

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Series)

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[December 10 to 23, 1971/Agrahayana 19 to Pausa 2, 1893 (Saka)]

Third Session, 1971/1893 (Saka)

(Vol. X contains Nos. 21 to 31)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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*No. 21—Friday, December 10, 1971/Agrahayana 19, 1893 (Saka)*

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LOK SABHA

Friday, December 10, 1971 | Agrayayana 19, 1893  
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Ten of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER REPRESENTATION OF THE  
PEOPLE ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
(SHRI NITRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) :  
I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notifica-  
tion No. S. O. 3249 (Hindi and English ver-  
sions) published in the Gazette of India dated  
the 30th August, 1971 making certain amend-  
ments to Schedule V to the Delimitation  
of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies  
Order, 1966 in respect of the State of  
Haryana, under sub-section (2) of section 9  
of the Representation of the People Act,  
1950. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1249/71.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL REFINANCE  
CORPORATION, BOMBAY AND NOTIFICATIONS  
UNDER GOVERNMENT SAVINGS CERTIFICATES  
ACT.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K.  
GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy, of the Annual Report  
(Hindi and English versions) of the  
Agricultural Refinance Corporation,  
Bombay for the year ended the 30th  
June, 1971 along with the Audited  
Accounts, under sub-section (2) of  
section 32 of the Agricultural Refi-  
nance Corporation Act No. 1963.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-1250/  
71.]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifi-  
cations (Hindi and English versions)  
under sub-section (3) of section 12  
of the Government Savings Certifi-  
cates Act, 1959 :—

- (i) The Post Office Savings Certificates  
(Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1971  
published in Notification No. G.S.R.  
1821 in Gazette of India dated the  
4th December, 1971.

- (ii) The National Savings Certificates  
(Fourth Issue) Amendment Rules,  
1971 published in Notification No.  
G.S.R. 1822 in Gazette of India  
dated the 4th December, 1971.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1251/71.]

AIR CORPORATIONS (SECOND AMENDMENT)  
RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL  
AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) :

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Air  
Corporations (Second Amendment) Rules,  
1971 (Hindi and English versions) published  
in Notification No. S. O. 5092 in Gazette of  
India dated the 8th November, 1971, under  
sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Air Cor-  
porations Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See  
No. LT-1252/71.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER COMPANIES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS  
(SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) : I beg to  
lay on the Table a copy of Notification No.  
G.S.R. 1665 (Hindi and English versions)  
published in Gazette of India dated the 6th  
November 1971 making certain alterations  
in Schedule VI to the Companies Act, 1956,  
under sub-section (3) of section 641 of the  
said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1253/  
71.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE AND  
SALT ACT, CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, MYSORE  
STAMP ACT AND GUJARAT EDUCATION  
CENS ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI

SUSHILA ROHATGI) : I beg to lay on the Table :

10.02 hrs.

#### RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

##### MINUTES

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad) : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Sitzings, of the Railway Convention Committee 1971, held on the 6th and 21st September, 20th October and 30th November, respectively.

10.03 hrs.

#### MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :

- (1) A copy of the Central Excise (Sixteenth Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1757 in Gazette of India dated the 20th November, 1971, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1254/71.]
  - (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—
    - (i) G.S.R. 1675 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
    - (ii) G.S.R. 1725 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th November, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
    - (iii) G.S.R. 1758 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th November 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No LT-1255/71.]
  - (3) A copy (Hindi version) of Mysore Notification No. S.O. 1327 published in Mysore Gazette dated the 29th July, 1971, under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Mysore Stamp Act, 1957, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 27th March 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Mysore. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1256/71.]
  - (4) A copy (Hindi version) of Gujarat Notification No. (GHN-58) SUA-1071 (7)-TH published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 10th August, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Gujarat Education Cess Act, 1962, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 18th May, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1257/71.]
- (i) In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 8th December 1971, passed, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution of India, without any amendment, the Constitution (Twenty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1971, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st December 1971."
  - (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 9th December, 1971, passed, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution of India, without any amendment, the Constitution (Twenty-sixth Amendment) Bill, 1971, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd December, 1971."
  - (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 9th December, 1971, agreed without any amendment to the Emergency

Risks (Goods) Insurance Bill, 1971, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th December, 1971."

- (iv) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th December, 1971, agreed without any amendment to the Emergency Risks (Under-taking) Insurance Bill, 1971, which was passed by the Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 8th December, 1971."

10.04 hrs.

#### JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

##### FIRST REPORT

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar) : Sir, I beg to present the First Report of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

#### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

##### TWENTIETH REPORT

SHRI SEZHIAN (Kumbakonam) : Sir, I beg to present the Twentieth Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Thirtieth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on Audit Report (Civil), 1969 relating to the Ministry of Transport and Shipping and Audit Reports on the Accounts of Calcutta, Bombay and Cochin Port Trust.

#### COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

##### FIRST REPORT

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Sir, I beg to present the First Report of the Committee of Privileges.

#### COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

##### SECOND REPORT

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali) : Sir, I beg

to present the Second Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

10.06 hrs.

#### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing from Monday, the 13th December, 1971, will consist of :—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Discussion on the Resolution regarding Interim Report of the Railway Conviction Committee.
- (3) Discussion on the Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Delhi Road Transport Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 1971 and consideration and passing of the Delhi Road Transport Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1971.
- (4) Consideration and passing of :
  - (a) The Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1971.
  - (b) The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Amendment Bill, 1971.
  - (c) The Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Amendment Bill, 1971.
  - (d) The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1971.
- (5) Consideration of a motion for modification of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Second Amendment) Rules, 1971, given notice of by Shri N. K. P. Salve.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kampur) : Sir, we should have some discussion on the international situation with reference to the American attitude.

MR. SPEAKER : They say that there

are only a few days left and the business is more than the time available.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** We should have one or two hours' discussion. We do not know what is our attitude.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Yes, I quite agree with this.

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR :** May I request the House that in the situation we are faced with, it may be left to Government to decide whether it will be in the interest of the country and our maximum war effort to hold a discussion in the House on the international situation or not?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** We want to discuss the war situation. We want to criticise the American behaviour. We know our responsibility towards war. We want to help the country.

**SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East) :** Very important statements are being made by foreign Governments like United States and West Germany which impinge on our international policy as well as our economic policy and all the rest of it. The Government and the country should give a proper answer. Parliament is the only forum where that answer can be formulated with the support of the people's representatives. Therefore, as soon as possible, there should be a discussion on these matters.

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR :** I concede that Parliament is the most important forum for the ventilation of the nation's views. At the same time, the Government has been absolutely alert in regard to the statements which are being made by foreign Governments and we are making all diplomatic moves and countermoves, that are necessary. And in the interest of the success of those moves, it is necessary that the time and the desirability of holding a discussion may be left to the Government.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** The condemnation of the American attitude must be there....*(Interruption)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** You have already said it. Nothing more than that. Dr. Karan Singh.

10.10 hrs.

#### STATEMENT RE. CRASH OF INDIAN AIRLINES AVRO AIRCRAFT NEAR MADURAI

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :** I regret to inform the House that Indian Airlines Avro aircraft VT—DXG while on a scheduled flight from Trivandrum to Madurai yesterday crashed near village Cumbam which is situated on the road from Kottayam to Periyakulam in Uttamapalayam Taluka about 90 kilometres from Madurai at approximately 12.30 hours. This point is roughly 20 miles off the approved track. The aircraft had taken off from Trivandrum at 11.54 hours with 27 passengers and a crew of four. A list of the passengers and crew is laid on the table of the House. There are eleven survivors who are receiving medical treatment at Madurai.

The estimated time of arrival at Madurai was 12.26 hours. According to the weather forecast available to the pilot the sky in the area was generally overcast with scattered light showers. Wind velocity was moderate and visibility good.

Capt. K. L. Reddy, a pilot with 2½ years of command experience, had his last contact with Madurai Control at 12.18 hours when he reported that he was descending from 11000 feet, and gave his expected time of arrival at Madurai as 12.26 hours. When the aircraft failed to land at the expected time, 'overdue' action was initiated immediately and all nearby airfields were alerted. Simultaneously, search was undertaken with a Tiruchirappalli-based helicopter, a Pushpak aircraft from Trivandrum and a naval Dakota.

The first information about sighting the wreckage was received by Indian Airlines Regional Headquarters, Madras at 16.30 hours from the Manager of a tea estate. A party consisting of the Madurai Station Manager of Indian Airlines, police officials and doctors was despatched at once.

The Avro aircraft have had a singularly accident-free record in the service of Indian Airlines ever since they were introduced in 1967. A court of enquiry is being set up to investigate the cause of the accident. The House will join me in expressing our deep

sympathy with the families of the bereaved, and praying for the speed recovery of the injured.

