under that Act, the interests of the ancillaries to the large-scale industries in the matter of cost of production are safeguarded so that the large-scale industries cannot exploit the ancillaries. The administration of the small-scale industries comes directly under the control of the President of USA. There is a list of articles which are exclusively reserved for the small-scale industries, and that list is much bigger than the list that I have prepared. In America even the more sophisticated items like the components required for the space-crafts are reserved for the small-scale sector.

Likewise, in Japan there is the Small and Medium Enterprises Act which regulates the supply of raw materials and protects the price. I would request our Industries Minister to come forward with a Bill on similar lines to protect our small scale industries.

One of the ways in which the small-scale industries could be helped is in the matter of finance. In the case of financial institutions there are so many formalities which the small-scale industries have to perform and very often they find it difficult to meet with those requirements. They are driven from pillar to post and ultimately they get frustrated and give up the pursuit. Arrangements should be made to ensure that the small-scale industries get finance without much difficulty. If possible, 50 per cent of the outlay of the financial institutions should be earmarked for the small-scale sector, leaving only 50 per cent for the large-scale industries. Otherwise, large-scale sector will influence the financial institutions and will see to it that a lion's share of the credit is given to that sector.

When the banks were nationalised it was stated that it will help the small-scale industries to a great extent. But we find that the position has not improved in any way. The big people are influencing the bank managers and they are getting all the credit. So, I would suggest that in this case also 30 per cent of the outlay should be earmarked for the small scale sector.

*The Speaker subsequently having not accorded the necessary permission, the paper was not treated as laid on the Table.

[SHRI P. K. GHOSH]

Coming to raw materials, 54 per cent of the imported and scarce raw materials are taken away by the large-scale sector, leaving only 6 per cent to the small-scale sector. I would submit that 50 per cent of the scarce and imported raw materials should be reserved exclusively for the small-scale sector.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON (Ernakulam): This is a very important Ministry and it is responsible for all the calamities that have developed in the country for the last 22 years. Because of their wrong licensing policy and their attitude towards the economic development of the country they were responsible for the building up of big monopolies, 73 big monopoly houses, and non-removal of the regional imbalance in the industrial development of the country.

Now they have come forward with a Report wherein they mention that they have achieved something spectacular. Though I have tried my level best to find out whether there is anything spectacular in the report, I have to concede that I have not found anything spectacular in the report; on the other hand, it shows only the bankruptcy of the policy of the government. Instead of Ministry of Industrial Development, I would call this Ministry "the Ministry of Industrial Stagnation".

What is the achievement of this Ministry? What have they done all these years? What is their policy? All their tall talk of socialism is only in name. Whenever it comes to the question of getting a licence, the poor ordinary manufacturer has no chance or place; he will not get a single licence. All the licences will go to the big industrialists.

Even after the Syndicate-Indicate fight, a licence for the Goa Fertilizer project was given to the Birlas. When I moved a Private Members' Resolution in this House for a probe into the Birla affairs, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed came and defended the Birlas and defeated my resolution. Afterwards, he had the wisdom to order a probe now.

Now what is happening? Birlas are removing their papers from Calcutta. So, your so-called inquiry is going to be only a farce. What have you done with the Vivian Bose Commission Report? Have you implemented the recommendations of the Vivian Bose Commission? No, you have not done it. At the same time, you want to whitewash the situation.

So, you are only cheating the people by saying that you are socialists. Whenever any licence is to be given, you give it only to the big monopoly houses and not even one licence to the ordinary people.

If my information is correct, Birlas have paid Rs. 1 crore to the offers of the Indicate to get the Goa Fertilizer project. Similarly, when the Punjab Government wanted to get a licence for a polyester fibre plant, they gave it to Jaipurias. I make the charge that this licence was given to Jaipurias for having some kind of political influence over them. Otherwise, why was it not given to the public sector?

When we look at the industrial policy for the last 22 years, is there any change in this policy at any time? No, nothing. Everything is the same.

I come from a most underdeveloped State, Kerala. Our Government has recommended some 25 licences to be given but not a single licence was given. We are prepared to produce small cars, scooters and many other things—I do not want to mention all those things because I do not have much time. In Calicut we have got iron ore and we wanted a steel plant. But you are not giving anything. You are specially neglecting Kerala. We are educated and unemployed. 20,000 diploma-holders and more than 5,000 engineers are rotting in the streets of Kerala without employment and you are not giving anything for us.

For the last ten years the Central Government was promising to give us a shipbuilding yard: I come from that place, Cochin. We were expecting the shipbuilding yard for the last ten years but nothing happened. Last year the citizens of Cochin City built a paper ship and launched it into the backwaters of Cochin to show our protest. Next year we will invite Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed to launch our second ship.

Unemployment is so colossal and we are not getting a single employment opportunity. If we go outside, to Bombay, Shri Chavan's Shiv Sena is there which says, "You should not come to Bombay." The mulki movement is developing everywhere.

You want self-sufficiency in our State but you are not giving an iota of development to my State. You are talking about national integration but this tall talk of national integration is not going to solve the problem.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): They will give you fisheries now.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: Even on the question of fisheries, the Central Government is making money and getting foreign exchange by exporting our fish. Even our frogs are sold to foreign countries and you are getting foreign exchange. Our cardamom, our pepper and all our cash crops are being sold in foreign markets and you are getting foreign exchange. But when the question of giving even a small sector factory comes, you are not prepared to give anything.

You are talking a lot of things about national integration and all that. We have got the inferiority complex. We feel that we are being treated as second-rate citizens of this country. Kerala cannot be the colony of these Delhi Badshahs. Do not think like that; we are not going to be the colony of the Delhi Badshahs. We have got our own cash crops, fish and frogs and you are making money out of that. You must give us our due share and industry in the public sector.

We have got ample skilled manpower. After the Sabarigiri and Idikki projects, our electric power will also be abundant. On the one side there is manpower, and on the other there is electricity. To combine these two, please give us some industry and consider we people as your equals. If you do not do that and treat us as second-rate citizens, I cannot say what is going to happen tomorrow in that area. Kerala has always been a pioneer for many new movements. I do not want to exaggerate it but I am telling you frankly that Kerala is in a very pitiable condition. So, I request the hon. Minister to come forward and declare here itself that of the 25 licences that have been asked for by the Kerala Government, you are prepared to give at least one. You make that declaration here. That is my humble request.

I want to conclude my speech by saying that if you are not going to change the industrial policy of this Government, basically, you are not going to reach anywhere. First you must change this regional imbalance. You are now concentrating industry in certain developed areas only. The hon. Minister is coming from Assam and the other hon. Minister from another industrially backward area, Andhra. Why not we combine together against these big people and try to develop the backward areas? Let us combine together against these

industrial monopoly areas—Maharashtra, Bengal and other big areas. Let us combine our resources and change the policy. That is my humble submission to the hon. Minister. Once more, I appeal to him, don't forget Kerala, give at least one licence and declare it here and now.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कान्तम्मा (खम्मम): सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में पहले ही बड़े छोटे के बीच बहुत अन्तर है और इधर कुछ समय से यह अन्तर और भी बढ़ता जा रहा है। जो धनवान हैं वे और धनवान होते गए हैं और जो निर्धन हैं वे और भी निर्धन बने हैं। इस प्रक्रिया में कई क्षेत्रों में मौनोपोली उत्पन्न हुई है और देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था और आर्थिक शक्ति मुट्टी भर लोगों के हाथों में केन्द्रित हुई है। यह सिलसिला इसी प्रकार और इसी दिशा में चलता रहा तो खतरा इस बात का है कि देश में जनतन्त्र ही समाप्त हो जाए और संविधान में दिए गए मूलभूत अधिकार नष्ट हो जाएं।

सभापति महोदय, मुझे इस बात पर प्रसन्नता होती है कि इस खतरे को स्वतंत्र पार्टी के भी नेताओं ने पहचाना है। इस संदर्भ में मैं श्री सी० सी० देसाई को बधाई देती हूँ कि उन्होंने अपनी पार्टी में जो मौनोपोली के रक्षक हैं; उनका विरोध किया है और इस प्रकार देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को जनतन्त्रविरोधी शक्तियों से बचाने का प्रयास किया है।

सभापति महोदय, मेरे और मेरी पार्टी के सैद्धान्तिक विचार श्री देसाई से भिन्न हैं, परन्तु मेरा विश्वास है कि मौनोपोलीज को प्रोत्साहन देने वाली विचार धारा को जड़ से उखाड़ फेंकना आज सब दलों के लिए और समूचे देश के लिए अनिवार्य हो गया है। मौनोपोलीज के कारण जन साधारण की कड़ी हाँसी होती है और लगभग परिणाम वही होता है जो डिक्टेटोरशिप की व्यवस्था में होता है। स्वतंत्र पार्टी को मसानी साहब मौनोपोलिस्टिक शक्तियों की रक्षा और उनके हितों को अपने

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कान्तम्मा]

बढ़ाने वाला वाहन बनाना चाहते हैं। उन्हें जन साधारण के हितों की चिन्ता नहीं, जनतन्त्र के भविष्य की परवाह नहीं। यह बड़े ही खेद की बात है। ऐसा लगता है कि मसानी साहब को गुजरात की सरकार से सट्टा बट्टा बनाए रखने की जितनी चिन्ता है, अपनी पार्टी की आबरू बचाने की उतनी चिन्ता नहीं है। उनके समर्थक राजाजी के बारे में तो जितना कम कहा जाए, उतना ही अच्छा है। राजाजी का सारा दृष्टिकोण नेहरू परिवार के प्रति घृणा से अनुप्राणित है, उनकी और कोई दिशा नहीं, कोई ध्येय नहीं। आजकल तो सुनते हैं कि श्री कामराज की भी राजाजी से गाढ़ी छन रही है। देखना होगा कि व्यक्तिगत विरोध की भावना और क्या क्या रंग सावी है।

श्री सी० सी० देसाई को समाजवाद पर विश्वास हो या न हो, हमारे दृष्टिकोण से वे भले ही सहमत न हों, पर मौनोपोलीज के विरोध में उन्होंने जो रवैया अपनाया है, वह अवश्य देश के हित में है और अत्यन्त सराहनीय है। उनके विचार पहले से भी ऐसे ही हैं और कोई आश्चर्य नहीं कि स्वतंत्र पार्टी में जो मौलिक अन्तर्विरोध था, वह प्रकट हुआ है और सिद्धान्त की दृष्टि से वहाँ भी मंथन शुरू हुआ है।

अब मैं मौनोपोली प्रेस के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ। मौनोपोली इनक्वायरी कमिशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के पेज 186 में यह कहा है :

“Connection of big business with the Press has an unhealthy influence on society in as much as it obstructs the free formation of public opinion and moulds people's minds in the manner unduly favourable to the selfish interests of businessmen.”

इस खतरे को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या कदम उठाये हैं ? मैं समझती हूँ कि कुछ भी नहीं उठाये हैं। रेस्ट्रिक्टिव का जो एक्ट हमने इस सदन में पास किया था उसमें

भी इसको चँक करने के कोई कन्क्रीट प्राविजंज नहीं हैं। श्री दत्त की मौनोपोली इनक्वायरी कमिशन ने बताया है :

“That there is the need for the study of concentration trends in the field of Press as also that of Monopolistic and restrictive practices therein.

(2) That the problem of Press is not to be viewed merely from the constitutional angle but is to be approached from the premise that in the Press world as in other fields of business there is a danger of small man being stifled or even thrown out by the weight of resources of dominant concerns by big business.”

नेहरूजी ने 1963 में कहा था :

“The threat to freedom of Press may arise from power of money as represented by Press Monopolies. It is amazing how a few people have come to control so many newspaper chains and groups and how efforts are being made to confuse issues by equating their own freedom with freedom of Press.”

इसलिए मैं समझती हूँ कि प्रेस पर भी समाज का अधिकार होना चाहिए। उन्हें भी समाज के हित में काम करना चाहिए। सरकार ने उद्योगों में मनेजिंग एजेंसी खत्म कराई है। उसे प्रेस उद्योग के मनेजिंग एजेंसी को भी खत्म करना चाहिए। समाचारपत्रों के कर्मचारियों को भी समाचारपत्र उद्योग में शेअरहोल्डर बनाया जाए तो इस उद्योग से मौनोपोली खत्म करने में सहायता मिलेगी और राष्ट्रीय एकता भी बढ़ेगी।

एक बात मैं अपने आन्ध्र प्रदेश के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ। औद्योगिक विकास की दृष्टि से आंध्र राज्य बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। अभी अभी केरल के एक माननीय सदस्य बोले हैं और उन्होंने भी बताया है कि केरल बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है। आंध्र को इंडस्ट्रियल सेंटर से सिर्फ 8.5 प्रतिशत इनकम होती है जबकि इस इनकम का नैशनल एवरेज 18 प्रतिशत है। पर कैंपटा इनकम भी नैशनल एवरेज से कम है। जहाँ तक पर कैंपटा इलैक्ट्रिसिटी के कंजम्पशन का

सम्बन्ध है, मद्रास की जहाँ वह 80 है और नेशनल एजेंज जहाँ 40 है, वहाँ आंध्र का सिर्फ 30 ही है। रिजनल इन्वैलेंसिस को खत्म करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि आंध्र में कुछ इंडस्ट्रीज लगाई जायें। केरल में इंडस्ट्रीज लगाए जाने के बारे में भ्रमी माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि छोटी कार प्रोजेक्ट के लिए हैदराबाद एक बहुत ही उपयुक्त स्थान है। हैदराबाद की क्लाइमेटिक और ज्यौग्रैफिकल कंडिशनज़ इसके बहुत उपयुक्त हैं। वहाँ अन्य सुविधायें भी उपलब्ध हैं। हैदराबाद इसके लिए एक आदर्श जगह है। मैं विनती करती हूँ कि इस प्रोजेक्ट को वहाँ लगाया जाए।

आंध्र प्रदेश में कागज उद्योग का भी विकास हो सकता है, कागज का कारखाना भी वहाँ लगाया जा सकता है। बोदन में निजाम शूगर फैक्ट्री है। उसमें बगास काफी मात्रा में मिलता है। यू०एस०ए० की एक फर्म ने बताया है कि बगास से कागज बन सकता है। इसके वास्ते पहले सेंट्रल सैक्टर में प्रोजेक्ट शुरू करने का प्लान था। बाद में मालूम नहीं क्यों इसको छोड़ दिया गया और स्टेट सैक्टर में शुरू करने के लिये सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने कहा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगी कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में इस प्रोजेक्ट को आप वहाँ लगाएँ तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

श्री बाबूराव पटेल ने संजय गांधी को स्माल कार प्रोजेक्ट देने के बारे में कुछ कहा है। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि अगर बिड़ला, टाटा और जयपुरिया आदि को विभिन्न प्रोजेक्ट मिल सकते हैं, तो क्या एक अनएम्पलायड टैकनीशन को सिर्फ इसलिए कोई प्रोजेक्ट नहीं मिलना चाहिए कि वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर का पुत्र है। मैं इस समय स्माल कार प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में नहीं कह रही हूँ। अगर उन्होंने एप्लाई किया है, तो उनके साथ भी न्याय होना चाहिए। प्राइम मिनिस्टर का पुत्र होना कोई गुनाह नहीं है।

श्री सु० कु० तापड़िया : क्या कान्ति देसाई होना गुनाह है ?

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कान्तम्मा : वह दूसरी बात है।

एक अनएम्पलायड टैकनीशन को काम देने पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। क्या उनको इसलिए जीने का हक नहीं है कि वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर का पुत्र है ?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : At the outset I must say that the Report produced by this Ministry appears to be a hackneyed one repeated from year to year. I have seen some of these reports and I have seen the present report also. I find there is always the same excuse whenever there is lack of production or loss in production. Whenever production goes down, the excuses given are these : lack of material, recession and finally, last but not least, that of labour troubles. Put all the blame on the labour troubles for any decrease in production in any sector whatsoever. It has already been stated by some hon. Members that this Ministry is not a development ministry because there has been no development so far. I will show how in many of the important sectors, private and public, production has gone down. Where is development? If there is no development, the style of the Ministry as Industrial Development Ministry is a misnomer. The rate of growth as stipulated in the 4th Plan is 9%. It says that this 9% rate of growth will be achieved in certain ways. But then what has happened? The Economic indicator shows that in transport equipments it has gone down over the last year by 2.2%; in Railways by 3.3%; in Footwear, wearing apparel, and made-up textile goods 4.9%; in synthetic fibre 3.2%; in leather and fur products 11.6%; textiles 4.4%; and in jute textiles 28.6%. This is the rate of growth in some of these major sectors. I will give you other examples. Just look at this Report. A close look at this Report will show that in as many as 200 items production has gone down. What is the cause? In some cases, the report says, the reason is lack of raw materials like formaldehyde, synthetic resins in plywood industry and sometimes lack of stock. These are lame excuses on which the Ministry should not rely.

We come to another question whether the Ministry has justified its own image when it says that import substitution is going on

[SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA]

apace. There is another bragging at page 5 of the Report. It says: "The policy of export promotion has been vigorously pursued" For how long is this being vigorously pursued? Export has gone down, but at the same time, it is said here, 'The policy of Export promotion is being vigorously pursued.' So also about import substitution.

Foreign collaboration is going on in full swing as before. And new collaborators are coming in, perhaps, under conditions which are less favourable to India—less favourable than the previous conditions. In this Report you will find that in matters where there is a loss in a public undertaking, the figure is not given. Alternatively, they try to avoid giving that figure. Only the production figure is given. The loss is not shown at all. That has been the intention of the Ministry—I do not want to attribute any motive and it appears to me that had these figures been given, we would have been in a position to judge the performance of this Ministry. In some cases, the figures are mentioned. But, in the year 1968-69, it is left blank.

To come to the actual production, 9% increase is shown according to the Fourth Five Year Plan. It has also been admitted that the capacity has increased by 50%. But, Sir, you will see that when the increase in capacity is to the tune of 50%, the decrease in production is as I have shown earlier. It will be really ridiculous if the ministry says that our production has gone on increasing and it is always on the higher level. I may be permitted to give another figure. That is regarding the matches. In 1968, the increase was 9.5% but in 1969 it has gone down by 4%. Similarly, for the industrial machinery, the increase in 1968 was 19.1% but in 1969 that has gone down. There is a decrease of 14.4% in bicycle. In 1968 504 thousand cycles were produced but in 1969 only 429 thousand were produced. Similarly, power transformers worth 1240 thousand kilowatts were produced, but in 1969 it has come down to only 1,942 thousand kilowatts. 437 thousand electric fans were produced in 1969. Production of electric motors has also gone down. Radio transmitters' production has also gone down; production of art-silk fabric has also gone down. They say it is an exchange order. It has gone up to 18 million metres.

Regarding the dispersal of industries, many

reports of the Working Group have been circulated. The Working Group says that there are backward areas—un-developed areas. As already suggested by some hon. Members, industries should be set up in these areas. So far as my own State is concerned, I shall only represent one case—the case of a jute mill in Orissa. Orissa is a coastal area which produces enough of jute to feed more than one jute mill and the people there have been representing the matter time and again. Government of Orissa also have written very recently—not very recently but about one year back—that a cooperative society wanted to establish a jute mill in the district of Cuttack and it wrote to the Minister also. We also asked a question about that. What has the Minister done about that? The Minister has come out in his reply that the Ministry have not received the representation. It is strange that a representation that was circulated to all the M. Ps of Orissa reached them but that did not reach the Minister to whom it was addressed.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Send a copy of that to him.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Whatever it may be, I would say that Orissa justifies itself to establish a jute mill. It is really useless to ask the farmers to sell their jute to the middlemen who transport that to Calcutta where the jute goods will be manufactured. The transport cost will be there. The middlemen are sucking the producers at their own price. They name their price and if the producers do not sell at that price, they do not sell at all. In order to eliminate the middlemen, a jute mill should be sanctioned and licensed with all possible help in the district of Cuttack where enough jute is produced to feed one mill.

There are other small extractive industries like myrobalan extracts and nux vomica extracts and other forest-based industries for which raw material is available in plenty in Orissa and should be encouraged.

Regarding small scale industries, whatever is being said on the floor of the House or stated by government spokesmen in papers is really a myth. We hear that financing facilities are being given to the small scale sector and integrated plan studies have been undertaken, consultancy services provided and so on. But we do not find any of these services in such backward areas as Orissa. These are all promises and achievements on paper only or in statements by Ministers here.

The handloom sector is not being sufficiently protected. It was stipulated by rule that the powerlooms should not produce coloured saris. But we see that this provision is not being strictly implemented. Coloured saris are being produced by powerlooms and passed off as handloom saris. As a result, many handloom weavers who weave coloured saris are without employment. When they go to the market, the buyers do not buy them but the powerloom produced sari as it is cheaper.

Regarding restriction of monopoly, I welcome the legislation enacted. It is also a welcome feature that Government have declared as a policy to help and give licences to unemployed engineers to start new industries. But the last report of the Inquiry Commission on the Birla group reveals many cases where licences were given to the Birla group, and a licence was given for a factory at Mirzapur even before they applied for it.

Regarding auditors, they are really expected to expose things in detail whatever they find in the companies books of accounts. But we find many of them, specially those attached to big concerns, do not function like that. They try to suppress facts and figures as the Ministry has tried to do in this report. Rules must be framed to regulate the auditing procedure as has been done in the case of cost accounting regarding various industries. It should be made fool-proof so that auditors should be compelled to bring out all the facts and not conceal them.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : May I point out that this is an unwarranted attack on auditors ? He is speaking without understanding facts. I should like to put on record that he has attacked the profession without understanding facts. He does not know that there is a disciplinary committee to punish erring members.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I did not attack the profession. I made that statement about some people attached to big firms.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : He is trying to cast a reflection on an honourable profession.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Not at all.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : As an intelligent member and a lawyer, he must study the whole problem, how they function and then make remarks. There is the Institute of Chartered Accountants to take the strongest possible action against those who are black sheep.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : In the course of the debate today Shri S. M. Banerjee referred to some matters connected with Shri Ram Nath Goenka. I may inform the House that the CBI registered the First Information Report on 14th February, 1970 and after making necessary arrangements, raided some places at Calcutta and Madras including the residence of Shri R. N. Goenka on the 25th and 28th March, 1970. They have taken into custody a large number of share certificates of the Indian Iron & Steel Co., and some other documents for scrutiny. Therefore, the matter is with the CBI. I hope the hon. House will not press me to go into the matter further.

One of the hon. Members has raised the question of company donations being paid in the form of advertisements to the souvenirs being published by various political parties. This matter is covered by the Company Law itself, and a circular has been issued to all the Chambers of Commerce and other organisations concerned drawing their attention to the provisions of the law. If there is any departure from or violation of the law, then the law will take its own course.

श्री मधु लिमये (मं गेर) : बम्बई कांग्रेस के सोबिनार के लिये हमने तीन महीने पहले लिखा था, आपने क्या किया ?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : The donations are given in the form of advertisements. Mr. Mrityunjay Prasad pointed out some instances.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : The law is quite clear on the subject. I need not say in what manner it should be implemented. If there is any violation of the law, certainly the law will take its own course.

Another point that was raised is about the *Samachar Bharti*. The Registrar of Companies is looking into the matter, and certainly whatever action is called for will be taken by him.

Yesterday Shri Himatsingka had raised two questions. The main obsession of Shri Himatsingka seems to be the dominant undertaking and the inter-connected undertaking under the Monopoly Law. The definition of dominant undertaking covers one-third production or services, and if a dominant undertaking is to fall within the four corners of

[SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY]

Chapter III of the Monopoly Law, the law is also clear on the subject. I do not think that a wise man like him should have raised this question.

About inter-connected undertakings, the question that has been raised is that the definition is so wide that it will cover many things under the Sun in India. I am afraid that, even there, Shri Himatsingka committed a grave error in interpreting the law. After the abolition of the managing agencies, I am afraid that the definition itself has become a little anaemic and we are examining the question. If the examination warrants it, we may have to strengthen the definition instead of weakening it. Therefore, the fear expressed by him is unwarranted.

Shri Patodia has presented to us a mythology of capitalism in India and has made out three points. One is that the money that is being taken by the private sector companies from the public sector financial institutions is not the property of the Government. Certainly not. Nobody claims that it is anybody's grandfather's property. This money belongs to the people, and under the law and the Constitution, unless one goes back to primitive society,—I think even the primitive society had some sense of social organisation—or unless one becomes an anarchist completely, the political theory of the State will have to be followed, and it has been accepted as an axiomatic proposition, from the 17th century onwards that the State has got the right; in fact the State has got an obligation to intervene a public interest in the economic affairs of society as it represents the interest of the people. This proposition has been accepted by the proponents of the welfare State or the capitalist State, let alone those who believe in the history of the socialist State. Therefore, this proposition has no validity.

He also tried to make us understand that there was distinction between paid up capital and assets. If the assets are increased by 100 or 200 per cent, the assets should not be mistaken to be the property of the particular group of individuals. Therefore, he blamed us that we were trying to present a misleading picture in Parliament by saying that a certain group of individuals owned certain assets. I am afraid he should credit us that we are capable of drawing a distinction between paid-up capital and assets. If he carefully reads the Monopolies Inquiry Commission Report, he

will see that it clearly conceived that the paid up capital or the assets should not be so held as to extend the control of a single individual or a group of individuals over the resources of the community. The report itself states that the problem is one of concentration of economic power; restrictive and monopolistic practices are the results of concentration of economic power. If we understand the concept of assets in this context, Mr. Patodia's theory has no basis. It is only a myth of private capitalism. The Monopolies Commission report says on the first page itself: "Clearly concentration of economic power is the central problem. Monopolistic and restrictive practices may properly be considered to be the functions of such concentration."

Mr. Patodia asked: what is wrong in the companies taking money? As a general proposition there is nothing wrong. What do they do with this money? How do they get it? Would there be any misdirection in investment of resources? Would there not be proper channelisation of money into proper developmental activities in the interest of the people? These are broad questions. I have no quarrel with anybody who engages in useful activity, increasing production and productivity and working in the interest of the people. If on the contrary money is taken in the form of loans, debentures, etc. and is utilised for building up financial empires and extending their imperial hold over corporate sector, the difficulties, arise. I do not think that any person with any knowledge of the subject would allow such practices to prevail. This is what exactly we are trying to prevent by various laws—nothing more.

He says that we are against competition. Certainly not. I shall quote one sentence from memory; one of the sentences used by Mr. C. G. Desai in his letters was to this effect: The pillars of private enterprise do not want competition because they stand to gain by monopolistic practices. It is they who indulge in monopolistic practices by building monopolistic empires against free competition. We try to restrict those empires and enlarge the field of competition in the private sector by allowing corporate bodies to increase production. It would be a folly in economic theory to attribute any monopolistic features to the public sector because there is nothing like monopoly in economic theory as far as the public sector is concerned.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: State monopoly.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : There is nothing like a State monopoly. Whatever the State owns is the property of the people. Therefore, there is nothing like a monopoly as far as the State is concerned. The concept of monopoly would arise only in terms of the private sector and not in terms of the public sector.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : They misuse their economic power, including Ministers.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : Shri Patodia had also said that we are still clinging to the classical concept of monopoly, and we are not able to understand it properly; that is what he had said, if I have understood him properly. Again, I would feel rather hesitant to mention some small mistakes in economic theory, but I consider it my duty to tell the House, because the point had been made out already. At present, there is nothing like a classical type of monopoly as it is etymologically understood. What is now prevalent is duopoly, oligopoly, like cartels and combinations, large forms of monopoly which have manifested themselves in different incarnations controlling the economic life of this country.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Not polypoly ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : Yes; that also. It is something in the nature of a polygamous development. (*Interruption*) It is in this context that the problem of monopoly will have to be understood.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Economic power becomes concentrated in the hands of Ministers, which I call Ministropoly. This is flourishing in this country to the detriment of the people of this country.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : Since some points have been made out, I will try to illustrate from facts. The aggregate assets of the 75 houses were of the order of Rs. 2,606 crores in 1963-64, of which Rs. 1,780 crores, that is, 68 per cent, were accounted for by the 20 large houses, and Rs. 826 crores, that is, 32 per cent, were accounted for by the remaining 55 houses. I am only trying to deal with the 75 houses.

Sir, the question arises : how do these houses get their money, and is there any truth in what Shri Patodia had said. If we look at the Reserve Bank bulletin published in December, 1968, it will give a very vivid picture as to how these financial operations took place in the

world of scheduled commercial banks before nationalisation was done, for which purpose nationalisation is completely justified.

I will give only a few figures. I do not want to strain the hon. Members by giving elaborate figures. For instance, from the figures available as on 31.3.1967, I hope the hon. Members who specialise in accounts would understand, in the year 1967, 437 individual accounts have taken Rs. 635.37 crores accounting for 23.4% of the total loans. Then, the Reserve Bank people could not calculate the percentage from the total accounts—664 accounts—0.1 per cent of the total number of accounts—have taken Rs. 369.25 crores. Then, 0.4 per cent have taken Rs. 668.05 crores as loans. I do not want to strain further by giving more figures.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : How much production do they account for, and what is the ratio of production to the loans in the private sector and the public sector ? Please arrive at those figures, and you will grow wiser. What is the amount of production, and how does it compare with production in the public sector, compared to the loans they have taken ? Do not challenge. You are a theoretician; that is all.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : I am only trying to deal with the real contribution made by the public sector on its own and in what manner they had drawn on the public exchequer in order to achieve—(*Interruption*)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Loss of Rs. 35 crores on an investment of Rs. 3,500 crores.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : I know he is a very intelligent man. He can put all these questions on a different occasion. The total deposit with the bank as on 31st March 1968 amounted to Rs. 3994.6 crores. Of this, deposits owned by Government, Government-controlled institutions, individuals and cooperatives amounted to Rs. 2930 crores, which forms 73 per cent of the total deposits. I am quoting it with a purpose. The money which has been deposited in the bank generally belongs to the public. The actual contribution made by limited companies in terms of fixed deposits made, according to the Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India in 1968, is 4.3% by industry and trading and 0.1 per cent, by other limited companies. Having made this contribution they take nearly 60 per cent of the total deposits either by way of loans, ad-

[SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY]

vances and other contributions made to the private sector. This is how banks have been used. This is how the financial institutions have been used for the purpose of benefiting the private corporate sector. This is the philosophy which Shri Patodia had tried to present yesterday. This would show in what manner they would exploit and also develop a mythology around it to justify the exploitation which they have indulged in.

One point was raised by Mr. Kothari regarding the small-scale sector. I must pay my compliments to the small-scale sector. It has got a share of 35 per cent in the entire total production of the country. One point has been asked, what is meant by concentration of economic power. No doubt concentration of power has not been defined by any text book or by statute so far. But I will quote Mr. R. H. Tawney from his great work *Equality*, which would give some idea of what is meant by concentration of economic power. With your permission, Sir, I would quote him :

"Power may be defined as the capacity of an individual, or group of individuals, to modify the conduct of other individuals or groups in the manner which he desires, and to prevent his own conduct being modified in the manner in which he does not . . . in an industrial society, the tendency of economic power is not to be dispersed among numerous small centres of energy, but to be massed in blocks. It is gathered at ganglia and nerve-centres whose impulse gives motion to the organism and whose aberrations or inactivity smite it with paralysis. The number of those who take the decisions upon which the conduct of economic affairs, and therefore, the lives of their fellowmen, depend is diminished; the number of those affected by each decision is increased."

This is the essence of concentration of economic power. That is why the concept of assets will have to be understood in the context of growing concentration of economic power and not as a ratio between paid-up capital and assets, saying that the assets after all belong to the lakhs of shareholders. It should be understood that even in the case of paid-up capital, though the shareholder is theoretically expected to participate in the shareholders' democracy, it is seldom that a small shareholder would be able to exercise this right to shape or even correct the policies of a corporate body. Therefore,

there is not much substance in the argument that the shareholders' democracy is there and therefore, all the shares belong to the shareholders.