**List of Passengers and Crew**

**SURVIVORS :**

1. Mr. K. S. Mani
2. Mr. Nagarajan
3. Master Rajesh
4. Master Raghunath
5. Mr. K. K. Nambiar
6. Mr. K. P. R. Nair
7. Brig. A. S. Jaind
8. Capt. C. B. Menon
9. Miss Marry Flora
- 10.\* Mr. P. A. Seshan
11. Mr. K. R. O. Nair

**KILLED :**

1. Mr. Sharma
2. Mrs. Sharma
3. Mr. Vishwanathan
4. Mrs. A. Shyamala
5. Mr. Kurup
6. Mr. Abdul Hamid
7. Mr. Badhran
8. Mr. Zaidin
9. Dr. A. Mathews
10. Mrs. Stella Gomez
11. Mrs. D. Lyons
12. Mr. D. L. Fernandez
13. Mr. G. Chandrasekara Pillai
14. Mr. N. C. John
15. Mr. James Joseph
16. Mr. J. Liladhar
 

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Capt. K. L. Reddy— Commander</li> <li>2. Capt. S. L. Aggarwal— First Officer</li> <li>3. Miss. P. Rao</li> <li>4. Miss. Ramona Maghrabi</li> </ol>	}	Crew
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10.14 hrs.

**TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL.**  
EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF  
SELECT COMMITTEE REPORT

**SHRI BHAWGAT JHA AZAD** (Bhagal-

pur) : I beg to move :

That this House do extend the time for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 and the Gift-tax Act, 1958 upto the last day of the first week of the Budget Session (1972)."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do extend the time for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 and the Gift-tax Act, 1958 upto the last day of the first week of the Budget Session (1972)."

*The motion was adopted.*

10.15 hrs.

**PAYMENT OF GRATUITY BILL\***

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for a scheme for the payment of gratuity to employees engaged in factories, mines, plantations, shops or other establishments and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for a scheme for the payment of gratuity to employees engaged in factories, mines, plantations, shops or other establishments and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I introduce the Bill.†

\*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 10.12.71.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.



10.16 hrs.

**INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL\***

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I would only like to know whether this Bill is going to be passed in this session. This is an ordinance.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him introduce the Bill. Why do you interrupt in between ? This is for leave and not for introduction.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I introduce the Bill.†

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This is an ordinance. We want to know if this Bill and the other Bill on gratuity are going to be taken up in this session and passed.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : We shall try to do our best, within the time at our disposal.

**STATEMENT RE : INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT ORDINANCE**

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 1971, as required under rule (71) of the Rules

of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1258/71.]

**DELHI ROAD TRANSPORT LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL\***

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Road Transport Corporation for the Union territory of Delhi, and, for that purpose, further to amend the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950, and the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"The leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Road Transport Corporation for the Union territory of Delhi, and, for that purpose, further to amend the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950, and the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I introduce the Bill.

**STATEMENT RE : DELHI ROAD TRANSPORT LAWS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Delhi Road Transport Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1971, as required under rule 71 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1259/71.]

\*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 10-12-71.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

\*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 10-12-71

10.18 hrs.

ASIAN REFRACTORIES LIMITED  
(ACQUISITION OF UNDERTAKING)  
BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We will now resume discussion on the Asian Refractories Ltd. (Acquisition of Undertaking) Bill.

Sardar Swaran Singh II

SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamsherdpur): How much time is allowed to me, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: As much time as you want. I will try your stamina to-day. You can speak for, say, about ten minutes.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: I resume my speech on this Asian Refractories Ltd. (Acquisition of Undertaking) Bill. I do not know how the sum of Rs. 81 lakhs has been arrived at. How have they calculated it? As far as my information goes, the Specialist in the Bokaro Steel Plant, Mr. Chiber, was in the service of Mr. Rampuria and from that company he joined the Bokaro Steel Plant and Mr. Rampuria has swallowed huge sums of money and there are liabilities also on this plant of several crores of rupees.

MR. SPEAKER: Let not the hon. Member mention the names of persons who are not here to defend themselves. He can mention the point otherwise.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): He can say that A has swallowed money, B has swallowed money and so on.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is making allegations against persons who are not present in the House. The rules do not allow it. Since he is a new Member, I am drawing his attention to this.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: I want to point out that this refractory plant was closed down in 1968 is merely a junk now, and somehow they have managed to get Rs. 81 lakhs from Government. I think the machinery is now defective. We are going to invest another Rs. 1.4 crores as stated by the hon. Minister yesterday. By spending this amount plus Rs. 81 lakhs, we could have

set up our own refractory plant nearby instead of trying to take it over. Anyway, because of the policy of Government, they have decided to take it over. No doubt, I support this Bill. But I feel that this is a matter which should have been gone thorough into before Rs. 81 lakhs had been sanctioned to be paid in the court.

I would also like to submit that the management of this refractory plant should be kept out of the Bokaro steel plant management. There should be a separate company formed for the management of this refractory plant.

Regarding compensation, I would like to know we should pay any compensation at all, especially after we have passed the Constitution Amendment Bill recently. Again, why should we pay interest at the rate of 7 per cent? The interest rate on saving accounts in banks is just about 3½ per cent or 4 per cent, unless the amount be in fixed deposit. I feel that we should not pay any compensation at all. Again, the word used is 'amount'. One hon. friend of mine wanted to raise this issue, but I had asked him not to press that point. The word 'amount' also means compensation. It means full value. This is the meaning that we find for this word in the dictionary. Amount means full value. So, I do not know what legal implications we shall have to face later on. I am not a lawyer, but still this is what I could read from the dictionary. So, I feel that compensation should not be paid. Again, if at all we have to pay this amount of Rs. 81 lakhs we should pay it immediately, just as we had paid to Birlas a few months back, and we should not pay 7 per cent interest on it. I would like to know why we should pay 7 per cent interest.

AN HON. MEMBER: The Asian Refractories also belongs to the Birlas.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: It may be so. I do not know.

Now, I want to say a word about the fire that broke out in the Bokaro steel plant. I would like to remind the hon. Minister of the request that I had been making at one of the committee meetings of which I happen to be the convener, namely the meetings of the committee on Steel, Mines and Metals. The hon. Minister has not so far paid any heed to it. If only he had heeded to what I had said, there

[Shri Swaran Singh Sokhi]

would have been no fire at all. It was a mysterious fire which took place in the Bokaro steel plant.

Who is responsible for this? Are we going to complete it by 31 December as stated by the Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: He is off the track.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: I wanted to put it in because this is also connected with the Bokaro steel plant, steel, mines and metals. They all come in one. I am also Convener of the Steel, Mines and Metals Committee here.

जाधा खाना क्या फायदा? Of course, I do appreciate that I have gone a little bit away from the main subject. But as my Minister stated in one of the booklets which he supplied to us recently, Members of Parliament are supreme. When we are the supreme body, we should know everything that is happening. The officers are our servants. We should have our say in every matter. They think MPs are ordinary people. They do not bother about it. I am sorry to say this about our officers, the bureaucrats. They should be taken to task, whoever may be found guilty. What action will be taken against the officer who gives away Rs. 10 crores and after 10 days says, 'I do not know'. When funds are mishandled like this, what is the action going to be taken.

MR. SPEAKER: This is about refractories, not refractory officers.

बी बी० पी० बीई (हापुड): इसी लिये कहते हैं कि हिन्दी में बोली।

बी स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी: इसमें कई बातें ऐसी हैं जो सिर्फ अंग्रेजी में ही बतलाई जा सकती हैं। हिन्दी में बड़ी मुश्किल हो जाती है। इसी लिये मैं अंग्रेजी में बोल रहा हूँ। मैं इतना पढ़ा लिखा नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि सारी बातें मिनिस्टर साहब को समझ में आ जायें। हिन्दी में रिप्रेजेंट्वा के नामे मुश्किल हो जाता है, इन्डियनस कहना मुश्किल हो जाता है।

Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam spoke yesterday about the refractories, but he never mentioned as to how he arrived at this amount, why he is going to pay it and what was the urgency in taking it over by ordinance. It could easily have been discussed here in the ordinary course. Since we are committed to it, we have got to support the Bill.

Again I would like to come to the Bokaro steel plant, though it may be a little out of the way. There is a lot of bungling going on there.

MR. SPEAKER: In using the refractories?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Another thing is surprising. Refractories are the bricks used in blast furnace, coke ovens and open hearths. How could they be destroyed by fire when they are meant to be in the fire always? How could a crore of rupees be set off against this? To save their skin, the officers have managed to do this. It is sabotage, planned sabotage as happened in the Rourkela steel plant. An enquiry committee should be constituted, consisting of Members of Parliament. I may repeat this request again. That committee should go into this question. They say that six thousand tonnes of refractories, both Indian and Russian made were destroyed. How could they be destroyed by fire? I want to know from the Minister. Refractories are meant for furnaces. You put them in the furnaces. As soon as the last brick is put in the blast furnace, it is ready for commissioning the next day. It is not that it will take six months, as remarked by Shri Shah Nawaz Khan the other day in Parliament. I brought this thing to his notice, but I could not get a proper reply from him. Commissioning of the blast furnace means that when the last brick is put it is ready for commissioning the next day, within 24 hours.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): How long does it take to put the bricks?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: I say when the last bricks is put, the furnace is ready for commissioning, within 24 hours. It is said that by the 31st December, 1971 the blast furnace will be ready at Bokaro Steel Plant. When the last brick is put, the furnace

is ready for commissioning. I want to challenge what the Minister said. If you know it, tell me. (Interruption.) He was putting something into my head. I was born in Jamshedpur, the steel city of India, and I know. Ask me any question on steel.