It must be made clear that Government is not opposed to the private sector as such. The Government is opposed only to the manifestations of concentration of economic power and to monopolistic practices and various other forms in which malpractices persist. Having advocated the philosophy of mixed economy, we wish the private sector well; we wish the private sector to prosper, provided it acts within the ambit of the limitations that have been placed upon it in the interests of the community and the people. Otherwise once the private sector is allowed to grow to such a length, once concentration of economic power is allowed to grow to such strength where it would be able to influence the politics of the country, I am afraid the liberty of democracy itself is in danger.

I will conclude by showing why I say that democracy is in danger. I want to quote the message that President Roosevelt sent to the Congress while they were appointing the Temporary National Economic Committee to go into the problems of concentration in America. The message reads thus :

"The liberty of a democracy is not safe if the people tolerate the growth of private power to a point where it becomes stronger than their democratic state itself. Concentration of economic power . . . and the resulting unemployment of labour and capital are inescapable problems for a modern private enterprise democracy."

That was the message of President Roosevelt.

Sir, I will say with great humility that the social transformation is on the agenda of our history and whatever might be the dissenting voices and the forces of *status quo* that may be set in motion, the socialist transformation cannot be stopped. The inexorable march of history, the inexorable march of the people, cannot be stopped by these forces.

श्री मधु लिमये (पुंजर) : सभापति महोदय, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की समाजवादी सरकार तकरीबन पाँच साल से सत्ता में है और औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री भी तीन साल से इस मंत्रालय को देख रहे हैं लेकिन इन पाँच वर्षों का अगर

[श्री मधु लिमबे]

लेखा-जोखा लिया जाएगा तो औद्योगिक विकास के लिए या इस मंत्रालय के लिए जो सर्वसाधारण उद्देश्य होने चाहिए उनमें से किसी भी उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं हुई है—यह बात बिल्कुल साफ हो जायगी।

जहाँ तक भारत की खेती का सवाल है वह तो मौसम के ऊपर निर्भर करती है। लेकिन जहाँ तक औद्योगिक मंत्रालय का सवाल है उसका कर्तव्य होना चाहिए कि औद्योगिक उत्पादन में अधिक गति उत्पन्न करने का प्रयास करे लेकिन जैसा कि उन्होंने स्वयं स्वीकारा है कि 1966-67 में औद्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़ने के बजाय घटा और उसके बाद 1968-69 में 6-7 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है तो अगर चार साल का लेखा-जोखा लेंगे तो तीन साढ़े तीन प्रतिशत से अधिक औद्योगिक पैदावार की गति नहीं बढ़ी है। क्या मन्त्री महोदय इसको सफलता कहेंगे? तो पैदावार बढ़ाने के मामले में यह मंत्रालय बिल्कुल अयोग्य साबित हुआ है।

दूसरा उद्देश्य आर्थिक सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीकरण है। क्या इस के बारे में मन्त्री महोदय कह सकते हैं कि आर्थिक सत्ता को विकेन्द्रित करने के लिए, वितरित करने के लिए इनके मंत्रालय के द्वारा कोई ठोस काम हुआ है? कई कमेटीयाँ बनीं, उनकी रपटें आयीं, लेकिन जहाँ तक औद्योगिक ढाँचा हमारे देश में है, और जो आर्थिक सत्ता का केन्द्रीकरण है, उसमें जरा भी परिवर्तन नहीं आया।

बम्बई काँग्रेस का अधिवेशन समाप्त होने के बाद जिन तीन नीतियों की घोषणाएँ की गयीं, उनमें एक घोषणा थी कि बौद्धा में बिड़ला जी को फटिलाइजर का कारखाना दिया जाय, इस्पात के दामों को बढ़ाया जाय और वनस्पति घी के दाम भी बढ़ाये जायें जिसमें हिन्दुस्तान लीवर जैसी विदेशी कम्पनी का अकेले उत्पादन में एक तिहाई हिस्सा है। तो सत्ता के केन्द्रीकरण का जहाँ तक सवाल है पुरानी नीतियों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया और समाजवाद के नाम पर मुल्क में एकाधिकारशाही की

उत्पन्न करने का जो काम 23 साल से चल रहा है, पिछले तीन, चार वर्षों में उस में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

इन्होंने कम्पनी कानून में हम लोगों के कहने पर परिवर्तन किया और मैनेजिंग एजेंसी की प्रणाली को, तथा कम्पनियों के द्वारा जो राजनीतिक दान दिया जाता था, उस प्रथा को भी बन्द करवाया। लेकिन जैसा कि उस समय हम लोगों ने कहा कि यह बिल तो पास हो जायगा लेकिन उस के बाद कम्पनियाँ नये नये रास्ते निकालेंगी जिस से जो पुरानी प्रथायें हैं वही चलती रहेंगी, वह बात हमारी सच साबित हो रही है।

अब राजनीतिक अनुदान के बारे में उन्होंने कहा कि कानून बिल्कुल साफ है। लेकिन मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही नहीं है, उनका ध्यान इन बातों की ओर हमने तत्काल आकर्षित किया था कि सूवेनेयर के जरिए, यानी जो सप्ताह के नियमित ढंग से अखबार नहीं निकलते हैं, जो मासिक पत्रिकाएँ नहीं हैं, ऐसे राजनीतिक दलों के सूवेनेयरस को इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में बिज्ञापन दिये जाते हैं कि कम्पनी के राजनीतिक चन्दे को बन्द करके जो फायदा होना चाहिए था वह नहीं हुआ है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी कम्पनियों के खिलाफ आप ने कार्यवाही की है? या सिर्फ यह भ्राम्वासन ही देते रहेंगे कि कानून बिल्कुल साफ है और कम्पनियों का ध्यान इस ओर खींचा गया है?

मैनेजिंग एजेंसी की प्रणाली को खत्म इसलिए किया गया, कम से कम मैंने विधेयक इसी दृष्टि से रखा था कि निजी क्षेत्र में सामन्तवाद का, परिवारवाद का जो असर है वह खत्म हो और जिन को तकनीकी ज्ञान है, बिजनेस का ज्ञान है, ऐसे नए नए लोगों को काम में लिया जाय, प्रोफेशनल मैनेजमेंट का विकास किया जाय। लेकिन क्या मन्त्री महोदय कह सकते हैं कि मैनेजिंग एजेंसी प्रणाली को खत्म करने के बाद रत्ती भर भी

परिवर्तन हुआ है? मैंने 8, 10 कम्पनियों के बारे में मंत्री महोदय को चिट्ठियाँ लिखी हैं और उन से पता चलेगा कि जिन लोगों के हाथ में मैंने जिंग एजेन्सी थी उन्हीं लोगों को और उन के ही रिश्तेदारों को होल टाइम मैंने जिंग डायरेक्टर बनाया गया है। उस में जरा भी परिवर्तन नहीं आया। इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा जो सम्पूर्ण समय दे कर काम करने वाले मैंने जिंग डायरेक्टर आदि लोग हैं उन को कितनी तनख्वाह दी जाय, उस के बारे में इन्होंने एक परिपत्र जारी किया है। इस परिपत्र का इस्तेमाल कम्पनियों के द्वारा शेयरहोल्डर्स को और उपभोक्तों को लूटने के लिये किया गया है। इस परिपत्र के बारे में मैंने छ. सुझाव इन के पास भेजे हैं, जिन की संक्षेप में मैं चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। सब से पहले मैं चाहूँगा कि पाँच साल के लिये इन मैंने जिंग डायरेक्टरों की नियुक्ति न हो, तीन साल के लिये हो। जैसे अन्य डायरेक्टर हैं उन के साथ यह भी बदल जायें। साथ साथ एक दो जगह मैंने ऐसा देखा है कि एक जगह पर होल टाइम मैंने जिंग डायरेक्टर उसी को नियुक्त किया जाता है जो किसी एक दूसरी कम्पनी में पार्ट टाइम मैंने जिंग डायरेक्टर है। ऐसा गोकाक औ—आई० वी० पी०के बारे में मैंने लिखा है, लेकिन उस के बारे में मंत्रालय सो रहा है, कोई ठोस कार्यवाही नहीं कर रहा है।

इसी तरह उन लोगों को सुविधायें क्या मिलें इसके बारे में एक सीमा लगाई गई है, लेकिन एक एक सुविधा के बारे में अलग अलग सीमायें नहीं लगाईं। नतीजा यह हुआ है कि एक कम्पनी से वह मोटर कार अलाउंस लेंगे, एक कम्पनी से दूसरा अलाउंस लेंगे और दूसरी कम्पनियों से दूसरी सुविधायें लेंगे। इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय को सोचना चाहिये।

जो पुराने करारनामों हैं उनके बारे में भी मैंने मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है और मैंने सुझाव दिया है कि पुराने सभी करारनामों को खत्म किया जाय और जो सुझाव मैंने विबा है या छौ उसके आधार पर उनको नये सिरे

से बनाया जाय या अगर वे मेरे सुझाव को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं तो कम से कम जो यह परिपत्र है उसके अनुसार उन में संशोधन करने का काम हम करें।

साथही साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि नये नये लोगों को इन बड़े पदों पर पहुँचाने के खिलाफ मंत्री महोदय क्या कार्यवाई कर रहे हैं। आज कुछ लोगों ने सट्टा खेल कर चोरी करके, भ्रष्टाचारकरके कुछ कम्पनियों पर कब्जा किया है, जैसे कापड़िया के बारे में कुछ असें से मैं लिख रहा हूँ, उन की मैंने जिंग एजेंसी खत्म करने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं? बम्बई सुवरवन एलैक्ट्रिक सप्लाय कम्पनी है, अहमदाबाद की कम्पनी है, सूरत की कम्पनी है, उनमें एक परिवार के रिश्तेदारों को होल टाइम डायरेक्टर नियुक्त करने का सुझाव आ रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं। इस मंत्रालय में जो चापलूसी करेगा, खुशामद करेगा या जो बड़े लोगों के रिश्तेदार होंगे उनके बारे में कभी कड़ी कार्रवाई नहीं होगी। मेरा ध्यान है कि मुझ से पहले श्री बाबू राव पटेल ने प्रधान मंत्री जी के लड़के को मोटर गाड़ी की पंदावार का लाइसेंस देने के बारे में पूछा था। मैं आज मंत्री महोदय से एक टोस सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। हम लोगों ने सुना है कि प्रधान मंत्री के लड़के ने एक गाड़ी का माडेल तैयार किया है जिस का इस्तेमाल भी हो रहा है। क्या इस गाड़ी के ऊपर एक्साइज ड्यूटी आदि जो कर हैं वह दिये गये हैं? अगर नहीं दिये गये हैं तो उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई की गई है? जब पूँजीपतियों के परिवार इस तरह की कार्रवाई करते हैं तो हम लोग चिल्लाते हैं, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री के लड़के के बारे में क्या इस मंत्रालय में या वित्त मंत्रालय में कार्रवाई करने की कोई हिम्मत है? अगर नहीं है तो साफ साफ कह दीजिये कि हमारा समाजवाद और शुद्ध शासन सारा ढोंग है और हम को मनमाने ढंग से काम चलाना है।

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar) : If it is a good model, what is the harm ?

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या एक्ससाइज ड्यूटी की चोरी करना अच्छा है ? मैं इस बारे में खाम-ख्वाह आप से वाद-विवाद नहीं करना चाहता ।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : If the model car is used, they must pay the excise duty and other taxes.

श्री मधु लिमये : अब आप बड़ीदा रेयन के मामले को लीजिये । उस ने ऐसी सब की तन-ख्वाहें और सुविधायें निश्चित की हैं कि आप दंग रह जायेंगे । मिनिमम रेम्यूनरेशन निश्चित करते समय उन्होंने कहा है कि मुनाफा हो या घाटा हो, उनको जो रेम्यूनरेशन मिलने वाला है उस में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा । क्या कम्पनी मंत्रालय इसको भी मान्यता देने वाला है ? मुझे डर है कि चूंकि एक मन्त्री का लड़का इस कम्पनी में होल टाइम मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर है इस लिए श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद की हिम्मत नहीं पड़ेगी कि इस कम्पनी के खिलाफ कोई कार्य-वाई करें । उन के मंत्रिमंडल के मिनिस्टर का लड़का उसमें होल-टाइमर है ।

आज ही कलकत्ते से मेरे पास चिट्ठी आई है जिस में ग्रेट ईस्टर्न शिपिंग कम्पनी के बारे में कहा गया है । उस में तीन तीन लोगों को एक तिहाई प्रतिशत कमिशन देने का नया प्रस्ताव आया है । इस ग्रेट ईस्टर्न शिपिंग कम्पनी में भी एक बड़े नये समाजवादी का कोई रिस्तेदार काम करता है । नया समाजवादी है वह । उससे मास्को में मेरी मुलाकात हुई थी । मैंने पूछा था कि तुम कहाँ जा रहे हो, मैं तो लेनिनग्राड जा रहा हूँ क्योंकि वह रशियन क्रान्ति का केन्द्र था । उन्होंने कहा कि मैं स्टालिनग्राड जा रहा हूँ । मैंने कहा बात बिल्कुल साफ है । तुम नये समाजवादी हो, मैं पुराना समाजवादी हूँ ।

ग्रेट ईस्टर्न शिपिंग कारपोरेशन के बारे में अभी मुझे चिट्ठी आई है और तीन तीन लोगों को इतनी ज्यादा सुविधायें और तनख्वाहें दी गई हैं और उसके साथ साथ यह कमीशन वाला मामला है ।

17 hrs.

एक माननीय सदस्य : नाम बताइये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : केशव देव मालवीय नये समाजवादी और बड़ीदा रेयन के बारे में भी जानना चाहते हैं तो श्री के० के० शाह का लड़का है । आप मजदूर करते हैं नाम लेने के लिए ।

मैं एक एक वाक्य मैं मुद्दे रखता हूँ । असल में बात यह है कि आज निजी क्षेत्र यानी कम्पनी सैंक्टर परिवारवाद और सामन्तवाद से चौपट हो रहा है और जो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र है उसके ऊपर यह सर्व-साधारण प्रशासक, जनरल एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर, आई० सी०एस० और आई०ए०एस०हावी हो गया है और कहीं भी निपुणता, विशेष गुण के आधार पर आगे बढ़ने का नौजवानों को मौका नहीं मिल रहा है इस लिए निजी क्षेत्र से भी कुछ नहीं निकल रहा है और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र से भी कुछ नहीं निकल रहा है ।

दो तीन सवाल उठाये गये हैं । वित्तीय संस्थाओं के द्वारा जो कर्ज दिया जाता था उसको इन्विटी में परिवर्तित करने के बारे में कई बार सवाल पूछे गए हैं । क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इसके बारे में कोई ठोस नीति अपनाई है ।

दस दस करोड़ जो इस्को और टिस्को को दिया गया है वह मामला भी बहुत पुराना मामला है । उसके बारे में भी यहाँ पर बहस छेड़ी गई थी और सरकार को बताया गया था कि कानून में अधिकार होते हुए भी सरकार की हिम्मत नहीं है कि बड़ी कम्पनियों के खिलाफ अपने अधिकार को इस्तेमाल करे । इसलिए वित्तीय संस्थाओं के द्वारा जो कर्ज दिया जाता है उसको इन्विटी में परिवर्तित करने के बारे में आपकी जो नीति है उसका आप यहाँ एलान करें ।

अल्पसंख्यक शेअरहोल्डर्स को बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में प्रतिनिधित्व मिले, इसके बारे में भी सरकार के द्वारा अभी तक कोई ठोस सुझाव नहीं आया है । अगर सरकार स्वयं बिल लाने के लिए तैयार नहीं है तो कम से कम निजी सदस्यों के जो बिल हैं, उनके बारे में तो सरकार को सोचना चाहिये ।

मैनेजिंग एजेंसी खत्म होने के बाद हमने इनको चेतावनी दी थी कि सोल डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप

के नाम पर भी वही काम किया जाएगा। सिंथेटिक के बारे में हमने पहले सबाल उठाया था। अब उसी प्रणाली को तकरीबन दूसरी कम्पनियां भी अपनाते लगी हैं। इसलिए सोल डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप के बारे में भी सरकार जल्दी कोई कानून बनाए और कोई पाबन्दी लगाए। ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो मैनेजिंग एजेंसी को खत्म करने के जो अच्छे नतीजे निकलने चाहिये थे, वे भी नहीं निकलेंगे।