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** I am quite incapable of putting anything into his head.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:** Please do not. If you do not know, keep quiet.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order, order. Please conclude. You have taken much time.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:** I am sorry to note that refractories amounting to the tune of Rs. 1 crore were destroyed. Who is responsible for that Rs. 1 crore? Mr. Kumaramangalam says Rs. 1 crore is nothing for this steel plant. If you spend something from your pocket, you will know it. Can you spend just ten paise without knowing what it is for? You will think twice to buy the *Evening News* at the street crossing over there. (Interruption). It is our money; it is the taxpayers' money. If I do not pay tax, my house in Jamshedpur will be auctioned. It is the tax-payers' money. Officers who are getting just Rs. 3,000 a month are given powers to spend a thousand crores of rupees. Their property should be confiscated.

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM):** Whose property?

**MR. SPEAKER:** He says your property.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:** Not his. I say that the property of those officers found guilty should be confiscated, and they should be put behind the bars. Otherwise we cannot run the steel plants like this.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Yes; thank you very much. That will do. You are confiscating the time of the House.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:** Thank you, Sir.

**\*SHRI J. M. COWDER (Nilgiris):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving

me an opportunity to speak on the Asian Refractories Limited (Acquisition of Undertaking) Bill on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. I wholeheartedly welcome this Bill as it envisages the taking over of a unit whose products are very essential for our steel plants. On another count also this Bill has to be welcomed because this laudable step has been taken at the time when the country is faced with a grave national crisis.

Sir, this unit started commercial production in the year 1966, but for a variety of reasons it had ceased operations in June 1968, i.e. in less than two years of starting commercial production. We do not know the factors that contributed to the closure of the unit, whether it was running at a loss or at a profit. If the unit ceased operations within two years because it had been losing heavily, I do not know why such a unit should be taken over by the Government at this juncture. I would like to have some clarifications from the hon. Minister regarding these variety of reasons on account of which the unit stopped functioning.

The argument now advanced by the Government is that for the purpose of augmenting supplies of refractories to meet the essential requirements of the iron and steel industry in the public sector this unit has been taken over. If this is so, I would like to know why there should be a delay of three years in issuing the President's proclamation taking over this unit? Perhaps, it has been left to Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam, the Minister of Steel hailing from the South, to realise the urgent necessity of meeting the essential requirements of the steel industry in public sector and to take such a progressive step. On this score, I should pay my humble compliments to the hon. Minister for taking this step at the appropriate time without causing any further delay. I am also duty bound to commend the step taken by the Minister as this would reduce considerably the strain on our slender foreign exchange resources in importing large quantities of refractories. I would just request him to explain the delay of three years in taking over this unit.

Here, I would like to point that this Ordinance was issued on 17.10.71 by the President and the Government was aware of the fact that the Lok Sabha had been con-

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri J. M. Gowder]

vened on 15.11.1971, just 28 days after the issuance of this Ordinance. Having waited for three years, could the Government not have waited for 28 days more so that they could have introduced straight forward a legislation to this effect in the Lok Sabha? By taking recourse to the method of issuing Presidential Ordinances just before the meeting of the Parliament, I am strongly of the view, that the Parliament comprising of the elected Members has been treated in a derogatory way by the Government. I would like to appeal to the Government that they should restrain themselves a little in taking such hasty steps.

Sir, only last week this House approved with absolute majority the Constitution Twenty-fifth Amendment Bill, taking away the word "compensation" from the Constitution and by substituting it with the word "amount". But, within a week we find that the word "compensation" has crept in this Bill. The cardinal principle in passing the Constitution Amendment Bill was that whenever a private property was taken over by the Government in public interest, adequate compensation or compensation on market value of the property need not be given by the Government. But, here this Unit will receive a compensation of Rs. '81 lakhs, in addition to the amount of Rs. 1.40 crores to be spent by the Government on setting the plant right. As the hon. Member who preceded me stated emphatically, the Government could as well have started a plant ancw. I can understand if the unit which is running in a good condition is taken over at such a cost. But, here so much amount as compensation is to be paid for a plant which ceased operations within two years of starting for a variety of reasons. In addition to the compensation to be paid, the Government propose to give 7% interest for the amount of compensation to be paid in 10 instalments. It is inexplicable to me why such a high rate of interest at 7% should be paid by the Government. I would suggest that the amount of Rs. 81 lakhs should be paid in one lump sum so that the Government can save at least this interest at 7% per annum. I am sure that the hon. Minister will give serious consideration to this suggestion.

Before I conclude, I would say with all force at my command that when any units from the private sector is taken over by the Government, it must be appreciated that that

unit has been fully exploited to the optimum level by the private sector and as such no compensation, for which we have now constitutional sanction, should be paid by the Government. I would add that the Government should utilise fully the powers given to them under the Constitution, which has been recently amended, and refrain from bringing before this House legislative measures giving compensation to a private sector unit taken over by the Government.

With these words, I conclude.

**श्री दामोदर पांडे (हजारीबाग) :** मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। साथ ही साथ मंत्री महोदय और भारत सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ कि बहुत दिनों के बाद उन्होंने एक अच्छा काम किया है। यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि रिफ़ैक्ट्रीज की हालत हमारे देश में बहुत खराब है। पिछले साल केवल हिन्दुस्तान स्टील को दस करोड़ रुपये की रिफ़ैक्ट्री विदेश से मंगाना पड़ा। बोकारो स्टील की करीब सत्तर हजार टन मंगाना पड़ा रिफ़ैक्ट्रीज विदेश से। इसकी सिर्फ़ हिन्दुस्तान स्टील या बोकारो स्टील को ही जरूरत नहीं है बल्कि जहाँ-जहाँ भी बेट्टियाँ होती हैं, घमन भट्टियाँ होती हैं वहाँ-वहाँ रिफ़ैक्ट्रीज की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। मेरी व्यक्तिगत जानकारी है कि बहुत से ऐसे भी कारखाने हैं जहाँ बिल्कुल आवश्यक हो जाता है कि रिफ़ैक्ट्रीज विदेशों से मंगाई जाएँ और एयर फ़्रेट पे करके उसको मंगाना पड़ता है और इस तरह से उनको मंगाना देश के लिए बहुत महंगा पड़ता है। सरकार ने बहुत पहले 1965 में ही एक बहुत बड़ा रिफ़ैक्ट्री प्लांट बनाने का निश्चय किया था लेकिन जिस तरह से कुछ अजीब सी हालत कुछ समय पहले से चलनी आ रही है—कार के बारे में हम लोग बहुत पहले से सुनते आ रहे हैं कि छोटी कार बनेगी लेकिन अभी तक बनी नहीं है—उसी तरह से यह प्लांट भी नहीं लग सका है। पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से मालूम पड़ता है कि रिफ़ैक्ट्री मैन्युफ़ैक्चरर्स के प्रेशर की वजह से शायद गवर्नमेंट उस कारखाने को नहीं बना सकी। यह प्लांट सोलह करोड़ की लागत से बनने वाला था।

1965 में यह बनने वाला था लेकिन अभी तक भी नहीं बन पाया है। इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि हर साल करीब सोलह करोड़ रुपये हम लोग विदेशों में इस पर खर्च कर देते हैं। यह हालत है आज हमारे देश की रिफ़ैक्ट्रीज के मामले में।

यह जो कारखाना है इसके बारे में अभी हमारे कुछ भाइयों ने कुछ बातें कही हैं। वे बहुत बेतरतीब बातें नगती हैं। कुछ लोगों का कहना है कि यह बहुत पुरानी रिफ़ैक्ट्री थी और इसे क्यों लिया गया, इसको ठीक ढंग से चलाया नहीं जा सकता है और शायद यह अच्छे नतीजे भी नहीं दे सकता है। मैं सिर्फ़ उनकी जानकारी के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कारखाना देश के नवीनतम कारखानों में से एक है और शायद सब से नया कारखाना है। इसके मालिकों के कुछ पारिवारिक शंकाएँ की वजह से यह कारखाना नहीं चल सका है और थोड़े दिन चल कर बन्द हो गया है। लेकिन इसकी सारी मशीनरी, इसके सारे कल पुर्जे बिल्कुल नए हैं और इसकी क्षमता को इसी से आसानी से आका जा सकता है कि सिर्फ़ एक करोड़ रुपये खर्च करके तीस हजार टन रिफ़ैक्ट्री एक साल में पैदा हम कर सकते हैं। इससे बढ़िया चीज और क्या हो सकती है, यह मेरी समझ से नहीं आता है। कहीं भी इस क्षमता का कारखाना तैयार करने में आपको कस से कम दस करोड़ रुपये खर्च करना पड़ेगा। एक करोड़ वह और अस्सी लाख को भी यदि इस में शामिल कर लिया जाए तो करीब दो करोड़ खर्च हुआ और दो करोड़ में इसको ले लिया जाए तो भी आठ करोड़ की बचत होती है। यह क्या बुरा काम है, यह समझ में नहीं आता है और हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के बोलने वाले भाइयों में किस ढंग से इसको लिया है, इसको मैं नहीं समझ सका हूँ।

एक सवाल यह भी उठाया गया है कि वहाँ काम करने वाले मजदूरों की छंटनी न की जाये। मैं इस विचार से सहमत हूँ। लेकिन शायद आननीय सदस्यों को इस बात की जानकारी

कारी नहीं है कि इस समय सिवाये कुछ चपरासियों को छोड़कर, जो उस कारखाने की हिफाजत करते हैं, वहाँ कोई मजदूर काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। मेरी मान्यता है कि उन चपरासियों की छंटनी नहीं की जायेगी और जो मजदूर पहले इस कारखाने में काम करते थे, उनको फिर काम पर ले लिया जायेगा।

इस बिल में यह नहीं बताया गया है कि इस कारखाने को किस ढंग से चलाया जायेगा। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी इन्फ़ोर्मेटिवी स्प्रीच में बताया है कि इस कारखाने का सम्बन्ध बोकारो स्टील प्लांट के साथ स्थापित कर दिया जायेगा।

मंत्री महोदय ने यह भी बताया है कि यह कारखाना छः महीनों में चालू हो जायेगा। मैं इस बात से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि इसको चलाने के लिए छः महीने का इन्तजार किया जाये। वह कारखाना बिल्कुल नया है, उसमें सभी कुछ दुस्त है, उसके आस-पास फायरवॉल का भंडार है, जो शायद कभी खत्म नहीं हो सकता है और कोयला भी उसके बहुत नजदीक है। इस स्थिति से यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है कि इसको चलाने के लिये छः महीने का समय क्यों रखा गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको जल्दी से जल्दी चालू किया जाये और उन सभी मजदूरों को, जो पहले इसमें काम करते थे, फिर से ले लिया जाये।

एक और महत्वपूर्ण बात की तरफ मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जब मंत्री महोदय ने यह तय कर लिया है कि इस कारखाने का सम्बन्ध बोकारो स्टील प्लांट के साथ रहेगा, तो रिफ़ैक्ट्रीज को रेल के द्वारा बोकारो तक ले जाना शायद बहुत महंगा पड़ेगा। मंत्री महोदय ज्ञान मंत्री भी हैं और इस लिए वह रैगनों की स्थिति को अच्छी तरह समझते होंगे। इसलिए बेहतर यह होगा कि इस कारखाने का बोकारो स्टील प्लांट के साथ सड़क सम्पर्क कायम कर दिया जाये और सीधे रोड से फोल्ड मील की दूरी तय करके

[श्री शामोदर पांडे]

बोकारो में रिफ्रेक्टरीज की डिलीवरी दे दी जाये। इससे इस कारखाने का भी भला होगा और बोकारो स्टील प्लांट का भी। इस सम्बन्ध में शामोदर नदी पर पुल बनाने की आवश्यकता होगी। मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार करेंगे।

जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, सब रिफ्रेक्टरी कारखानों में मजदूरों की अलग अलग मजदूरी मुकर्रर की गई है। उनकी वेज में यूनियनफिटी लाने के लिये कोई वेज बोर्ड नहीं बिठाया गया है और न ही कोई अन्य व्यवस्था की गई है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस कारखाने का सम्बन्ध बोकारो स्टील प्लांट के साथ रहेगा। इसलिये इसको बोकारो स्टील प्लांट के साथ ही एमलगेमेट कर दिया जाये, जिससे मजदूरों की मजदूरी तय करने में कठिनाई न हो। बोकारो में मजदूरी का जो पैटर्न है, उसको इस कारखाने में भी लागू कर दिया जाये। अगर यह सम्भव नहीं है और इसको एक अलग कम्पनी बना कर ही रखना है, तो फिर मैं चाहता हूँ कि मजदूरी के सम्बन्ध में कोई बर्धिम समझौता किया जाये, जिससे कारखाने का काम चालू होने पर उसमें कोई बाधा उपस्थित न हो।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान (घार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। यह कारखाना 1961 में स्थापित हुआ था। फोर्थ फाइव-ईयर प्लान में इसके उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में समय समय पर जो लक्ष्य रले गये थे, उनकी पूर्ति नहीं हुई और इस विषय में नेप्थीजेंस और लापरवाही बरती गई और इसी कारण शासन को इसको अपने हाथ में लेना पड़ा है। 1961 में इसका प्रोडक्शन 566 और 1965-66 में 695 था। 1968-69 में इसकी कैपेसिटी 1250 बाकी गई थी, जबकि प्रोडक्शन केवल 629 हुआ। इन जांकड़ों से यह अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि फोर्थ-फाइव-ईयर प्लान के दौरान जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये थे, उनको पूरा करने के सम्बन्ध में किसकी लापरवाही की गई।

जहां तक बोकारो स्टील प्लांट का सम्बन्ध है, हमने पहले भी उसकी अनिवार्यता और आवश्यकता से इन्कार नहीं किया है। लेकिन श्रूँकि पहले से स्थापित कारखाने भी अपनी पूरी कैपेसिटी पर काम नहीं कर रहे थे, इसलिये हमने इसका विरोध किया था। हम चाहते थे कि ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाये कि वे सब कारखाने अपनी पूरी क्षमता के अनुसार काम करें।

8 दिसम्बर, 1970 को एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में शासन ने बताया था कि हूप इसको पब्लिक सैक्टर में लेना चाहते हैं। उस बात को भी एक साल हो गया है। बोकारो का कारखाना अरबों रुपयों की लागत से स्थापित किया जाना है, लेकिन उसमें इतना बिलम्ब किया गया है, जिससे देश को बहुत हानि है। यह कारखाना पहले प्राइवेट सैक्टर में था। उसमें पूरा प्रोडक्शन नहीं हुआ और उसकी व्यवस्था में लापरवाही बरती गई, जिससे देश को हानि हुई। उसको पब्लिक सैक्टर में लाने के लिए जो कबज उठाया गया है, उसके लिए मैं जरूर शासन को तारीफ करता हूँ और, जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि इस बात की क्या गारण्टी है कि इस अंडरटेकिंग को पब्लिक सैक्टर में लेने के बाद भी इसके प्रोडक्शन का जो लक्ष्य है, उसको पूरा कर लिया जायेगा? जिस तरह से हमारे दूसरे पब्लिक सैक्टर अंडरटेकिंग चल रहे हैं, उसको देखते हुए यह संका स्वाभाविक है कि क्या यह कारखाना 1250 की अपनी कैपेसिटी के अनुसार काम कर सकेगा। क्योंकि आज हमारे सामने उदाहरण हैं और पब्लिक सेक्टर के बारे में, उन में भी इसी तरीके से शिकायतें हैं, हम लक्ष्य को पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। तो मैं संभो महोदय का ध्यान इन बातों की ओर आकर्षित करके यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से पिछले बजट में जो वसतियां हुईं या लापरवाही हुईं यह फिर रिपेट न होने पार्यें और इस्पात और कोहे का जो कारखाना, बोकारो का एक बहुत बड़े

उद्देश्य से स्थापित किया गया है उसकी पूरी तरह से पुष्टि हो। यह तथ्य है जो मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से 1961 से यह काम इतना चला आया और कोर्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान से यह प्राइवेट सेक्टर में दिया गया, अगर वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर कोर्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान के लक्ष्य की पूर्ति नहीं करता है तो इन्मीडियट कदम शासन को बढ़ाना चाहिए कि कहां गलती हो रही है। इस ब्यौरे से साफ होता है कि बहुत से काम हुए नहीं और अपने लक्ष्य की पूर्ति नहीं की जा रही है। तो क्यों नहीं कदम बढ़ाया गया? यह जो कदम बढ़ाया गया है इस के लिए मैं समर्थन जरूर करता हूँ लेकिन मंत्री महोदय इस बात की भी गारंटी दें कि हम जो इस लक्ष्य की पूर्ति करना चाहते हैं उसको पूरी तरह से पूरा करेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Minister for bringing forward this Bill for taking over the Asian Refractories. I might tell the House that on the 19th September, 1963, Government decided to drop the proposal for setting up a refractory plant in the public sector. Today our steel plants are not keeping up their production because of the non-supply of refractories by the private sector of the required specifications. Not only that, sub-standard refractories are being supplied. Hence, it is a welcome move of the Government that the Asian Refractories are being taken over.