समय अधिक नहीं इसलिए एक बात की श्रौर मैं आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। जो इनकी लाइसेंसिंग की नीति है, इससे न उद्योगों में स्पर्धा उत्पन्न हो रही है, न पैदावार बढ़ाने का मौका मिल रहा है, बल्कि जो खुशामद करेंगे, जो चापलूसी करेंगे, जो इनको चन्दा देंगे उन्हीं इने गिने लोगों को आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिलेगा। मोदीनगर के गूजर मल मोदी को पद्म विभूषण वगैरह से इन लोगों ने विभूषित किया था। इतना ही नहीं। अभी मोदीनगर इनक्वायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में पढ़ रहा था। उस रिपोर्ट में साफ लिखा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और उत्तर प्रदेश की राजकीय सरकार के आशीर्वाद से नतीजा यह हुआ है कि मोदीनगर में जब कभी श्रमिकों के बीच में और व्यवस्थापकों के बीच में संघर्ष हुआ है, कभी भी ट्रिब्यूनल को मामला नहीं भेजा गया है हालांकि सरकार को ऐसा करने का अधिकार है। यह आप इसलिए कर रहे हैं कि मोदीनगर के सेठों के द्वारा राजकीय सरकार के नेताओं को और आप लोगों को भी मदद मिलती रहे। अगर ज्यादा मुझको छेड़ेंगे तो इन्दिरा गांधी जी के नाम से भी जो चैक वगैरह दिये गये हैं, उसकी जानकारी भी यथा अवकाश हम सदन के सामने दे देंगे और उसको भी हम देने वाले हैं।

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन): चन्द्र भान गुप्त जी से पूछिये।

श्री मधु लिमये: उनसे हमारा क्या रिश्ता।

मैंने तो कहा है उत्तर प्रदेश की राजकीय सरकार, चाहे चरण सिंह की हो या चन्द्र भान गुप्त जी की। मुझे कोई मतलब नहीं है। एक दफा दोनों एक साथ थे।

श्री मु० ब्र० झाँ (कासगंज): पैम्फ्लेट केस में इन्होंने एक चिट्ठी प्राइम मिनिस्टर को लिखी थी जिसका जवाब प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने इन्हें दिया था। गिरि केस में इन्होंने उस चिट्ठी को सिंडीकेट को दे दिया है और इसको अदालत में पेश किया गया है।

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श्री मधु लिमये: सभापति महोदय, इनको इसे वापिस लेने के लिए कहें, वना इसके बारे में प्रिवलेजिज कमेटी में कार्रवाई करूंगा।

श्री मु० ब्र० झाँ: आप भी अपने अलफाज वापिस लें।

श्री मधु लिमये: क्यों? उसे मैं साबित करने वाला हूँ। आप भी करेंगे?

श्री मु० ब्र० झाँ: करूंगा।

श्री मधु लिमये: इन्होंने चुनौती को स्वीकार किया है। मामला प्रिवलेजिज कमेटी में भेजा जाए। ये साबित न करें तो इनको इस सदन से निकाल दिया जाए।

श्री मु० ब्र० झाँ: इनको भी इस सदन से निकाल दिया जाए।

श्री मधु लिमये: बिल्कुल ठीक है।

श्री मु० ब्र० झाँ: प्राइम मिनिस्टर का खत नहीं दिया?

श्री मधु लिमये: चौरी से नहीं लिखा है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर के काम की वजह से हमारे जीते हुए उम्मीदवार का चुनाव खतरे में पड़ गया है।

सभापति महोदय, मुझे व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण का मौका दीजिए। प्रधान मंत्री के कारनामों से हमारे द्वारा जिस उम्मीदवार का समर्थन किया गया था, और जो जीत गया था, उसका चुनाव

[श्री मधु लिमये]

आज खतरे में पड़ गया है। इस खतरे से बचने के लिए मैंने इलेक्शन कमिश्नर को एक पत्र लिखा था और प्रधान मंत्री को भी एक पत्र लिखा था, (व्यवधान) लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री ने मेरे पत्र के ऊपर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की और उन्होंने गिरि साहब के चुनाव को खतरे में डाला है। (व्यवधान)

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (फूलपुर): यह उस प्रधान मंत्री की बात कर रहे हैं, जो मिक कोट और हीरों का हार लेकर समाजवाद की चर्चा कर रही हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये: सभापति महोदय, आप इसके बारे में खुलासा कीजिए। मैं माननीय सदस्य को चुनौती दे रहा हूँ। वह मेरी चुनौती को स्वीकार करें। अगर वह इसके लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, तो वे अपने शब्द वापिस ले लें। या आप उन शब्दों को एक्सपंज कर दें, कार्यवाही से निकाल दें। (व्यवधान)

श्री मु० अ० खां: इन्होंने भी तो पैसा लेने की बात कही है। (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं तो राजनैतिक चन्दे की बात कर रहा था। या तो वह अपने रिमार्क को वापिस ले लें...

श्री मु० अ० खां: हरगिज नहीं।

श्री मधु लिमये: ...या आप इस मामले को प्रिविलेजिज कमेटी को भेजिये।

सभापति महोदय: आप उसके लिए कार्यवाही करें।

श्री मधु लिमये: यह सब कुछ आपके सामने हुआ है। आप उस रिमार्क को एक्सपंज कर दीजिए। वह नोटिस दे कर कहें। हम भी जवाब देंगे। इस बारे में कोई ठोस निर्णय होना चाहिए।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी): सभापति महोदय, आप को इस बारे में निर्णय देना चाहिए।

श्री मधु लिमये: आप इस को एक्सपंज करवा दीजिए। बाद में वह नोटिस दे कर कहें। हम को एतराज नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय: व्यक्तिगत आरोप लगाना उचित नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं राजनैतिक चन्दे के बारे में बोल रहा हूँ।

सभापति महोदय: वह रिकार्ड पर नहीं रहेगा। आप कनक्वूड कीजिए।

श्री मु० अ० खां: सभापति महोदय, आप उनकी कही हुई बात भी एक्सपंज कर दीजिए। उन्होंने भी कोई सुबूत पेश नहीं किया है। इन्साफ की बात यह है कि वह भी एक्सपंज होना चाहिए। अगर उनका रिमार्क रिकार्ड पर रहेगा, तो मेरा रिमार्क भी रहेगा।

सभापति महोदय: श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी।

श्री मु० अ० खां: सभापति महोदय, दोनों रिमार्क एक्सपंज होंगे न ?

सभापति महोदय: वह भी देख लेंगे।

श्री मु० अ० खां: तो फिर मेरा पाइंट आफ आर्डर है।

सभापति महोदय: मैंने कहा है कि वह भी देख लेंगे। श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी।

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी (मछली शहर): सभापति महोदय, मैं औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह बात सत्य है कि आजादी के पश्चात् इन तेइस वर्षों में देश में बड़े-बड़े उद्योग-धंधों की बहुत व्यापक पैमाने पर स्थापना हुई है और उन में अच्छी सफलता मिली है और उसके लिए मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

हमारे देश में आजादी के पहले औद्योगिक दृष्टि से देश की हालत यह थी कि बड़े बड़े कल कारखानों की बात कौन कहे, सुई और बटन तक बाहर से आते थे। लेकिन आज औद्योगिक दृष्टि से हमारा देश बहुत आगे बढ़ा है। बहुत इस

दिशा में काम हुआ है। मैं उसके व्यौरे में जाकर अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन जो कुछ हुआ है उसी से हम को संतोष नहीं करना है। एक समय था जब हमारे देश में बने हुए औद्योगिक मालों से दुनिया के बाजार पटे हुए थे लेकिन आज दुनिया के बाजार और देशों के माल से तो पटे ही हैं, हमारे देश में दुनिया के दूसरे देशों से माल कुछ तो मंगाया जाता है और कुछ चोरी छिपे आकर भरा पड़ा हुआ है। हमें अपनी आवश्यकता के लिए उन सामानों के निर्माण की दिशा में जो गांव गांव में उद्योग-धन्धे बिखरे हुए थे जिनके द्वारा उन मालों को तैयार करके काम चलता था, उन नये साधनों के द्वारा या पुराने जो साधन हैं उनमें सुधार ला करके व्यापक पैमाने पर तैयार करवाना चाहिए जिससे देश की जरूरत पूरी हो सके। जो उद्योग धन्धे अभी तक खड़े किए गए हैं वह बड़े-बड़े शहरों के सन्निकट या बड़े-बड़े शहरों में तैयार किए गए हैं। आज गांव इस मामले में बहुत दूर पड़ गए हैं। एक तरफ जहां खेती की उपेक्षा की गई, इस दृष्टि से गांव पिछड़े रह गए वहां औद्योगिक दृष्टि से भी उनकी उपेक्षा की गई और आज गांव एकदम कटे हुए हैं, यद्यपि देश की आबादी का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा गांवों में बिखरा हुआ है। यह उद्योग धन्धे गांवों में तभी पनप सकते हैं, जब वहां बिजली पहुंचाई जाय। बिना बिजली के आज किसी उद्योग धन्धे का पनप पाना और बड़े कारखानों के मुकाबिले में ठहर पाना मुश्किल है। इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि उन गांवों में जहां पर इस तरह के उद्योग-धन्धे चाहे पुराने हों चाहे नई संभावना वाले हों वह अधिक से अधिक खड़े किए जायें। उसके लिए जब तक बिजली वहां नहीं पहुंचती है तब तक काम ठिकाने से नहीं हो सकता। यही नहीं अगर गांवों को ऊपर उठाना है, उनका विकास करना है, जिनके विकास के बिना देश का विकास अधूरा है, तो वहां पर यातायात के साधन ले जाने होंगे। उन गांवों को पक्की सड़कों से, रेलवे से जोड़ना होगा, तभी यह उद्योग धन्धे

वहां पनप पाएंगे और तभी जो गांवों के लोग बड़ी तेजी से शहरों की तरफ चले आ रहे हैं अपनी रोजी की तलाश में वह वहां रुक सकेंगे और जो इतनी बड़ी भीड़ शहरों की तरफ चली आ रही है उस समस्या का समाधान भी हो सकेगा। इसलिए इस बात पर मैं जोर देना चाहता हूँ कि छोटे-छोटे धन्धों का विकेन्द्रीकरण किया जाय। उनको छोटे छोटे कस्बों में गांवों में जहां आसानी से कच्चा माल मिल सकता है या जहां आसानी से कच्चा माल पहुंच सकता है वहां लगाया जाय। जहां मजदूरों की सुविधा है, काम करने वाले आसानी से मिल सकते हैं वहां इन उद्योग धन्धों को पहुंचाया जाना चाहिए। हम देख रहे हैं कि पिछली जो योजनाएं बनीं उसमें जैसे खेती की उपेक्षा की गई और उसका दुष्परिणाम हमको भोगना पड़ा कि अरबों रुपये का गल्ला प्रति वर्ष हमको मंगाना पड़ रहा है और अब सरकार का ध्यान गया है अन्न के उत्पादन की तरफ, खेती के विकास की तरफ, उसी तरह से जो पिछली योजनाएं बनीं, उसमें छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धन्धों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान नहीं गया। अगर छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धन्धों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान गया होता तो जो देश में इतनी भीषण बेकारी की समस्या उत्पन्न हुई है वह शायद इस तरह न आती। महात्मा गांधी जिनके नेतृत्व में देश को आजादी मिली, जिनके नेतृत्व में देश ने बिना खून बहाए, अहिंसात्मक ढंग से आजादी प्राप्त की और दुनिया में एक मिसाल कायम की, उन्होंने देश के आर्थिक विकास के लिए एक साधन के रूप में ग्रामोद्योगों को प्रमुख स्थान देने की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया था और उसी के लिए उन्होंने स्वराज्य के साथ साथ उद्योग धन्धों को प्रमुख स्थान पर रखा था। लेकिन आजादी के बाद हम लोग गलतफहमी में पड़ गए। उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग जैसी चीज जिस पर बड़ा बल दे कर उसे गांव गांव में बिखेर देना चाहिए था, जिसके लिए पूरी शक्तिलयानी चाहिए थी, उसकी तरफ जितना ध्यान देना चाहिए था

[श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी]

वह नहीं दिया गया। उसका काम यद्यपि आज भी सराहनीय है, जितने बेकार लोगों को, ऐसे लोगों को जिनको कोई काम नहीं दिया जा सकता, जो भ्रनाथ हैं, निर्बल हैं, उनको जितना काम वह देता है, उतना दूसरा कोई कल कारखाना नहीं देता है। लेकिन जितना उस पर पैसा लगना चाहिये, सरकार नहीं लगा रही है, उस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस को अधिक से अधिक रूपया दे कर इन उद्योग धन्धों को जो ग्रामों में बिखरे हुए हैं और जो आज अपनी मौत मर रहे हैं, उनको ताकत दें, शक्ति दें और उनको उठावें। जब तक गांवों के इन उद्योग-धन्धों को नहीं बढ़ाया जाता है, तब तक देश का विकास, देश की आजादी अधूरी रह जाती है। इस लिये मैं चाहूंगा कि ग्रामीण उद्योग धन्धों पर अधिक से अधिक ध्यान दे कर, उनके कामों के लिये अधिक से अधिक सहूलियतें पैदा करके, उनकी कठिनाइयों को दूर करके, उनको विकसित होने का अवसर दें। आशा है माननीय मंत्री महोदय इसमें सहयोग देंगे।

कुछ पश्चिमी जिलों को छोड़ कर उत्तर प्रदेश का सारा हिस्सा आज गरीबी से पीड़ित है। वहां पर कोई भी छोटे उद्योग धन्धे नहीं खोले गये, जिसका नतीजा यह है कि लोग अपनी छोटी-छोटी खेती से किसी तरह से अपना जीवन काट रहे हैं। वहां के लोगों की सन्तोषी मनोवृत्ति है, वे शगड़ा नहीं करना चाहते हैं, यद्यपि जब जब समय आया है, तब तक उन्होंने अपनी बुद्धि और शक्ति का प्रदर्शन किया है - चाहे 1957 का गदर हो, चाहे 1942 का आन्दोलन हो, चाहे स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम की लड़ाई हो, वे हमेशा आगे रहे हैं, लेकिन दुख यह है कि सारे देश का विकास हो रहा है, लेकिन वह क्षेत्र आज भी पिछड़ा पड़ा हुआ है। वहां के लोग बड़े धैर्य के साथ सरकार की तरफ निगाह लगाये हुए हैं, लेकिन सरकार का ध्यान उनकी तरफ नहीं जा रहा है। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि वहां पर बिजली

का साधन अधिक से अधिक दिया जाय, छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धन्धे वहां पर पनपाये जायें। किसी समय वहां के उद्योग धन्धे देश में अपना स्थान रखते थे, लेकिन आज वह क्षेत्र पिछड़ा हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उनकी तरफ ध्यान दे और उनके लिये पर्याप्त साधन जुटाये, जिससे वहां के लोग अपनी जीविका कमा कर अपना जीवन अच्छी तरह से निर्वाह कर सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मांग का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह (अमरली): सभा-पति महोदय, यहां पर बहुत सी ऐसी बातें कही गई हैं, जिनको मैं सपोर्ट करना चाहती हूँ, लेकिन सबसे पहले मैं एक खास बात की तरफ आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहती हूँ। हमारी सब पार्टीज या ज्यादातर पार्टीज देश में सोशललिज्म की बातें कर रही हैं, मुझे इससे बहुत खुशी है। चाहे हमारे मधु लिमये जी का सोशललिज्म हो या फखरुद्दीन साहब का सोशललिज्म हो, चाहे किसी का भी सोशललिज्म हो, लेकिन मैं एक सवाल उन से पूछना चाहती हूँ - सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार इस समय देश में 17 करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जिनको आज पूरा खाना भी नहीं मिलता है। 5 करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जिनको पूरा काम नहीं