Sardar Swaran Singh has rightly asked a question as to how refractories, costing Rs. 1 crore, could be destroyed by fire when they are fire-resistant or fire-proof. The Minister would kindly inquire into the whole episode as to how these refractories could be destroyed by fire.

We are also very anxious to know why this huge amount is being paid as compensation to the owners of Asian Refractories and that too in instalments paying 7 per cent interest. It is better that we save this instalment. I might like

close to the House that the Government had spent about Rs. 17.04 lakhs, when they had decided to establish a public sector refractory plant, on the preparation of preliminary and detailed project reports. Is this amount, which was spent in 1963-64, going to be helpful when we are taking over these refractories?

I am sure, under the able and energetic guidance of the present Minister, Shri Kumaramangalam, whatever bad name the steel plants are getting because of the defects and shortcomings of the private sector which perhaps is interested in failing the public sector, this project which is going to be taken over will be able to put away the hurdles which were coming in the way of production of steel in the country.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I first of all thank all hon. Members who have contributed to this debate and also raised some very important questions which need reply?

A number of hon. Members have raised the question of compensation. I would like to assure them that this compensation is not really going to the private party at all. The matter came up, as I mentioned in my speech when I introduced this Bill, before the Calcutta High Court on a petition filed by the Industrial Finance Corporation which is the main creditor of the private party. What was owed to the Industrial Finance Corporation is somewhere in the region of Rs. 81 lakhs or so. Almost the entire amount, therefore, will go to the Industrial Finance Corporation which has the first mortgage right on the assets of the company. Whatever is left over will go to the United Bank of India which is also a nationalised bank and which also one of the creditors to the company. So, not a single pie of compensation or whatever one calls that money will go anywhere except, I use the expression, from one pocket of the public purse to another pocket of the public purse. (Interruption) It is a limited liability company. There is no question of anybody paying from his own coffers.

It is not owned by Birlas. It is Birlas actually who bid for it and the company, that is, the Asian Refractories Ltd., was knocked down to Birlas. That brings me to the point raised by my hon. friend who asked why it is that we came up by way of an Ordinance. We came



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up by way of an Ordinance because the matter was pending before the court. Already, an order had been passed in favour of the Eastern Spinning Mills of the Birlas who applied under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act for sanction to take over the Asian Refractories Ltd. We thought we could not delay any more. Either we should give sanction or we should take it over. Instead of waiting, and anything may happen, sometimes courts act very slowly and sometimes they act very fast, we thought it would be safer for us to take over. After all, we come before you and it is for you, for the Members of Parliament, to decide what the Government has done by way of taking over is right or wrong.

To get back to the question of compensation, there is no question of our paying out money in favour of the private party nor is it going to, in any way, result in the liabilities of the private party to its creditors being made less because it is a limited liability company and, therefore, you cannot proceed against the assets of individuals who happen to be shareholders.

Then, Mr. Bhattacharyya raised the question of workers. The position is that, at present, out of the original 400 and odd employees who were working in the Asian Refractories Ltd., when it was closed down in 1968, three years ago, 22 employees only are continuing for keeping the machinery in proper shape, etc. They will, naturally, continue in employment after we have taken it over. So far as others are concerned, we are told that quite a number of them have moved elsewhere and may not be interested in their jobs here. I do want to make one statement... (Interruption) We will take back the workers who are suited to work there. Mr. Bhattacharyya was very eloquent on the misdeeds of the management. But surely we should be careful to see that the workers who come to work in this Factory are good workers, are competent workers, who will do their work well. I think, we should not bind ourselves down that we must take all regardless of whether they are good or bad, because we did not recruit them, because we do not know how they were recruited, because we do not know the standards on which they were recruited, and we do not know if they were recruited for reasons which

are relevant from the point of view of the efficiency of the Factory. We should not be bound down to take such people. It is our desire to function the Factory effectively. Subject to that, we will certainly give employment to workers who really can contribute to work the factory efficiently. Three and a half years have gone by and all the workers will certainly not be available and the workers who may be available also may not be suitable for being taken into employment.

11 hrs.

Let me continue and deal with some of the other points. A number of members have made criticism of the way in which the public sector functions. It has almost become a fashion now to assume that the public sector functions badly and the private sector functions well. But I would remind hon. Members that there are black sheep in both the sectors. After all all the sick mills were in the private sectors. They became sick though they were in the private sector. If one goes to the Heavy Boilers Plant in Trichy in the South or Instrumentation Ltd at Kota, I don't think there is any private sector organization that has functioned so efficiently both in terms of profit and in terms of production while at the same time meeting all the social needs of the workers which very few private sector organizations have done. So let us at least be fair to the public sector. I don't say that there are no weaknesses. Hon. Members have heard me speak on this question before and I don't want to expatiate on it. Today I would only mention that it does not help to go on repeating all the time that the public sector is bad and it is only that the private sector is always good because in fact.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I smelt it outside.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: This is another habit—habitually interrupting. Like a habitual criminal, habitual interrupter.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): Both go together.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: We are trying to do our best. We expect this factory to be a good factory. We

are taking it over, because the machinery is good. It has been kept in good condition. We have checked it. The total amount that we are going to spend on it is Rs. 1.4 crores. Rs. 30 lakhs is for housing. So, it is a little over Rs. 1 crore plus Rs. 80 lakhs. It will be somewhere within Rs. 2 crores. By spending Rs. 2 crores we are going to get something like 36,000 tonnes of good refractories. We are spending an extra amount in order to introduce certain balancing equipment to produce more sophisticated and better refractories and we think that it is a very good investment economically and also from the point of view of Bokaro and also from the point of view of the country. The present feasibility report that has been given to us for the Bhilai Refractories plant which we think somewhat to be on the high side is Rs. 8 crores so far as equipment is concerned for production of 100,000 tonnes of refractories, some of which are more sophisticated. One cannot make an exact comparison. But, by and large, we have examined it carefully and we are confident that this is a good deal, economical from the point of view of the public sector.

Hon. Members have asked me about the payment of interest. Well, I think, it really arose in this way. When the matter came up in the High Court, a deal was struck by which the Eastern Spinning Mills would purchase it and they agreed to pay Rs. 78 lakhs, payment to be made in instalments. When we consulted the Finance Ministry as to what they think the best way the compensation should be paid, they thought that it might be more advantageous to pay in instalments which would mean that we will get the factory into operation and pay it out of the profits of the factory rather than pay the whole amount at one stroke which would mean that the Finance Minister would have to put his hand deeper into his pocket immediately rather than if he pays in instalments. Interest is 7½% more than the bank rate which was the original rate fixed by the court and because of that we have kept that interest and because it goes from one pocket of the Exchequer into another, I don't think we need be very much bothered about it.

Mr. Sokhi raised certain matters in relation to Bokaro. When the matter of the functioning of Bokaro comes up to be debated, when the matter of the functioning of the steel plants also comes up here, which Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan had also raised, certainly, I would

deal with it, but I do not think that I am called upon now to go into the details of it.

I would mention, however, an important matter which Shri Swaran Singh Sokhi had raised, and that is about the fire that took place at Bokaro as a result of which we have lost somewhere in the region of—I would not put it at Rs. 1 crore; it may be a little less, but certainly a very substantial sum; a very substantial loss has occurred of refractories. I can assure him that an inquiry committee has already been set up. It is not that we have to set up an inquiry committee. The committee has already been set up and is going into the matter. And whatever findings are there by the inquiry committee, both in respect of the causes of the loss as well as in respect of the negligence of any individuals who were responsible, action will be taken on those findings in the same way, as he knows very well, action was taken on the Loombo Committee's report. I do not want to go into the technicalities of how these refractories had suffered on account of the fire. But I can assure him that they have suffered because of the fire, because when we stack refractories like that, they can suffer in that manner as a result of fire.

I do not want to cross swords with him on this matter, because I am not an engineer, I believe that my hon. friend is an engineer, but I think on this matter he may not know as much as he ought to know or has to know in order to appreciate how refractories can suffer in a fire.

Then, we have been asked for guarantees that this factor would function properly. We have decided that for the time being, Bokaro Steels, in terms of clause 9 of the ordinance and now under the Bill also, should manage the new factory as we put it up. Ultimately what form it should take, whether it should be a subsidiary of Bokaro Steels, what its relationship with Bokaro Steel should be are matters yet to be finally decided, and we have not decided that point yet. But it is obvious that it will have to have a very close relationship with Bokaro Steels, the reason being that the refractories that it produces will be used by Bokaro Steel; it will virtually be a captive plant for Bokaro Steels. I think Bokaro needs somewhere like 60,000 tonnes of refractories for its operational requirements, and this factory is going to produce around 36,000 tonnes at present. So, naturally, we

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shall see to it that the relationship between the two is very close. I do not think that it would be right to say that three is any danger to the company if it is operated and managed by Bokaro Steels, because we except that the management of all our public sector organisations will do their best they can to run these organisations efficiently.