17-18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

मिलता है, जो बेकार हैं और इनमें से 15 परसेन्ट ऐसे हैं जो एजूकेटेड अनएम्पलायेड हैं। मैं अपने समाजवादी मित्रों से पूछना चाहती हूँ - यदि इसी तरह से चलता रहा, तो क्या आप 5-10 सालों में इन को काम दे सकेंगे? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नीड-बेन्ड वेजेज भी नहीं मांगती, मिनीमम वेज भी नहीं मांगती, मैं सिर्फ इतना मांगती हूँ कि हमारे देश में भारतवासियों को सिर्फ राइट-टु-वर्क दे दें। अगर आप इतना कर दें तो इस देश की जनता को अवश्य महसूस होगा कि देश में सोशल-लिज्म आ गया है। लेकिन यह कैसे हो सकता है? स्लोगन से नहीं हो सकता है, बड़े बड़े लोगों

को क्रिटिसाइज करने से नहीं हो सकता है, इसके लिये आप को बड़े बड़े ठोस कदम उठाने होंगे। आज हमारे देश में जो तरीका पिछले 20 सालों से चला आ रहा है—मैं आप को याद दिलाना चाहती हूँ, 1963 में यहाँ पर पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने इतने सालों की प्रोग्रेस और प्लानिंग के बाद क्या बताया था ? उन्होंने कहा था जिस तरह से हम आज तक चलते आ रहे हैं, अगर इसी तरह से चलते रहेंगे तो हमारे देश का भविष्य और हमारे देश की रोजी-रोटी का सवाल हम कभी हल नहीं कर पायेंगे।

तो मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि आज की जो स्थिति है उसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए अगली प्लानिंग में स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री, प्रोसेसिंग इंडस्ट्रीज और खास कर के खादी ऐन्ड विलेज इन्डस्ट्रीज के बारे में कितनी मदद देना चाहते हैं उसको डिसेन्ट्रलाइज करके ताकि अधिकांश लोग जोकि देहातों में रहते हैं उनको काम मिल सके—यह हमारा सबसे बड़ा टेस्ट है। हम सोशलिस्ट हैं इसलिए यह हमारे लिए बहुत बड़ी चुनौती है कि सोशलिज्म की बात हम देहातों में उन लोगों के घरों तक ले जायं वरना फिर प्लानिंग में रखा ही क्या है ? मैं एक छोटी सी बात करूँ कि जहाँ तक खादी ऐंड विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज की बात है उसके खिलाफ एक ऐन्टी थ्रु चलता है और यह कोई नया बात नहीं है। गांधी जी ने जो कहा था उसको छोड़ दीजिए क्योंकि हो सकता है किसी को उन पर श्रद्धा हो या न हो लेकिन तामिलनाडू में जो डी० एम०के० की सरकार है उसने सोचा कि गांधी जी का प्रोग्राम छोड़ दो क्योंकि वह पुरानी बातें हैं लेकिन जब उन्होंने देखा कि अगर उन बातों को डिस्कार्ड करते हैं तो बहुत से लोग बेकार हो जायेंगे तो फिर उन्होंने उस काम को आगे बढ़ाया। इसीलिए मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या हमारी प्लानिंग में कोई ऐसा स्थान है जिससे कि हमारी जो हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्री है, स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री है या खादी ऐंड विलेज इंडस्ट्री है उसकी तरफ ज्यादा जोर लगे ? मुझे पता है कि प्लानिंग कमीशन

इन बातों में थोड़ा हेसिटेट करता है लेकिन मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि प्लानिंग कमीशन क्या कोई सुपर सरकार है ? अगर हमें देश में सोशलिज्म को लाना है तो फिर जितनी ही तेजी से हम उसको लागू करें उतना ही अच्छा है। मैं समझती हूँ कि हमारे देश में खादी का अलग सेक्टर बना दें तभी हो सकता है वरना बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज में तो दस हजार रुपया लगाने पर कहीं एक आदमी को काम मिलता है फिर बड़ी इंडस्ट्री लगाने से कोई जादू नहीं हो सकता है। इस देश के लोगों को काम देने के लिए सोशलिज्म लाना है और गरीबी को दूर करना है। आज सरकारी बैंकों के हिसाब से इस देश में 17 करोड़ अन्डर एम्प्लाय-मेन्ट है तो उनका क्या भविष्य होगा ? तो इसके लिए क्या आप कोई रिजर्वेशन आफ प्रोडक्शन करना चाहते हैं या नहीं ? आप खादी ऐंड विलेज इन्डस्ट्री, हैंडलूम और एथ्रीकल्चरल प्रोसेसिंग इंडस्ट्रीज को पैसा दें और पूरी पूरी सपोर्ट दें—मैं इसकी मांग कर रही हूँ।

17-23 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : CONDITION OF M. PS INJURED IN THE POLICE LATHI CHARGE IN DELHI ON 6TH APRIL, 1970

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have ascertained the present condition of Shri Raj Narain and Shri George Fernandes from the All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

Shri Raj Narain was transferred to the Medical Institute Hospital on 8 April from the Safdarjung Hospital. He had sustained a fracture on the left foot. The leg below the knee has been put in plaster. A rubber heel has been fixed on the plaster and Shri Raj Narain is being encouraged to walk with the aid of a walking stick. His general progress is reported to be satisfactory.

Shri George Fernandes was admitted to the Institute Hospital on 14 April. He is being given symptomatic treatment and general investigations are also being made.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : When Shri George Fernandes was admitted to the Willingdon Nursing Home, we all saw him. At that time, as a layman—I am not a doctor nor a compounder I saw that he was very badly

[SHRI S. M. BANERJEE]

beaten and had a head injury. Naturally, he was absolutely in a state of delirium then. He could recognise us, but he was surcharged with emotion as a result of the beating. How was it that when he was discharged from the Willingdon Hospital, again he had to go to the Medical Institute? Are they playing with his life? I say this because I have a very poor opinion of the Willingdon Hospital. So, there should be a proper enquiry.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भ्वा (मधुबनी): इनको तमाम बातों की जानकारी करके तब यहाँ पर स्टेटमेंट देना चाहिए। हकीकत तो कुछ दूसरी ही है।

श्री देवेन सेन (आसनसोल): मैं गृह मन्त्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सच है कि माननीय जार्ज फरनेडीज के सिर में दर्द हो रहा है और दर्द की शुरुवात पुलिस अटक के बाद हुई, और अब यह दर्द बढ़ता जा रहा है। तो मंत्री जी ने डाक्टर से पूछा कि इस का क्या कारण है और इस का क्या इलाज हो रहा है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have said that symptomatic treatment is being given and certain investigations are being made.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why was he released?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: He was discharged from the Willingdon Hospital at his request so that he could probably be admitted in the All India Medical Institute.

17-26 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1970-71—Contd.

Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal trade and company Affairs—Contd.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): I should like to make two very constructive suggestions to the hon. Minister. Firstly, every effort should be made to promote production in this country, because inflationary tendencies are asserting themselves. Industrial licensing policies are a means to an end, they are not an end by themselves. Licensing procedures should be modified and simplified in such a manner that they do not act as an obstruction to growth. This is very vital.

With regard to assets, if there is economic growth, it is bound to lead to formation of some economic assets. What I am against and what the Government should be against is abuse of economic power. If it is abused at

any stage, you may come down with a strong hand and curb the abuse, but do not curb economic growth as such, because it is necessary for generating employment and incomes.

Small-scale industries can be best developed along the Japanese power-driven model lines. That is very necessary. Nothing is being done to encourage them. Even the Income-tax rules do not allow long term loans which are given to small-scale industries to be accounted for as capital for purposes of getting exempted return on capital employed. Small scale industries should be promoted and encouraged in every possible way, and the best method, as I said, would be to build them along the Japanese power-driven model lines.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): I have listened with attention to the various speeches made by the hon. Members in the course of the discussion on the Demands of my Ministry. Some very valuable suggestions have been made by hon. Members to which I promise to give due consideration. But at the same time I must express the view that I find that very inadequate appreciation is visible, from some of the speeches, of the fundamental features of our economy and the basic social and economic direction in which we would like the country to go.

I would like first of all to take up some of the points which have been urged by several hon. Members. It was said that there has been no increase in industrial production. In fact, one of the Members went to the extent of saying that there was stagnation so far as industrial production is concerned. I am sure that if they had carefully looked into the facts and figures of the development which has taken place during the last two years, such observations would not have been made. I entirely agree that so far as 1966-67 was concerned, there was recession and there was practically no development at all. 1968-69 has shown considerable recovery and if we see the facts and figures regarding the increases in production hon. Members will be convinced that our country is well on the way to recovery and there is nothing for us to feel dejected.

श्री मधु लिमये: क्या आप प्रोप रेट से सन्तुष्ट हैं कि दो साल 1 परसेंट का घाटा हो और दो साल 6 परसेंट का घाटा हो?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: My hon. friend wants that the figures for 1966-67, 68 and 69—

for the four years—be taken together. I am saying that due to factors which were beyond our control there was recession in 1966-67. There was very good growth till 1965 ... (Interruptions). The years 1968-69 have shown considerable improvement and the year 1970 will show still better results. Industrial growth has been very satisfactory and has averaged about 7.5 per cent during 1969 over the levels of output in 1968. Excluding textiles which have special problems of their own and where there has been a decline in production, the overall increase in industrial production, would be about 10 per cent over 1968. Considerable improvements has taken place in most industrial sectors ranging from food industries such as sugar to intermediate, consumer goods industries as well as capital goods sector. Steel output rose by 6 per cent, aluminium by 10 per cent, zinc by 16 per cent and cement by 14 per cent. Generation of electricity during the year increased by about 12 per cent. The production of machine tools has gone up by about 22 per cent to over 25 crores while that of other industrial machinery has gone up by over ten per cent to over Rs. 108 crores. In fact, the output of engineering industries has undergone a substantial increase. Production of various heavy chemicals such as caustic soda liquid chlorine and soda ash has registered a significant rise, along with various petrochemical products and dyes and synthetic fibres. In the non-engineering sector, production of nitrogenous fertiliser rose by 19 per cent and four plants are under construction at present. With increased demand, particularly from the rural sector, production of consumer goods has also rapidly gone up, the increase being 20-30 per cent in many sectors. The substantial increase in industrial production was reflected primarily in better utilisation of installed capacity particularly in the engineering industry and other sectors where capacity had remained idle in recent years. Conditions in the share market have also been quite favourable during the past few months and a significantly greater volume of investible resources is now available with specialised financial institutions such as the Unit Trust and the LIC, apart from a larger volume of savings in the form of deposit money with the banks.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We cannot follow if he goes so fast.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I shall try to slow down. I was placing the figures relating to industrial production before the hon. Members,

The figures cited will convince the hon. Members that during 1963-69 there has been an increase of 6.5 and in 69-70 7.5 per cent; the figures available till now indicate that there is improvement, the rate being 7.5% over 68-69. While saying this, I must also say that there is one thing which is causing anxiety; for the last few months there has been some slow down due to difficulties in the availability of steel in our country. The rate of progress is likely to be affected until the steel situation improves.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore): While giving figures of production, I suggest that he should give the figures of rise in the capacity of various industries in the course of the last four years, and to what extent industrial employment has gone up during those years.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The hon. Member has raised a very valid point. He wants to know, apart from the increase in production, what is the increase on account of the new industrial units coming up. That is what, I understand, he wants to know. I am sure he is also concerned not only with the new units coming up but also with the removal of idle capacity in the industries which are set up. We have to take the two figures together. He would certainly not like to see that the industries which have been created should have idle capacity while the new industries come up. First of all, attention was drawn to the fact that idle capacity of the existing industries should be removed and to a great extent that idle capacity has been overcome both in the private sector and in the public sector. But, at the same time, new units have also come up to indicate that there is scope for further increase, and there are people who are prepared to make the investment for the purpose of increasing production in the industries.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): He asked about the corresponding increase in new employment.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): These are available in the annual report. Let him read it.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Sir, the Minister should reply. Not Shri Damani. What is this? Why does he interfere and try to be a pseudo-socialist?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: There are other indications also. So far as applications for

[SHRI F. A. AHMED]

licences are concerned, there have been more applications in 1968-69 than there were in 1967-68 and 1966-67.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Let us know the number of licences.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: A number of licences have been granted, and the number of letters of intent issued were also much more than in the year 1966-67. If the hon. Member wants, I can also give the figures. The other day, in reply to certain questions, I gave certain figures that out of 599 applications, so many were granted. I do not remember it now. I can supply the figures to the hon. Member.

Now, I have purposely indicated in broad outline the state of our economy which is poised for rapid development. I am really sorry that Shri Patodia, who should have reserved his eloquence for a better cause should have concentrated his wrath on public sector undertakings, and the concept of State participation in industries. I understand the reasons behind it. He is angry that there is some talk of conversion of loans into equity by financial institutions and the fourth Five Year Plan has reserved a substantial sector of the industry for public participation. It has to be realised that nobody considers the resources available with financial institutions as his personal property. Quite rightly they belong to the people and may be, theoretically speaking, they belong to a large number of shareholders for whom Shri Patodia has shed crocodile tears.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: In a practical sense the money belongs to the shareholders. What is the theory about it?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Why is it then that while the substantial fruits of the industrial development go to the few business-houses and families and the rest of the shareholders suffer in silence? It is this imbalance which in the larger context of the economy means the imbalance between the richer sections and the vast multitudes of suffering humanity which is now sought to be rectified. If the financial institutions which belong to the people seek to participate in the management of a large number of ventures taken up with their help and assistance, I do not see what is wrong with it even on principle. This is a provision which is often applied by various international financial institutions also. Shri Patodia is aware of this fact.

He has also raised a certain number of relevant questions and I must answer them even though I hardly feel that he would be convinced by them for you cannot be convinced if your heart refuses even if intelligence does not. He has said that the industrial climate was not favourable as would be seen from the few licences issued during the last year. He has tried to compare with pre-1965 figures and later to prove that the issue of licences has been declining and therefore, there cannot be obviously any industrial growth. It must be amusing to all of us that in spite of Shri Patodia's figures of licences the economy keeps on moving. But his figures are upside down. In 1968, 379 licences and letters of intent were issued while the figure for 1969 is 552. There can be no comparison with pre-1965 figures because then a large number of licences were issued for industries with an investment of upto Rs. 25 lakhs, while the limit was raised to this figure at this time. Moreover, a large number of items were delicensed between 1966 and 1968. As hon. members would know, this limit has been further raised to Rs. 1 crore and Shri Patodia finds that the number of licences goes down still further in future even though the economy is marching on, he should really not feel amazed.

Shri Patodia referring to public undertakings has raised the pertinent question as to what constitutes a proper gestation period for those units manufacturing sophisticated machinery items requiring specialised skill and expertise and experience. I would like to give him the example of the Heavy Electrical plant in Bhopal, in the case of which the British consultants—remember the British consultants and not NIDC, about which my friends have somehow developed a feeling of great animosity—had stated as far back as in 1957 when the project was drawn up that it would turn the corner only after 1970 and that the losses during the first 13 years on a relatively smaller production pattern than was ultimately undertaken would be over Rs. 32 crores. Similarly in the case of EHEL for the Tiruchi plant, 1971 was considered the break-even point and for Hyderabad, 1970, which was however for a different product-mix and for Hardwar, 8 years after commencement of full production. The Tiruchi unit is functioning satisfactorily and though it commenced production only 3 years ago, the turnover of this plant is over Rs. 19 crores. The Hyderabad unit has taken up effective production only during the last 2 years. The third unit at Hardwar with the

largest capital outlay of over Rs. 86 crores is still in the final stages of construction. He has also mentioned that Hindustan Photo Films were earning profits and now have started losing. It is not correct. Upto 1966-67 this unit was under construction and in 1967-68 it went into full production. It incurred a loss, which is continued in 1968-69.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: What was the loss in 1967-68? Rs. 1.5 crores?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: About that figure. The reasons are many including technical reasons and the need for some expansion and change of production pattern. This is on hand and we need not have many worries about it. While it would be improper for me to be complacent that the management of industrial undertakings under this Ministry is working entirely satisfactorily, I have however no reasons to feel disheartened. The production and sales patterns over the years have been greatly improving and they have by and large been serving the purpose for which they were constructed. These purposes were to start basic industries in the country, diversify and broad-base the industrial economy, save valuable foreign exchange and otherwise set a pattern for accelerated industrial growth. In the last two years, which were also the years of recovery from recession, all of them have registered considerable increase in production and sales and some of them have also entered the export market which is no mean achievement. Heavy Electrical factory at Bhopal which made a gross production of Rs. 2300 lakhs in 1967-68 increased it to Rs. 3400 lakhs in 1968-69, an increase of more than 50 per cent. I do not have the figures for 1969-70 but I do hope that some increase has been registered in spite of prolonged labour unrest.

In Hindustan Machine Tool units, on account of recession and its after-effects, there was a deliberate cut down in production programme but it has picked up in 1968-69 and in the current year, and but for the steep wage rise, this unit would have continued to earn profit.

The combined output of five machine tool units in 1969-70 was Rs. 13.40 crores against Rs. 10.9 crores in 1968-69. There has also been a substantial increase in exports from Rs. 29 lakhs in 1967-68 to Rs. 1 crore in 1969-70.

The Nepa Mills produced 39,000 tonnes of paper in 1969-70 against 31,000 tonnes in 1968-69. Except for Hindustan Cables and National Instruments, Calcutta, which were hit by gheraos and other labour troubles, the output in all other industrial units under the control of this Ministry has been substantially higher than last year and is better than the general rate of growth in the country. It is not, therefore, as if the public sector is the villain of the piece and the large private sector units only are responsible for the upward industrial index. In fact, if truth be told, the large textile and other units entirely in the private sector have been dragging their feet and slowing down the tempo of the economy. But for them the index would have risen much higher and much faster. This is not to take into account the substantial social costs in terms of housing and other facilities which would average about 10-15 per cent of the investment in major public sector projects. While judging, therefore, the working of public sector units, this major item must be separately reckoned. You must, therefore, recognise that when we talk of gestation period, we do not want to minimise the need for maximum economy and efficiency in the management of these public sector undertakings. We are only stating the obvious.

The experience of large engineering projects in the private sector is equally revealing. There are units manufacturing various categories of industrial equipment mostly in the medium range and majority of them which are managed by highly reputed firms and expert foreign collaborators and yet have not been able to yield substantial investment returns in the first six to eight years of their working. I would not single them out for mention but the fact is there for all to see and those who want to see.

It has been said that with more than 50 per cent of the investment in the organised sector, the public undertakings account for only 13 per cent of the total output. The comparison is utterly misplaced. You cannot compare hundreds of big and small consumer industries with less than hundred public sector undertakings which are in the critical and strategic fields. It is not as if a camel must move faster and carry several times the burden of a horse merely because the size of the camel is bigger. Their roles and nature are different and this has got to be recognised. What is significant is the fact that in the fields where public sector industries have been initiated

[SHRI F. A. AHMED]

they account for a highly substantial part of the output. This is so in steel (70 %), sophisticated electrical goods including cables (over 33%), just to take a few examples.

From these facts it will be evident that while there is no ground for complacency, I am not prepared to accept that either generally the industry has not improved or the performance of the public sector has not improved during the last two years. Of course, there is yet a big gap to be filled and for that all possible efforts are being made.

In this connection, hon. Members must also realise that public sector undertakings of the nature which have been established in our country are not such which can be established in each and every area. When they were established, they were intended to supply the requirement not only of the immediate future but of 10—15 years hence also. Therefore the capacity was bound to remain idle in the beginning, because there was neither internal demand nor had we developed the export market for those particular items.

Hon. Members are also aware that because no investment under the Government was made for two years the internal demand for a large number of engineering goods and such items had also decreased. Therefore there remained an idle capacity on account of which both the private as well as the public sectors were suffering a loss. But a large number of steps were taken by this Ministry which helped them to diversify the items and manufacture items which could be exported. This resulted in increased production both in the public and the private sectors.

I think, hon. Members are aware that on account of these activities it has been possible for us to bring down our trade balance considerably during the last two years. In the year 1968 I think it went down to about Rs. 419 crores or something like that and in 1969 it has further come down to about Rs. 200 crores. This has been brought about both by an increase in exports and also increase in import substitution of items which we were importing from other countries.

These facts themselves indicate that there has been considerable increase in industrial output both in private and the public sectors. Though there is still much to be done, there is nothing which need cause us any worry and anxiety. All necessary steps are being taken

to see that the improvement is continued, we are able to utilise the idle capacity and after this is done, such other industries are also set up as are required both for internal purposes and for export promotion.

Then a number of questions have been raised as to why Government is thinking of going in for the manufacture of certain items like paper, scooters and cars in the public sector. So far as paper is concerned, today our supply is below the demand and by 1972-73 we will be short by over 3 lakh tonnes of paper. This particular industry had been delicensed in 1966 and has been decontrolled for quite a long time. In spite of the fairly good rebate both in excise duty and for development and other concessions that were given, there has been no considerable improvement in the number of units coming up during the past few years. After the price was decontrolled within a space of about 18 months out of two years, the price has shot up by nearly Rs. 400 per tonne. Not only that, they have also changed the pattern of production. Such paper as is required for school exercise books is being produced less and other papers like heavy packing and so on and so forth are produced in greater quantities, thus creating a shortage and black market in the country. When these situations develop, are we to sit idle and do nothing?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: How does he say that there is black market when he says that the prices are decontrolled? Can he possibly explain that?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAJEE (Bairampur): When the prices are not controlled, how can there be black-market?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Black-market in the sense that they are charging higher prices than the prices indicated by the manufacturers. This is the complaint.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: High prices compared to what?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Compared to the prices indicated by the manufacturers. This is the complaint which was brought to me by consumers in Delhi only a few weeks ago. When this is the state of affairs, are we to sit idle?

श्री कंचर लाल कुप्प (दिल्ली कंचर): क्या इंडेरिय वरेंजमेन्ट क्या कर रहे हैं? प्रब्लिक सेक्टर में आप चलायेंगे तो वह तो चार साल के

बाध होगा लेकिन आप तो प्रिंटिंग पेपर नहीं बिक रहा है उसके लिए क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री फलकूदीन अली अहमद : उसके लिए भी ऐक्शन लिया है। 17 तारीख को मीटिंग हो रही है।

After that meeting is over, what action is necessary will be taken. We have convened a meeting of manufacturers, dealers and consumers. After the matter has been discussed amongst them, whatever action is called for will be taken to deal with the situation.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I can forecast what is going to happen. A sub-committee will be formed; resolutions will be passed and another small committee will be formed and that way time will pass and years will elapse.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Black-market is going on in scooters. What is the Government doing ? For seven years, they have not given any licence for a new factory to increase production. The consumer is being fleeced.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Let me tell about scooters also.

SHRI S. B. DAMANI : Will you consider to take all the produce and distribute it through Government agency ? If you want that there is no black-market, in that case, you take all the produce and distribute it through Government agency.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have already said, in order to tackle the problem, I have convened a meeting of the three parties concerned, the manufacturers, the dealers and the consumers.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Who has been invited on behalf of the consumer I want to know.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I do not know at the moment....

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप अश्योरेंस देने कि इसी सेशन में, क्योंकि सेशन शुरू हो गया है और बच्चों को कितानों बच्ची चाइल्रें तो इसी सेशन में ब्लैकड प्रिंटिंग पेपर की कमी नहीं रहेगी? यह अश्योरेंस हम आप से चाहते हैं।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : That assurance can only be given after the manufacturers are prepared to...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You force them. They are not making white printing. You force them to do white printing.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : We will ask them as to why they have changed the pattern of production and why they should not stick to the old pattern of production.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : What about scooters ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as scooters are concerned, out of five parties given licence for scooters, two have concentrated on the production of motor-cycles and they have not gone in for scooters. One of them has recently surrendered the licence. Another party has just commenced production. Another unit had been producing only 1000 to 2000 scooters per annum upto 1967 and, thereafter, it dwindled to an insignificant figure. This leaves only two units in the field to expand. We will examine their request for expansion. But the gap between demand and supply is so much and the tendency to overprice is so visible that the Government has to set up a unit in the public sector to rectify the situation.

SHRI VISHWANATHA MENON : Have it in Kerala.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : We have also announced that any unit in the private sector can be established with indigenous knowhow and without foreign exchange requirement. If these conditions are satisfied in Kerala, I have no objection to the unit coming up there.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade) : We have already produced hundred per cent indigenous scooter. You are not helping us.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Without any foreign know-how ?

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Yes.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Then, I can say there will be no restriction and you will be getting it. We have already advertised that anyone who can manufacture scooters with indigenous effort and with indigenous know-how without borrowing know-how from outside, we shall give permission apart from the fact that we are trying to set up such units in the public sector also.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : How long will it take to establish these units in the public sector ? We are hearing for the last so many years. Let us have some time-limit.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The decision to set up a factory in the public sector was taken only a few months ago. A technical committee has been appointed. That is going into the question. They will be submitting the report shortly. When that is available, action will be taken.

SHRI SONAVANE: Please accelerate the pace of development in this regard.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: We must realise that there is also the question of know-how. So far as CSIR is concerned, the know-how is not available with us. We will have to obtain this know-how from one of the two manufacturers who are now manufacturing these scooters in our country.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the small car project?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as car is concerned, three units are manufacturing cars. Two of them have no prospects of expansion.

श्री देवराव पाटिल (यवतमाल): प्लानिंग कमीशन के विरोध के बावजूद मंत्री जो स्माल कार प्रोजेक्ट शुरू करने को उत्सुक हैं, यह अच्छा काम है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रोजेक्ट सरकारी या निजी क्षेत्र में कहाँ स्थापित होगा, और क्या स्थापित करने के वक्त नागपुर का विचार किया जायगा कि नहीं?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as the question of car is concerned, two questions are involved. One is the question of expansion of the existing units. So far I understand that out of the three units which are now manufacturing cars, two of them are not interested in expansion. Only one of them is interested in expansion and that has not been agreed to because of the continuous report we are getting about the quality of their car and also the price at which they are prepared to sell this car. A question was put to them: if a permit was given to them for increasing their capacity to 50,000—55,000, what will be the price at which the consumer will get the car? They said that it will be a difference of only Rs. 300 or 400.

श्री म० घ० खाँ: अगर कहीं बिड़ला जी का ऐक्सपेशन करने का सवाल हो तो यह कम्पनी अगर बन्द ही कर दी जाय तो अच्छा है। इस-

लिए कि 22,000 रु० में एक मुसीबत खरीदी जाती है और उसको और बढ़ाने का प्रोग्राम है तो उसको बढ़ाने के बजाय बन्द कर दिया जाय तो अच्छा है।

SHRI SONAVANE: For commodities like foodgrains prices are not increased whereas you increase the prices of scooters and cars by hundreds of rupees.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The quality is deteriorating every day.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I entirely agree that in spite of the warning the situation has not improved. It has become worse. It is for that reason that we have not agreed to expansion of these units.

It is also true that by 1972-73 there will be an increased demand for cars. We estimate that the requirements will be 65,000 to 70,000 every year. It is for that reason we have been trying for setting up a unit in public sector which would be able to provide a cheaper car, not a smaller car, but a cheaper car at about Rs. 5000 or 6000 less than what is available in the market now. For that purpose there are several proposals before us. But it has not been possible for us to proceed further because no provision has been made in the Plan. But, as the hon. Members are aware, now a public undertaking can also take loan from the financial institutions. So we shall try to find out what assistance we can get from financial institutions for the purpose of starting a project for manufacture of cars in the public sector.

SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD (Maharajganj): I want to have a clarification. I want to know whether the proposed reduction in respect of price of cars in the public sector would be in the basic price or will it be because of some reduction in the Government's taxes. How will this break-up of the reduction be brought about? I want to know about that. Will it be reduction in the Government taxes or in the basic price itself?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Assuming Government taxes are the same or similar, then there will be reduction in price by about 5,000 or 6,000 rupees.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let us have the model of the car laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : While on the subject of car, I was very much distressed when some of the hon. Members dragged the name of the Prime Minister's son so far as production of cars is concerned. Personally I feel that simply because a person happens to be son of a Prime Minister or a Minister or an important person, for that reason, he should be denied the opportunity of engaging himself in a profession to help himself and to help the country—I do not agree with that point of view at all. But I can say this much that neither the Prime Minister has asked nor her son has asked for any favour nor any favour will be shown to him, so far as considering his case is concerned. If he brings out a car and if it satisfies the conditions which are there for other people also, that matter will be considered on merits, and I can assure the House that neither these favours have been asked for, nor these favours will be shown, to any one, however high a personage or his relation or friend may be. I am very sorry that in this connection the name of the Prime Minister and her son were dragged. The proposal is there but no consideration has been given and when all the reports are available they will be considered on merits.

SHRI SONAVANE : Please expedite the consideration of the proposal as early as possible. Even whatever proposals are there, why are you delaying unnecessarily ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I would like to deal with some of the points raised by Mr. Madhu Limaye. I think he has gone. You, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, were not in the Chair then; he had also mentioned the name of the Prime Minister as taking some money from Mr. Mody for political purposes. I deny such allegation. He ought not to have made those allegations without ascertaining the facts, without informing the Prime Minister. There is no basis in that allegation at all. Then he mentioned about three cases of Bombay Suburban, Ahmedabad and Surat Electricity Company, Baroda Rayon and Great Eastern Shipping Corporation. All these cases are under the Company Law Board's consideration and action will be taken in due course according to the provisions of the law. It has nothing to do with me or with my colleague the Minister of State and the Company Law Board will dispose of this case on merits.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why not include Mody House also ? Mody House also should be included in the investigations.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Then also some question was raised regarding the contravention of Section 293A—about some donations and some advertisements given for Congress funds and so on. I may tell the hon. Members that all such expenses are indicated in the balance-sheet and after balance-sheets are available with the Registrar and he scrutinises them, then only action is possible. May I inform the hon. Members, so far as the Ministry is concerned, we have already intimated, and I am reading the letter which will convince the hon. Member that so far as action to be taken from our side is concerned, there is nothing wrong with it. We have said :

“I am directed to say that the question of the applicability of the provisions of Section 293A of the Companies Act, 1956 to the expenditure incurred by companies on advertisement in souvenirs issued by the political parties has been considered by this Department. The Department has been advised that in such cases, the applicability of the provisions of Section 293A of the Act would depend upon the facts of each case as to whether there is a genuine *quid pro quo* in respect of the advertisement or whether it is a donation in the guise of advertisement. In case it is held on the facts of a particular case that the expenditure incurred on such advertisements is a donation in the guise of advertisement, the provisions of Section 293A(2) of the Companies Act, 1956 shall be applicable.”

श्री कंवर लाल मुत्तः तारीख इसकी कौन सी है ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : 12th February, 1970.

श्री कंवर लाल मुत्तः बाद का है। एडवर्टिजमेंट आपने पहले ले लिए।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : That is why I said that in all these matters, after the returns are filed and the balance sheets are filed, they will be scrutinised. We cannot take anything into consideration unless the allegation against a particular person is made and the balance sheet of that company is available with us.

श्री जयबाने शाह (अमरेली) : वैल बिशर अपने आप को लिखते हैं तो नाम भी लिखना चाहिए। पता तो लगना चाहिए कि कौन वैल बिशर है ? पता तो लगे किस कम्पनी का एडवर्टिजमेंट है।

How can it be a publicity ?

SHRI MRITUNJAY PRASAD: These are fifteen well-wishers. They have not mentioned their names. Unless their names are known, what is the sense of any advertisement? The man's name or the firm's name is not known to the world. Then what is the advertisement for? Even if one paisa is paid for that, is that an advertisement or donation pure and simple?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: My friend can bring this to the notice of the Registrar. On that action can be taken against the person concerned.

SHRI MRITUNJAY PRASAD: I am bringing it to the notice of the head of the Ministry.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: But this is not a forum where such questions can be raised. If there is any specific case, you bring that to my notice and I shall forward it for necessary action.

SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD: Let it be decided here and now whether such cases can be raised in Parliament or not. Whenever a complaint is made, you want to be told specific cases. I have these specific cases with me. You say that I can go to the Registrar. Why should I go to the Registrar? Let it be decided once for all that no such cases should be brought before the House. Then I shall not bring such cases hereafter. (*Interruption*).