Shri Damodar Pandey had raised the question of a bridge across the Damodar river. We are looking into it. We know that there is need for building a bridge across the Damodar which will improve communications between Bokaro on the one side and the Asian Refractories on the other. I think that this will also help to open up the area north of the Damodar which is today ill-served. The Government of Bihar have also promised their full cooperation in the matter. Now that we have taken over the Asian Refractories, surely we shall have to pay attention to this question of a proper transport connection between Bokaro on the one hand and the Asian Refractories on the other.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : What about the wage pattern? I think the same wage pattern will follow as in Bokaro.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I do not think that I am really in a position to make any commitment with regard to the level of wages, except to say that undoubtedly, fair and proper wages will be paid.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition of the undertaking of the Asian Refractories Limited for the purpose of augmenting supplies of refractories to meet the essential requirements of the iron and steel industry be taken into consideration".

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clauses 2 to 11, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 11, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

11.10 hrs.

#### COKING COAL MINES (EMERGENCY PROVISIONS) BILL

MR. SPEAKER : We will take up the Coking Coal Mines (Emergency Provisions) Bill. Originally two hours were allotted for it when the House was sitting the whole day. Now the time is reduced to half. We will try to finish with this within lesser time.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : It is a very important Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : Of course. I do not deny it.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : How much time do I have to move the motion for consideration?

MR. SPEAKER : As much as he thinks very essential.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Give him ten minutes.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Shri Mody is not yet the Speaker.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I may get your job.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Over my deadbody.

I beg to move\* :

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of coking coal mines and coke oven plants, pending nationalisation of such mines and plants, be taken into consideration".

This is most significant piece of legislation before this House this session other than the Constitution Amendment Bills. In bringing it forward, Government are implementing the promise made on their behalf by me on July 2, 1971. When replying to the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Steel and mines, I had said :

"So far as nationalisation of coal mines is concerned, I know this is a very serious matter. We know, and it has been acknowledged, that whether in the private or public sector, the conservation of metallurgical coal is one of the most important tasks facing our country. I can assure hon. members that we are looking into the matter as to what is the best way and a decision will be taken as to what is the best method before the next session comes".

In pursuance of that promise, an Ordinance was promulgated providing for the take over of the management coking coal mines pending nationalisation. This was promulgated by the President on 16th October. A statement detailing the circumstances which necessitated promulgation of the Ordinance has also been laid on the Table. The Bill consideration of which I am moving seeks to replace that Ordinance.

Now coking coal, even Shri Mody will agree, is essential for preparing metallurgical grade coke which is required for the extraction of iron. The reserves of coking coal in our country are severely restricted.

It is estimated that the gross reserves of prime coking coal are only about 4,600 million tonnes, and of medium coking coal about 6,800 million tonnes. After allowing for losses due to the coal locked up in barriers, mining and washing, the net reserves of prime coking coal that may be available for metallurgical purposes are estimated at 1,360 million tonnes. These reserves are supplemented

by the reserves of semi-and weakly-coking coals in the manufacture of coke.

The structure of the coking coal mining industry, especially of the prime coking coal mining industry, in the country is very unsatisfactory. Nearly 200 of the coking coal mines are located in the Jharia coal fields where 40 per cent of the prime coking coal mines produce less than 200 tonnes per day, 54 per cent produce less than 400 tonnes per day, 81 per cent produce less than 1,000 tonnes per day and only 9 per cent produce more than 1,000 tonnes per day, but less than 2,000 tonnes per day. The economics of large scale can only be achieved if the mining unit produces a minimum of 3,000 tonnes to 4,000 tonnes of coking coal per day. It would thus be seen that the industry as it exists today is highly fragmented.

In these circumstances, it has been obvious to Government for quite some time that State intervention was absolutely vital. This is no new discovery suddenly made by us. As far back as 1937, the Coal Mining Committee appointed by the foreign Government of the day had recommended the step of nationalisation in these words :

"The various facts and difficulties outlined above admit of only one solution, namely, state acquisition of mines and minerals. This should comprise the Jharia and Raniganj fields in the first instance. These two are the most important fields and contain the best coals in India and the problems to be faced there are acute.

"The major portions of the other important fields in the above-mentioned provinces, namely, Giridih and Bokaro, is already under State and Railway control. State acquisition is not an impracticable suggestion, as will be shown presently. We would, therefore, earnestly request the Government to examine this thoroughly as we feel confident that it is the only ultimate solution. The greater the delay in going into the matter; the greater will be the cumulative difficulties in course of time."

Even Englishmen of those days who had foresight acknowledged the defects in the working of the Jharia fields.

Sir Cyril Fox, former Director of the Geological Survey of India, in January, 1936, stated :

\*Moved with recommendation of the President.

[Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam]

"The subject of the coking coal in India has received a great deal of attention on papers, and the seriousness of the situation has been brought forward from time to time. There is no doubt at all that the main store-house of India's coking coal is the Jharia coalfield, and under whatever pretexts reserves are assumed in other fields, it is certain that those reserves are unattractive to our ironmasters unless mixed with an appreciable proportion of Jharia stock. Thus, the fundamental importance of the Jharia reserves is evident, and yet, by the methods now in vogue, for every ton of Jharia coal despatched from the mines at least another ton has to be sacrificed in working. When we add to these considerations the prevalence of underground fires, the certainties of subsidences and the likelihood of heavier pumping charges on the arrival of the monsoon, it is clear that the situation is serious."

The 1937 Committee was followed by the Indian Coal-fields Committee of 1946, and this was followed by the working Committee on the Coal Industry of 1951, and again by the Balwantrai Committee of 1956. All these committees consistently acknowledged and admitted the fact that the Jharia coalfields are in a very difficult position and immediately steps must be taken if not to nationalise at least to amalgamate these small coal mines and bring them together so as to be able to take advantage (a) of economies of scale and (b) of scientific and rational methods of mining.

The Balwantrai Committee particularly produced schemes by which we would be able to ensure what is called voluntary amalgamation of the smaller coalmines, the viable units of which could produce something like 6,000 tonnes of coking coal a month. Unfortunately, all the steps that have been taken over these years were of no value; they took us nowhere at all. Ultimately, it became obvious that we must go forward to nationalise the coking coalmines. If anything, we have delayed this far too long.

When this proposal was under discussion in the Government, particularly after the last session of Parliament where I had made this promise to hon. Members, a scare was created in the coalfields of Bengal and Bihar

about impending nationalisation and a number of mineowners started indulging in activities bound to result in serious damage to the mines. Valuable equipment, vehicles, pumps, etc. were sought to be removed and disposed of and cash balances withdrawn, Bills for supplies of coal were discounted. So it became imperative for the Government to intervene urgently and that is why the ordinance taking over the management of 214 coking coalmines was brought into effect from October 17, 1971.

At the time when the possession of these mines was taken over, it also came to light that some of the mineowners had made arrangements to separate the ownership and management of their coke oven plants from coking coalmines. Unfortunately, the ordinance did not cover this. And we have made up for this in the Bill and taken power under the Bill to take over these coke oven plants which are right in the middle of the coking coal mines. Some of the coke oven plants which continued inside the companies which were running as coking coal mines have come into our hands but those which are separated will now be taken over after this Bill has been passed by Parliament.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Domariaganj) :  
They are almost inseparable.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Yes. But they managed to separate them legally. I am not taking of any other separation. That is why we are now taking power to take them over also.

The management of the coking coalmines for the present is being carried on by the Custodians under the control and supervision of the Custodian-General. The Custodian-General who has been appointed by the Government is Mr. K. S. R. Chari, the Chief Technical Adviser to the Department of Mines, acknowledgedly one of the leading mining engineers in our country. It has been considered necessary to form a Government company to take over the managements of these mines, when it is brought into existence very soon, and provision has been made in this Bill for setting up such a company.

I should like once more in conclusion—because there is not very much more I can say while introducing the Bill—to emphasise that

the nationalisation of the coking coal mines has been proposed basically and fundamentally with a view to augment the supply of coking coal to meet the growing requirements of the iron and steel industry. Figures go like this. The present coking coal production capacity in the country—not production but production capacity—is 24.6 million tonnes—5.2 million tonnes in the public sector and 19.4 million tonnes in the then private sector and now under the management, as a result of the Ordinance, of the public sector. The actual production of coking coal during the year 1970-71 was 17.5 million tonnes. The present steel production capacity is 9 million tonnes and it is likely to go up to 12 million tonnes by 1973-74, that is, the end of the Fourth Plan for which thirty million tonnes of coking coal would be required. From 17 we would have to go up to 30. Thus within the next three years we shall be faced with a shortage of coking coal production capacity. As matters stand, supply of coking coal to this vital industry cannot be ensured with the present state of development and the outlook of the owners of the various properties. For the development of a mine there is always a long gestation period. For a medium mine of 1000 feet depth the gestation period is about five to six years whereas in the case of deep mines of 2,000 feet depth the gestation period is of the order of about 10 to 15 years. For the development of such mines for which advance action is necessary it is essential to assess in detail the resources of various leaseholds, geological disturbances and demarcate viable units vis-a-vis capital investment. As most of the leaseholds are small with a gross reserve of about 6 to 8 million tonnes per leasehold with a few exceptions, even if the owner wants to develop he cannot just develop it because of inadequate reserves and lack of finance. There is a very big job in front, of the coking coal organisation and it will have to treble or quadruple in the near future. The planning section of the organisation alone would have 500 engineers, probably in the shape of central design institute.