SHRI F. A. AHMED: You place it on the table of the House.** May I crave the indulgence of the House that the hon. Member has certainly a right to refer to a specific case? But there is a certain procedure as to how that matter should be disposed of. I shall forward this to the authorities concerned for necessary action.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: Let him know the results.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakha-patnam): Are both of you inclined to punish the well-wishers? Is that the decision that you want to punish your well-wishers? Have both of you come to this decision?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: May I just say that I do not know this? This case will go to him. So far as Sec. 293A is concerned, that prohibits donations by firms—not by individuals—you please see the section. I do not know how the provisions of the Company Act will be attracted to punish a particular individual who has given the donation? The whole case will go there.

My hon. friend from Tamil Nadu had complained that after 1967, when his party came to power, no licences had been issued to the State of Tamil Nadu. I have before me the figures of applications for licences received from the State and the number of licences and letters of intent actually issued. In 1967, 42 applications were received from the State and 17 licences and 15 letters of intent were issued. In 1968, 55 applications were received and 9 licences and 12 letters of intent were issued. In 1969, 100 applications were received and 13 licences and 22 letters of intent have been issued.

It would, therefore, be incorrect to say that applications from Tamil Nadu have been in any way ignored. As a matter of fact, I remember that recently an application from the Madras State Industrial Development Corporation for the manufacture of sodium sulphide has been approved. Similarly, there are quite a few applications which are under different stages of consideration and are likely to be approved.

My hon. friend referred to the application made by the State Industries Corporation for tyres manufacture. As a matter of fact, a large number of applications have been received as a result of public notices for this industry. An application from Tamil Nadu was actually received only late in February. I have no doubt that all suitable schemes which are technically sound will be given serious consideration.

The hon. member has also mentioned that an application has been made for the manufacture of seamless tubes in collaboration with Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. A plant of this type has necessarily to be located as an adjunct to a steel plant. The Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering are currently examining the question of locating it as an adjunct to a steel plant of HSL. BHEL are only one of the users of seamless tubes and merely on this ground it may not be appropriate to press for the establishment of a plant in Tamil Nadu in preference to technically sounder schemes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What about my points?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: They will be replied to.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri wanted to know details regarding loans advanced to small scale industries by the banks. As on 30th June

** Shri Mrityunjay Prasad handed at the Table the copy of the souvenir of the 73rd Plenary Session of the Indian National Congress held at Bombay on 28th and 29th Dec. 1969, entitled "Re-birth of the Congress" [Placed in Library. See No. Lt—3267/70].

1933, 23 major commercial banks in India have sanctioned advances amounting to Rs. 379.45 crores for 47,951 small scale units. On 30th November 1939, the corresponding figures are: Rs. 676.53 crores for 67,396 small scale units. During the first five months after nationalisation, the increase in advance to small scale units was 78 per cent and the increase in the number of units assisted was 40 per cent.

Shri P. K. Ghosh said that 94 per cent of the imported scarce raw materials are being given to large scale industries. The facts are as follows: In 1968-69, DGT units for Rs. 232 crores, got licences, that is nearly 86 per cent; small scale units Rs. 36.7 crores, that is nearly 14 per cent. In 1969-70, Rs. 253.7 crores, that is, 83 per cent and small scale units Rs. 51.2 crores, that is 17 per cent. This also shows an improvement during recent periods.

I am very sorry that Shri Baburao Patel in the course of his speech dragged in Galib and my connection with the Galib centenary celebrations and that I did not persuade the industrialists not to contribute towards the celebrations. I am very sorry such observations were made. I would not like to reply to them. I am grateful to Shri Banerjee who replied to it.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा (खम्मम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक ब्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। इस सदन की परम्परा है कि सदस्य अपना भाषण देने के बाद उस का उत्तर सुनने के लिए सदन में उपस्थित रहें, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य सदन में नहीं हैं।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I am grateful to him for adding that I did not exercise any influence, but he said that I ought to have taken initiative in persuading these people not to give any contribution for this purpose. Anyhow, I would not like to refer to this matter.

I am also very unhappy that he referred to another matter which was once brought before the House regarding one of our officers, Dr. Kalelkar. In that connection he has mentioned the names of two other officers. It is very unfortunate that the names of persons who are not present here and are not in a position to defend themselves should be mentioned without either giving me notice or without specifying the allegations against them.

So far as Dr. Kalelkar is concerned, the matter was given to the CBI for enquiry, and after enquiry it has been brought to my notice that the document is a forged one. The matter is still being dealt with by the CBI.

श्री कंचर लाल गुप्त : पहले आप ने यह कहा था कि वह जो डाक्यूमेंट है सी०बी०आई० ने कहा है कि वह डाक्यूमेंट डाउटफुल है। लेकिन उसका एग्जामिनेशन दूसरी लेबोरेटरीज में भी कराया गया और दो ने यह कहा है कि यह जेनुइन डाक्यूमेंट है और इस में कोई डाउट नहीं है। और यह एग्जामिनेशन ऐसे एक्सपर्ट से कराया गया जिनको गवर्नमेंट अपने मैटर रेफर करती है। तो मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि कहीं दबाव डाल कर या लालच डाल कर तो सी०बी०आई० को नहीं दबाया जा रहा है? क्योंकि यह पिछले एक साल से चल रहा है लेकिन सी०बी०आई० कुछ नहीं कर रही है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक उन आफिसर को वहाँ से हटाया नहीं जायगा तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : May I say that I just made an enquiry again and the CBI have confirmed that the photostat copy referred by my hon. friend is a forged document. I hope that my hon. friend will agree that on the final conclusion of the enquiry severe punishment must be meted out to any person involved in this business, who has been guilty of any act of misconduct.

श्री कंचर लाल गुप्त : आप यू०के० में भेज दीजिए मालूम करने के लिए कि क्या ठीक है?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as the CBI is concerned, they are convinced that it is a forged document. Therefore, what else remains to be done in this case? Without further proof, I think it is not desirable to mention names.

In this connection may I say subject to correction that the CBI informed me that they wanted to examine three of the hon. Members also in regard to this question, but only one Member has given a statement, and the other two have not yet made a statement.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : आन ए प्वाइंट आफ क्लैरिफिकेशन। हम तीन मेम्बरों ने यह एलीगेशन लगाया था जिसमें मधु लिमये, नायडू और माइसेल्फ यह तीन थे। मेरे पास कोई सी० बी० आई० का आदमी नहीं आया और बाकी मेम्बरों के पास भी जो गये है, मैंने लिख कर चम्हाण साहब के पास भेजा है, सेठी साहब के पास लिख कर भेजा है, क्या क्या स्पेसिफिक एलीगेशन हैं, लाखों रुपये की प्रापर्टी किस तरह से कालेकर साहब अपने नाम और अपनी बीबी वच्चों के नाम कई कई जगह बनाए हुए हैं, उसकी सारी तफसील मैंने भेजी है। लेकिन उसकी कोई एन्वयरी नहीं हुई। सी०बी०आई० केवल व्हाइट वाशिंग कर रही है और बाकी जो मेम्बर गए उनसे भी क्या पूछा ? उनसे पूछा आपका सोर्स आफ इन्फार्मेशन क्या है ? आप को कहां से पता चला ? हम सोर्स बताने को तैयार नहीं हैं। क्या इन्फार्मेशन चाहिए वह हम देने को तैयार हैं लेकिन किसने हमें बताया, क्या हमारा सोर्स है यह पूछने का सी० बी० आई० को कोई हक नहीं है।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : अभी तो आप ने कहा कि कोई आप के पास नहीं गया और अभी आप कह रहे हैं कि वह सबाल यह पूछ रहे हैं।

So far as the present information is concerned, there is nothing against this officer. The matter has been scrutinised by them, and whenever any report comes, we will certainly take action if action is called for in this matter.

Shri Birla said that in some matters action was taken by the Government after nine years. I would like to refer to Starred Question No. 594 put by him on the 24th March, 1970 which reads :

"whether it is a fact that his Ministry has in the month of January 1970, issued almost after nine years, a clarification regarding the policy on the grant of leases of the Government lands for salt production and payment of assignment fees;"

He asked for reasons for this inordinate delay. A reply was given to this question. A clarification was issued on December 19, 1969. The question of delay does not arise as a clarification was given only when the need was felt. The Government started receiving representations from the salt lessees in 1967-68 for the first time claiming that they were not bound to pay assignment fee on renewal of their leases. The question was then considered from the legal angle and clarification was given in December 1969. From the reply given it is evident that the matter was not pending for nine years. A decision was taken nine years ago. Clarification was sought only in 1968. After obtaining legal opinion the clarification was given. So, the impression he created that this Ministry gave the clarification after nine years is not justified. . . (Interruptions.) About the development of Rayalaseema, I should like to point out that we try to help develop backward areas. We have taken a policy decision that in backward States, two districts will be selected—and in other States one district—for the purpose of giving necessary assistance to remove backwardness through industrial development. Our officers headed by our Secretary went to Hyderabad and participated in the Rayalaseema Development Board. I can assure the House that we shall take keen interest in this and see what can be done to help this region.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: The whole of Rayalaseema must be treated as one district . . . (Interruptions.)

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The same principle applies to my friend who comes from Agra. It will be for the State Government to select each of the two districts and we shall certainly like to give subsidy and assistance to these districts.

There are many other points but I have already exceeded my time. I can only assure the hon. Members that whatever suggestions have been made, I shall follow them up and see what can be done.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ—बी० आई० सी० की रिपोर्ट आप के पास आ गई है और हमें यह सूचना मिली है कि जो सज्जन इस समय उस का कार्य कर रहे हैं, उन्होंने यह आफर दी है कि अगर वे कन्टीन्यू करते रहे तो वे कांफ्रेंस

पार्टी को आगे जो चुनाव यू०पी० में होने वाले हैं, किसी पंचायत के, उसमें काफी मदद देंगे। इसलिये क्या आप ऐसी एशोरेस सदन को देंगे कि कोई भी पोलिटिकल आदमी वहाँ का रिसेवर या मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर नहीं बनाया जायगा ?

दूसरा सवाल—आपने 1 करोड़ रुपये तक के लिये डीलाइसिंग कर दिया है, इस से छोटी-छोटी इण्डस्ट्रीज में काफी बेचैनी पैदा हो गई है। वे इतना खबराये हैं कि वे कहते हैं—हम तो इनके मुकाबले में स्टैंड ही नहीं कर पायेंगे। यह ठीक है कि 56 आइटम्ज का आप ने रिजर्वेशन किया है। लेकिन अभी भी सैकड़ों आइटम्ज हैं, नतीजा यह होगा कि छोटे छोटे उद्योग बँटते चले जायेंगे। क्या आप इन छोटे उद्योग वालों से बातचीत करके जल्दी ही कोई रास्ता निकालेंगे ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: About the British India Corporation I want to raise this question. Will the present board be changed or re-constructed? That was my question.

श्री फल्लरुद्दीन अली अहमद: जहाँ तक दूसरे सवाल का ताल्लुक है—यह तो पालिसी से ताल्लुक रखता है। हमारी पालिसी यह है कि अब तक 25 लाख तक के लिये लाइसेंस लेने की ज़रूरत नहीं होती थी और लोग स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज की उन आइटम्ज में भी, जिनको अब रिजर्व कर दिया गया है, इण्डस्ट्री बँटा सकते थे, लेकिन अब हमने उसको एक करोड़ कर दिया है और स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज की उन आइटम्ज के लिये स्टैंडूटरी प्रोटेक्शन दे दिया है यानी स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज में जो आइटम्ज रिजर्व की गई हैं, उनमें एक करोड़ रुपये के अन्दर भी वह इण्डस्ट्रीज लगा सकेंगे। हम आइटम्स बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इस वक्त 52 के लगभग आइटम्स हैं जो कि स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज में हैं .. (व्यवधान) .. हम उसको और बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहें हैं। उसकी लिस्ट

प्रियेयर हो रही है। जो आइटम्स बढ़ाये जायेंगे उनका नोटिफिकेशन किया जायेगा।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: I should like to ask about the exploration for raw materials in Mandsaur district, Madhya Pradesh, for a cement factory. The exploration in Suwakhera, near Neemuch, was done, and the raw material was found to be very good. I want to know why that project has not been developed. Would you kindly note it and give a reply afterwards ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The hon. Member is raising a new question now.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: I will write to him about it.

श्री मु० अ० खाँ: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त जो हिन्दुस्तान को एम्बेसेडर गाड़ी तबाह कर रही है, गवर्नमेन्ट के कोटे से लोग लेते हैं और गारन्टी कार्ड साथ में मिलता है तो इन कम्पनियों पर इस मिनिस्ट्री का कोई कन्ट्रोल है या नहीं कि गारन्टी कार्ड के मुताबिक गाड़ी में जो डिफेक्ट्स हों उनको ठीक या रिप्लेस कराया जा सके ? मैंने अपनी गाड़ी के सिलसिले में चिट्ठी भी लिखी थी उसमें सैकड़ों डिफेक्ट्स हैं, इंजन भी खराब है तो जबाब मिल गया कि कम्पनी से मिल करके एडजस्ट कराये। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गारन्टी के अन्दर जो डिफेक्ट्स हो उनको रिप्लेस करने के लिए या कीमत को वापिस कराने के लिए या उसको कम्पेन्सेट करने के लिए आपके पास कोई अख्तियार है या नहीं ?

श्री रवि राय: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश के औद्योगीकरण को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह जाहिर नहीं है कि यह मन्त्रालय स्माल कार प्रोजेक्ट पर 50 करोड़ रुपये इन्वेस्ट करने के लिए सोचेगा और योजना आयोग ने इस पर एतराज किया है तो जब योजना आयोग ने इस पर एतराज किया है फिर क्या यह मन्त्रालय ट्रक्स और बसेज बनाने के लिये सोचेगा ? चूँकि स्माल कार इस देश के स्माल मैन के लिए नहीं है इसलिए क्या आप स्माल कार प्रोजेक्ट को समाप्त करने के लिए सोचेंगे ?

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कान्तम्मा : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ कि प्रेस मानोपली को समाप्त करने के लिए क्या पग उठा रहे हैं ?

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : May I ask the Minister whether it is a fact that the Orissa Government has set up quite a number of projects such as the polyester-fibre plant and sodium hydrosulphide, and till now they have not been able to elicit any responsive chord from the Ministry? Is there anything special in regard to that just because that Ministry does not happen to belong to the political colour of my hon. friend and his party, or, is he going to pay some special attention to it in view, especially, of the fact that it is industrially a backward State? Would he pay some special attention to it? They have sent all those project reports and asked for his screening and passing those projects.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I spoke about the jute mill in the co-operative sector at Jagatpur in Cuttack district. He has not replied to it. What is he going to do about it?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I do not know the specific items. But I can assure the hon. Member that it is one of our policies that so far as the backward States are concerned, in the matter of granting licences, when there are several applications, we give preference to the areas which are backward.

SHRI RANGA : Orissa.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Orissa is one of the States which is recognised as a backward State so far as industries are concerned. I will certainly enquire as to what is the position of the various applications which are pending.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There should be an end to this.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The report has been received by us and it is being examined by several ministries and after the report has been examined, we shall take the necessary action.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will you give an assurance that no political appointments will be made?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I am not prepared to give any assurance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put all the cut motions to the House.

*All the Cut Motions were Put
and Negatived*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 57 to 60 and 123 relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.

The Motion was Adopted

*[The Motions for Demands for
Grants which were Adopted by
the Lok Sabha are Reproduced
Below—ED]*

DEMAND NO. 57—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,57,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 58—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,62,78,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 59—SALT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 61,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Salt'."

DEMAND NO. 60—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,21,27,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in

course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 123—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,35,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs'."

17.37 hrs.

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 82, 83 and 132 relating to the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering for which 4 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 82—MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,95,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering'."

DEMAND NO. 83—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,62,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering'."

DEMAND NO. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,35,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering'."

Hon. Members may now move the Cut Motions.

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH (Dehra Dun) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the steep rise in the prices of steel (1)].

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage the absorption of Indian engineers in the management of the various plants (2)].

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to encourage Indian consultancy firms in the erection of Bokaro Steel Plant (3)].

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd. (15)].

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Banka) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Non utilisation of the full capacity of H.E.C. Ranchi (22)].