Probably the whole of Jharia coalfield would be entirely changed. It has to be planned by the end of a decade or so when we shall have somewhere in the region of 10 to 12 mines producing 7-8000 tonnes of coal a day. That is, from 200 mines we have got to bring it down to around 10-12 mines. Roads and rail links would also be reconstruc-

ed in the course of reconstruction of the mines. This is not a small job at all.

We have got a great deal to learn from other countries also. I think particularly from the Polish coal mines. After the second world war there was a great demand for coal in Eastern Europe, in Poland, there were a large number of thick seams but with limited areas, small mines just as in Jharia today. What they did in Poland after nationalisation immediately after the war was to delineate viable units. From a meagre 46 million tonnes they have gone up to 135 million tonnes a year with probably the most advanced coal mining methods known in the world. France and Poland are leading in coal mining techniques.

Hon. Members will, I am sure, be happy to know that the Poles are coming forward to help us. The Polish experts are likely to come here to assist as in restructuring both the underground and overground, the entire Jharia area.

But I should also like to warn the House and I am sure the House will appreciate this. It is not going to be an easy job at all. I do not think it to be an exaggeration to say that if anybody prevented earlier the nationalisation of the coking coal mines....

MR. SPEAKER : I should inform the hon. Minister that we are taking up Private Member's Business at 11.30 ; there are only five minutes left.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I shall finish by that time. We had to face the opposition of the most powerful vested interests in the coking coal mines and even now the former mine-owners, commission agents, lathials and other vested interests, are putting any number of obstacles in our way. But we are confident that we shall be able to go through with this because one feature, which I am sure hon. Members will be happy to know, is that the workers about one lakh of them in that area, have given a tremendous welcome to this decision of the Government. They want an end of the malpractices in the coal fields, cheating in wage payments, bogus lists of workers, no real welfare measures and so on. And we are also determined to see that a new state of

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affairs is ushered in for the workers in this area. But for this we shall need a first class management, the best mining engineers and good managers also in our country. We are determined to see that we shall have the best management, that we recruit the best mining engineers in our country regardless of what part of the country they come from, in order to shoulder this Herculean task.

11.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

I would like to mention also to hon. Members that we are doing well so far as production is concerned. The production in September, 1971, the last pre-nationalisation month I may call it, was 1,009,000 tonnes. In October, 1971, which was a fifty-fifty month because we took over on 17th October, it was 1,018,000 tonnes—9,000 tonnes more. In November, 1971, it was 1,060,000 tonnes. Therefore, production has increased, and we have not gone backwards, though you will find many newspapers writing that everything is going to pieces in the coking coal mines because they share the philosophy of some hon. Members on the other side who look at things through coloured spectacles. I would like to assure hon. Members that the mines are doing well and will do well in the future.

I would only say finally that we have provided in the Bill for compensation to be paid for the management. There has been some criticism of this, and I can appreciate the criticism also, but as the law stands today, we have to pay some compensation for the management. That is the advice that has been given to us by the Ministry of Law, and I think that it is not possible for us in terms of article 31 as it stands today, even after the amendment, to avoid paying some compensation. We have done so on the basis of making an elaborate calculation which I think is quite reasonable, but very soon we shall be taking over the mines themselves and coming before this House with a Bill for nationalisation.

I commend this measure to the House and request support from all sides.

11.28 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS  
EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI SANT BUX SINGH (Fatehpur) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 8th December, 1971."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 8th December, 1971."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : It seems from the allocation of time that Shri Bibhuti Mishra's Resolution would nearly swallow the entire time. But normally the Resolution that follows is permitted to be moved in half a minute or less. So, may I have some assurance from you that I will be allowed to move my Resolution ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot give that assurance. If Shri Bibhuti Mishra and the Members who participate in the debate on his Resolution would consider it, I would be very happy.

11.30 hrs.

RESOLUTION Re. RISE IN PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES—Contd.

श्री भार० बी० बने (बरेली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उस रोज मैं इस विषय पर बोल रहा था तो मेरे पास प्रकृत 130 लोक की हेमेटासिंह की ने वृक्षा का 19 सप्टेम्बर को बहान नहीं था। उक्त प्रकृत के उत्तर में विलु मंत्री की ने स्वयं प्रकृत किया है कि कोयलें बह रही हैं। जोर उक्त प्रकृत के उत्तर के साथ को हेमेटासिंह

उसको देखें तो आपको स्पष्ट हो जाएगा कि उवार की कीमत जोकि 29 मई को 194 रुपये थी वह 30 अक्टूबर को बढ़ कर 216 हो गई और इस तरह से प्लास 11.7 कीमत इसकी बढ़ गई। इसी तरह से बाजार 131 से बढ़ कर 150 हो गया और इस में 13.7 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी हुई। ओनियज की कीमतें 90 प्रतिशत बढ़ी। ये बढ़ी हुई कीमतें किसान के पास नहीं गई हैं। उसके घर से तो फसल निकल गई और मिडलमैन के पास चली गई। उसने कीमतें बढ़ा दी। अब जब बार शुरू होने वाली थी या जब वह शुरू हो गई तो उसने और भी कीमतें ज्यादा बढ़ा दी हैं। मिडलमैन ने इस तरह से जो अपना फायदा किया है, इसके बारे में शासन ने क्या एक्शन लिया है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हू।

जहा तक मिट्टी के तेल का सम्बन्ध है, एक टिन की कीमत तीन रुपये बढ़ गई है। तब भी वह नहीं मिल रहा है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हम कीमतें नीचे लाने के लिए स्टेप ले रहे हैं। प्रो० दंडवते ने पूछा था कि आप होलसेल डोलजं का जो ब्यापार है, उसको अपने हाथ में क्यों नहीं लेते हैं तो वित्त मंत्री ने जबाब दिया था कि कंप्यूटर रिजिस्ट्रेंस हम तैयार करना चाहते हैं, उनका इस में सहयोग लेना चाहते हैं। सभी चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं किसी की तीस प्रतिशत बढ़ी हैं, किसी की 29 प्रतिशत। घूगर की तरह प्रतिशत बढ़ी हैं। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि इन को नीचे लाने के लिए शासन ने कोई कार्रवाई की है। कल श्री सेठी ने यहां स्टेटमेंट दिया था कि हमने मिट्टी के तेल के बारे में स्टेट्स को सर्व्यूलर भेजा है। लेकिन वहां कुछ नहीं हुआ है। पर कैपिटल हिस्सा से लोगों को मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप क्या मिट्टी का तेल देने की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं और उतनी सप्लाई स्टेट्स को दे रहे हैं? 130 सबाब के जबाब में वित्त मंत्री ने कहा था कि जो कीमतें बढ़ी हैं, वे बजट के बाव बड़ी हैं। ये सप्लाई शुरू होने के बाद नहीं बढ़ी हैं। पहले ही बढ़ी थीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनको नीचे लाने के लिए आपने कौन से कदम उठाए हैं?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Sir, I heard with serious attention the various remarks and suggestions made by hon. members on this very important point under discussion through the resolution of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. As the House is aware, the question of price rise has been under discussion continuously in this House in various forms. Only sometime back, on a calling attention motion, the Finance Minister indicated that Government is seriously concerned about it and he mentioned the various steps taken by Government to control it to the extent possible. I had thought that Mr. Bosu, belonging to an important political party, would have given some serious direction to the whole debate. But I am sorry that apart from stating facts and figures about which there is no dispute—Government does not contest that there is a price rise—he went on to attack personally the Prime Minister by using phraseology which does not suit a serious parliamentarian and a political worker of his stature.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : In your party, who else is there other than Mrs. Indira Gandhi? It is a one man party, woman of course! If anybody wants to attack, the person involved at the root has to be attacked.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The difficulty is, there are some political parties in the country which think that all that they say is gospel truth. During the last few months there have been certain situations and certain policies which have an interplay both in our national as well as international life which Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and his party require very serious thinking, if they have to play a very substantial role in the political life of the country. That is all I can tell him.

I have already started by saying that the government is concerned about the price situation. It is a major question impinging on the very stability of this country and threatening the foundations of many institutions that we have built up. Government is seriously considering ways and means of controlling the price situation.