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Supply of out-dated and old machinery and plant for the Bokaro Steel Plant (23)].

[SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ensure proper and regular supply of steel to the actual users at fixed prices (24)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced to Re. 1."

[Faulty system of sale and distribution of the steel produced in the public sector concerns (25)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to utilise the full capacity of the existing steel plants (26)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring down the price of steel to help and encourage the manufacture of engineering goods (27)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve labour-management relations in all the steel factories, so as to ensure regular and unhampered production to meet the country's urgent demands (28)].

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to arrange for industrial truce at least for five years in all our steel factories, so that production is not hampered due to discontent amongst the labour resulting in strikes, lock-outs and other disturbances. (29)]

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Continuous loss sustained by the public sector steel plants (31)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Partisan attitude in selecting officers of Hindustan Steel Ltd. (32)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inability to maintain cooperative relation with the employees in the steel plants in public sector (33)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to boost steel production (34)].

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to establish more units either in private or in public sector to manufacture pig iron from iron ore (35)].

"That the Demand under the Head 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Stationing of Industrial Security Force at vulnerable points in all the factories under the Ministry to prevent damages to the machinery and plant and consequent heavy losses resulting from anti-national activities of a class or group of labourers. (36)]

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to follow a consistent policy regarding subsidy (37)].

"That the Demand under the Head 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stabilize steel price (38)].

"That the Demand under the Head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inordinate delay in completing the Bokaro plant (39)].

"That the Demand under the Head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Ever increasing cost of the Bokaro Steel Plant (40)].

"That the Demand under the Head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Wastage and corruption in the Rourkela Steel Plant (41)].

"That the Demand under the Head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Active political role of the officers of the Rourkela Steel Plant (42)].

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Rising price of iron and steel (43)].

"That the Demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-availability of iron and steel at reasonable price to the consumers (44)].

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in the execution and the mounting cost of Bokaro Steel Plant (45)].

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Heavy loss and inefficiency in the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation (46)].

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Recurring loss in the public sector steel projects (47)].

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the working of the Heavy Engineering Corporation (48)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the sabotage in Heavy Engineering industries. (49)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make the Heavy Engineering Industry self-sufficient. (50)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise iron and steel plants of the private sector. (51)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced to Re. 1."

[Increasing the price of steel under pressure from monopolists. (52)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to guarantee market for the goods of Heavy Engineering Industry. (53)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to discontinue the policy of purchasing goods from factories of private sector in place of those of public sector by the Government. (54)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to utilise the capacity of Heavy Engineering Corporation. (55)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to withdraw cases against workers arrested during the last strike of Engineering workers of Jamshedpur and take them back. (56)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to find market for the goods produced by Heavy Engineering Corporation. (57)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced by Rs. 100."

[SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI]

[Failure to check the irregularities by contractors of Bokaro Steel Plant. (59)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to nationalise Tata Iron and Steel Company factory in Jamshedpur. (59)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Encouragement to R. S. S. and Jana Sangh by some of the high officials of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi. (60)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the decisions of the Advisory Committee of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi taken in September, 1969 in regard to the rehabilitation of its Muslim employees. (61)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take action against the workers who took part in the communal disturbances of 1967 in Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi. (62)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make suitable arrangements for the rehabilitation of riot affected Muslim employees of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi. (63)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to accept the demands of security guards of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi. (64)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the decision of the Wage Board in regard to the security guards of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi from the date of their application. (65)]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Cut Motions are also now before the House.

SHRI M. N. NAGHOOR (Belgaum) : Sir, I rise to oppose the Demands for Grants to the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering. While discussing these demands, in all fairness we must pay our gratitude and appreciation to the far-sightedness of the Indian planners, who conceived the idea of locating steel plants at the very early stage of our independence. The then Chairman of the Planning Commission and our first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, sought the cooperation of developed countries to help us to locate the steel units in our country and very generously the USA, Soviet Union, U. K. and West Germany not only extended their cooperation but they agreed to be our collaborators and today we have three giant steel units in our country. We have invested on these three steel plants Rs. 1100 crores. During these three plans and the 3 annual plans, we have created a potential of 10 million tonnes of steel. With this investment of huge national resources, it has been our duty also to see that the units that we have been able to establish produce enough wealth for our country. Bhilai steel has a capacity of 2.5 million tonnes. The second plant which came into existence, namely, Rourkela, has a capacity of 1.8 million tonnes. The Durgapur steel unit has a capacity of 1.6 million tonnes. ISCO has a potential of 1 million tonnes and TISCO has a potential of 2 million tonnes. But, unfortunately, after having invested these huge amounts, these steel units which should have produced at least 8 to 9 million tonnes of steel have been producing only 4.8 million tonnes; that is to say, we have not been able to produce even 50 per cent of the capacity that we created when we brought these units into existence, whereas TISCO, which is in the private sector, has been able to give a good account of itself by producing 90 per cent of its potential.

18-40 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR in the Chair]

The present demand in our country is of the order of 6 million tonnes, whereas we are producing 4 million tonnes. There is almost a near famine in our country for steel today. Only today morning I read in the press that Shri K K Shah has been struggling hard to negotiate and get steel even for the buildings that are under construction. This has created a great crisis in the country. We had great hopes of these steel plants when we put them up. We were even hoping to export a good quantity of steel and earn foreign exchange.

But today all these hopes have been shattered. Not only that, this has paralysed local industrial development; the development of engineering units, the implements factory, house construction programme and agricultural development programme, all these have come to a standstill.

We are aware that we cannot produce steel overnight. Even when 100 per cent clearance is given to a steel project it will take at least seven years to see that project goes into production. Therefore we have very carefully to look into the future needs of our country and see that whatever proposals or projects are before the government are taken up early for execution.

The shortfall in steel in 1974 is going to be of the order of 3.5 million tonnes of usable steel. Therefore, it is all the more necessary that we should take immediate steps in the matter of the three steel plants which are under active consideration of the government. These three steel plants are at Hospet, Visakhapatnam and Salem. Of course, there is a fourth one at Goa also.

I may submit that the case for Hospet has been cleared by the various committees that were appointed and they have stated that the Hospet steel plant merits the highest. The committee set up by the Government of India in 1964 for selection of a site for a steel plant in South India has recommended the setting up of a steel plant with a capacity of 3 million tonne ingots at Torangal in Hospet. I may briefly mention that the reports of Messrs. Dastur and Company and of the British American Steel Works for India Consortium disclose the definite advantages that the Hospet site possesses over the other two. Moreover, the site near Torangal in Hospet is well-situated near good iron deposits with reserves estimated to be available for 90 years hence. Hospet is comparatively closer than other areas to southern Indian market by rail and road and has good access to the eastern and western steel consuming sectors. An increasing proportion of output of Hospet would cater to the requirements of Mysore, Tamilnadu, Kerala interior, central and south Andhra and south Maharashtra.

Sir, it is the considered opinion of the Committee set up by M/s. Hindustan Steel Ltd. that the size of Hospet area steel plant should be of the order of 3 million ingot tonnes of steel as against the suggestion of M/s. Dastur & Co. to have a plant to produce 1.5 million tonnes of ingot steel and 1 million tonnes of foundry

iron. This would avoid larger movement of coal or consumption of coal. The cost of raw-material at Hospet is cheaper when compared with that of Goa. Moreover, the iron ore in Hospet area being richer in content the consumption of material for a ton of hot metal would also be lower. It is estimated that the Hospet plant will have an advantage over Goa of Rs. 32 to Rs. 40 per ton of finished product. In the case of Goa it is estimated that at least 50% of the coal will have to be imported which involves a foreign exchange expenditure of Rs. 16 crores which the country can ill-afford in the present circumstances. Such a situation would not arise in the case of Hospet. This point alone would be enough for location of the plant at Hospet.

The location of the plant at Hospet has other advantages viz., very little additional investment on overheads will be involved. There is a developed source of water supply for steel plant in the Tungabhadra reservoir. Power requirements would be met from the Sharavathy power station. No new railway line need be constructed to serve the site. The complete doubling of the East Coast line presently in progress will secure the required capacity for the movement of coal. It has the additional advantage of being both on the metre gauge and the broad gauge.

The cost of land would be much lower at Hospet. The population that would need to be displaced and rehabilitated will also be much less.

Scope for development of ancillary industries is also very much greater at Hospet than at Goa.

If at any stage, it is considered necessary to switch over the plant at Hospet, to the use of partly imported coal, it would be done without any significant effect on the cost. The mechanised mining of iron ores in Donimalai in Hospet area by the NMDC will be able to provide ready supplies of ore to the plant.

Sir, the Committee set up by the Government of India in 1964 has already recommended the case of Hospet. Under these circumstances I would only earnestly appeal to the Government of India that without being guided by any consideration and being guided by the technical opinion not only of these respective committees which I have quoted but also the present HSL high level Committee you should forthright take a decision to go ahead with the Steel Plant.

[SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR]

Sir, I was mentioning that we have invested about Rs. 1100 crores on these three steel plants. Let us go into the question of this investment and the production and the losses in this behalf. As a modest return on this investment we should expect a return of 5 per cent. This should give us at least Rs. 55 crores *per annum* on our investment. On the other hand, our performance during the last three or four years has been very unsatisfactory. The loss during the year 1969-70 was of the order of Rs. 40 crores. So, instead of earning Rs. 55 crores on our investment, we are losing Rs. 40 crores and so far we have incurred a loss of Rs. 200 crores.

People are being taxed year after year for the luxury of these three uneconomic units. It is high time that we seriously studied the problems and found solutions to them.

This is one part of our investment on steel projects. Now we are going to invest another Rs. 1,100 crores on the Bokaro steel plant. In the very first stage we are going to invest Rs. 700 crores and will be able to produce, after three years, 1.7 million tonnes. I think, the steel that is produced in this plant during this period would be costlier than the price at which we can buy silver in the market. Later on we are going to spend another Rs. 400 crores and after another five years we will be able to produce 2.3 million tonnes; that is, after investing Rs. 1,100 crores we will ultimately be able to produce 4 million tonnes. In the light of these experience, I think there is no justification for a big steel plant as Bokaro.

Let us make sure that such uneconomic units do not become permanent millstones around the neck of our nation. We must carefully and at an early stage go into the causes of such high cost of production. The HSL had obtained a detailed project report which mentioned that on an average each unit should be able to produce 100 tonnes per man-year whereas Bhilai is able to produce only 76 tonnes per man-year, Rourkela 68 tonnes per man-year, Durgapur only 47 tonnes per man-year while the world average production is 125 tonnes per man-year. At the same time I may mention that Japan has produced 400 tonnes per man-year. From this we see that all the three units have not given a good account of production and of these three Durgapur is working in the most unsatisfactory way.

The main causes for losses and low productivity are: labour production is very low, management is weak, general purpose man is neces-

sary instead of ICS officers looking into these technical units, no technical guidance and scientific direction, we have also not yet built our own technical cadre of steel officers for top level management and over and above all these things and the most unfortunate, there have been frequent changes of ministers resulting in lack of continuity of policy and direction.

Lastly, we have a weakness for giant plants. The result is that we have not produced like giants but we have produced successfully giant problems. We have no control whatsoever over the Durgapur steel project.

We have also the Central Engineering and Designs Bureau. We have 600 to 1,000 engineers who are supposed to be technically qualified and who are really experts in their own subjects. But there had been a tendency in the past that we were depending too much on foreign help. As such it has become a damper on our own engineers and has killed their initiative so long.

As regards the Bokaro project, during the 1960s and 1970 there has been a great revolution in the technical aspect of production. Even the smaller countries, like, Iran, Iraq, Yugoslavia and UAR have been given by the Russian collaborators the latest know-how and the latest methods of LD convertors whereas this Bokaro plant has been depending on the same old pattern which would, definitely, make a difference of 20 per cent less in production as compared to the latest plants that have been given to smaller countries that I mentioned just now.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): This has LD convertors also.

SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR: I would appeal to the Government, since we are going to invest another Rs. 1100 crores, to be equipped with the latest modern machinery because the steel units which the Government of India are having are the second biggest public undertaking in our country next only to Railways. We will have almost invested another Rs. 2500 crores on the public sector units. Let us take all the care to see that these steel units which we are having are run with the latest modern technical skill.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. [Member from the Opposition, I must admit, has made a very constructive speech. In fact, the speech he

has made contains nothing with which I could disagree. The point that he has made, the arguments that he has advanced, are, I must admit, acceptable to all sections of the House. He has approached the problem from the point of view of the national interest and the prosperity of the industry.

I would only deal with the demand that he made for Mysore for the location of a plant in Hospet. I very much wish he had adopted an equally liberal attitude towards the distribution of steel plants. So far as we are concerned, there is a demand from each southern State, Madras, Vizag and Mysore. There is an idea in the technical realm also that it is not necessary to have giant steel plants, taking risk of that proportion. If the units are smaller, there is an advantage of better management, better supervision, and, if something goes wrong, that can be rectified in time. If instead of a big, giant, steel plant, three plants are located in three different places, it is advantageous for the prosperity of the nation as well as from the point of view of doing justice to various localities.

So far as Salem is concerned, I understand that the ore in Salem is not of a much high-grade as that of Hospet. But I am not a technical person. I would make a suggestion to the Government of India that the demand made by each State must be weight with certain financial responsibilities. In Mysore State, when we started our iron and steel plant, we were not helped by the Central Government at that time but we did it on our own initiative. Even today, Bhadravati iron and steel plant is only being assisted by the Central Government. It is not being run by the Central Government nor its capital is being fully subscribed by the Central Government. Some such pattern may also be attached to steel plants. The steel plant demanded by the Government of Tamil Nadu for Salem may be granted with certain financial responsibility attached so that the State Government may feel committed to the project not merely because of its locality but also because the plant is financed. Likewise Visakhapatnam, I suppose, is better situated so far as granting of a steel plant is concerned. There is an industrial area and I am sure, my hon. friend, Shri Viswanatham, will make a better case for Visakhapatnam than I can possibly do.

19 hrs.

So far as losses are concerned, I happened to go into this problem of steel plants in our

report on public undertakings. One of the first mistakes committed was to invest enormous amount on buildings and facilities to officers and labour even before there was any profit or even before production; so much was invested that it became a liability. The investment on buildings and other facilities alone is of the order of Rs. 80 crores in these steel plants. I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that we, in the Commission, have made a recommendation that hereafter expenditure on swimming pools, playgrounds and princely palaces and airconditioned accommodation should be controlled. Under the principle of autonomy given to these undertakings full control on expenditure was invested with the Board of Directors. Therefore, they went on merrily spending on these buildings and other facilities for officers and labour. We have made a suggestion that hereafter you may give full autonomy in the matter of management of the plant, but, in the matter of facilities and expenditure thereon, you should be controlled by the Bureau of Public Undertakings which is permanently in existence in the Finance Ministry. I hope that recommendation has been accepted and if that recommendation has not been accepted, it should be accepted. Then the men who wanted to spend on themselves were so interested in overspending that it has resulted in this Rs. 80 crores expenditure which has become a liability.

All that time this House was interested in blaming only the management. The real loss has been incurred because of inter-union rivalries which have gone to the extent of breaking the plant in Durgapur. The responsibility in the matter of loss in these steel plants, as my hon. friend said, is not merely that of the management but it is that of the labour unions also. We, in order to make this country prosperous, have to draw the attention of the labour unions, however unpopular it may be, to their sense of patriotism and responsibility to see that production is not interrupted. We have made a suggestion in the Administrative Reforms Commission that the pattern of labour policy be quite different in public undertakings from that of private undertakings. Uptill now we have followed the same labour policy both in the private and public sectors. I am happy to say that some of the labour unions, especially the All India Federation of Bank Employees, have expressed the view that public undertaking unions should behave in a more responsible manner. In Socialist countries they do not

[SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA]

allow strikes and all kinds of demonstrations and agitations to press their demands. It logically follows that public undertakings in this country are in the same category and labour laws should be changed and there is no question of labour bargaining in the sense in which the labour unions are bargaining in the private sector.

Unless this fundamental change in labour policy takes place, we will not be able to make much headway in the matter of making these Public Undertakings prosperous. Thank you.

19-06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 17, 1970/Chaitra 27, 1892 (Saka).