It was stated by some hon. Members that we are trying to put the price rise on the Bangladesh situation. This is not correct because the price rise has been there even earlier



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and it is not the intention of the government to put everything on the Bangladesh situation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : That is what your party has been repeatedly saying.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : At the same time, you cannot neglect or ignore the impact of Bangladesh on the price situation either. I wish to remind Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu that when the last budget was introduced a massive effort was made by the Finance Minister to raise resources. It is necessary to raise resources to see that there is balance between the money supply and the goods that are available. After making this massive effort to raise resources we were faced with this Bangladesh situation. At that particular time the strategy which the government adopted was to raise resources, to bring about financial discipline, to bring about credit squeeze to see that the speculative forces are put a stop to and to see, to the extent possible, that a policy is followed by which the black money, arrears of taxes and various other evils which are having direct and indirect effect on the present situation are controlled. When we were following this strategy, we were faced with this Bangladesh refugee problem.

Now, of course, we are in a situation of emergency, in a situation of a full-scale war. The Bangladesh situation is not the only cause for the price rise, but whatever efforts the government made to check the price rise were hampered by this extraordinary situation, this unparalleled burden which was thrust on the nation.

The idea of the consumer resistance which the Finance Minister made in one of his remarks has been criticised and pooh-poohed. It is not the intention of the government to solve this problem only by consumer resistance. There has to be economic development, governmental control and a strict watch on speculative and anti-social forces. But, apart from that, the idea of consumer resistance was not such an infantile idea, as some of the hon. Members who criticised it tried to make out. The price rise is due to certain economic factors. There are some economic realities from which you cannot run away, no matter what arguments you put in, no matter how loudly you proclaim that this government is following a pro-capitalist or pro-monopolist policy. These economic factors which are

realities have to be faced by taking long term and short term measures so that the price could be brought under control. Apart from that, there are anti-social forces.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In the Government itself.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Let us take, for instance, the Budget. When the Budget was introduced, there was no immediate levy on items of essential commodities which the vast masses of people need; yet, there was a sympathetic rise and the anti-social forces had taken advantage of it.

Therefore, the idea behind the consumer resistance is involvement of the people in putting down these anti-social forces. It was not such an infantile idea. I think, political parties will have to consider.....(Interruption.)

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Nor was it very revolutionary.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : It depends upon what is your concept of a revolution. My concept of revolution is not that we make revolutionary speeches here. If vast masses of people are involved, if in every mohalla there is a force which can keep a check on that, its total effect will be that the entire evil social forces that are existing in our country and in our social life, can be checked to a very large extent.

As I have said earlier, there is no difference of opinion that there is a price rise; there is no difference on the statistics produced. The question is how we are going to tackle this problem. There are certain factors which it is necessary to indicate here. After a period of relative stability in prices covering the two years 1968-69 and 1969-70, there was a rise of 5.5 per cent in 1970-71. However, the major part of 1970-71 starting from June 1970 was characterised by a fair degree of stability; in fact, the period of stability extended from June 1970 to May 1971 during which months the index rose from 180.9 to 181.9.

Later, with the onset of the slack season and various other factors that have gone into the making of the price situation, the situation deteriorated and for September, 1971 the price index stood at 192.5. But there has been a decline in the prices of commodities and it

has been observed that a fall of 2.5 per cent has been there. It has been continuing and it is slightly better than what it was last year in the corresponding period when the decline was of the order of 1.1 per cent. This trend is continuing and we hope that this trend continues. With various other measures that the Government has initiated, with a revival of the industrial production about which also there is certain indication, and with the total economic picture emerging better, it may be possible for us to have an impact on the price situation.

I also wish to place before the House that whenever the nation's economy takes a forward trend and position, certain external factors disrupt the entire thing and once again take us back. After the success of two Plans, we had the 1962 Chinese external pressure. We had hardly recovered from that, when in 1965 the Pakistani war came. All this total effect has been felt by the economy. When we were at the point of making a break through this grim and unparalleled crisis, through which the nation is passing today, came up. These are some of the facts which it is necessary to recognise. It is not the intention of Government to get out of its position and put everything on these factors. But economic realities are realities and they will have to be taken into consideration and effective measures initiated so that we can make some impact on the price situation.

**SHRI R. V. BADE:** What are those measures which Government is taking now-days?

**SHRI K. R. GANESH:** At various times on the floor of the House the Government has indicated the various measures taken and I should not take the time of the House by going into them but I should repeat some of the steps that have been taken. In the non-Plan expenditure there has been a cut of 5 per cent. An attempt has been made to raise additional resources. More strict financial and fiscal discipline by the States was decided in the Conference of Chief Ministers. The question of bank credit and overdrafts was also gone through and certain decisions have been taken. The credit policy has been formulated with a view to see that speculative trade and speculative elements are kept in check. There has been suspension of forward trading in various items and, to give a fillip to the stagnating industrial production, because of

the shortage of industrial raw materials, imports of raw materials have been initiated. Then, certain items have been taken in the essential commodities list... (Interruption.) You cannot discuss economic realities. A kind of speech which the hon. Member has made is a good political speech. But there are certain realities which have got to be taken into consideration.

About the policy of nationalised banks which was also touched by various hon. Members, as it has been explained many times in the House, as far as speculative trade is concerned, there has been a great check on it and the impact of this policy will be felt after some time. A policy has been initiated to see that credit is squeezed as far as speculative trade is concerned. As far as the borrowal accounts of what are known as larger houses and big business circles are concerned, an attempt has been made to put them through a very strict control. It is a fact that credit from banks, as was available previous to nationalisation, is not available to larger houses. It is not the policy of bank nationalisation to squeeze the credit required for productive purposes, the credit required for putting the economy on proper shape, the credit which is not speculative, the credit which will not defraud the economic situation. The nationalised banks have to give this credit and that has been continuing.

In terms of black money, in terms of arrears of taxes and various other things which have been mentioned by hon. Members, the House is aware that a strategy has been evolved by way of various Bills which have been introduced. A high-powered committee on the direct taxes is already deliberating and its report will be before the Government and an attempt will be made for making an impact on this evil of black money and evasion of taxes. The Direct Taxes Amendment Bill which is now before the Select Committee is another measure which tries to attack the problem from one angle. Administrative and other measures have been introduced for realisation of arrears of taxes and certain other steps have been initiated to see that this evil is controlled.

About State trading, it is the policy of the Government to see that, as far as foodgrains are concerned, it is brought under the State control. The Industries Minister has also indicated, that the Government is thinking of

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going into consumer industries so that we can put a check to the price rise and also speculative and other factors.

In a country which has to initiate large-scale social welfare measures, public investment has to be there and that is one of the reasons for deficit financing, attempt is made to limit it at a particular level which will not harm the economy. Investment as a result of certain social welfare measures which the Parliament itself decides and investment as a result of certain responsibilities which the Government has to take like the Coking Coal Mining Bill which has now been introduced and the general insurance take-over decision which the Government has taken, all these, induce greater money supply and there is a vicious circle going on between economic realities and the social welfare measures which the Government has to undertake.

The question of price-rise cannot be isolated from the total economic picture, from the growth of economy, from the question of availability of industrial raw materials and the question of having about 7 to 9 million tonnes of foodgrains stock as buffer which means about Rs. 100 odd crores of investment in the total economy. Therefore, it has to be a total picture and a total attack has to be made by a judicious strategy by initiating long-term and short-term measures. The steps that the Government have taken are steps in the right direction and with the economy getting more momentum and the credit squeeze becoming more and more real and with larger production and with control over the distribution system, I submit that it will be possible to make gradually an impact on the price situation.

The object of the hon. Member was to focus the attention of the House on this very important question and having focussed the attention of the House and the measures which I have indicated that the Government is taking and the seriousness the Government itself attaches to this problem, I will request the hon. Member to withdraw his resolution.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond Harbour) : I would like to rush through my speech so that my friend, Prof. Mukherjee may get the opportunity to move his resolution.

I only want to say that never before have I heard such a disappointing speech from Mr Ganesh in this House. I feel sorry for his that he has to defend a case which is almost like flogging a dead horse for its actions. That shows the class character of him and his Party and may I say that the pair of bullocks that symbolised you before the people is meant to draw the attention of the monopolists...

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** : There are no bullocks.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** : I said that they had. Even to-day he is trying to feebly mumble a few words and he has not cared to answer the allegations that I have made on the floor of the House. He has tried to escape from the issue.

Now I want to ask Mr. Ganesh one thing. He has very cleverly sturred over the fact by saying that the Finance Minister had given an assurance that the scope of the Essential Commodities Act will be enlarged. Why has it not been done ? Because they are not willing to disturb the monopolist patrons of this Government. Why I have to criticize Mrs. Indira Gandhi is because I maintain and most of the persons in the Opposition in this House would agree with me, that the Indian Congress to-day is one-man Party, rather one-woman Party and all the policies are derived at that level. Therefore, I had to say that she is at the root of all this in order to maintain herself in power. She is in a conspiracy with the monopolist money-bags. Therefore, these things are there.

Mr. Ganesh has gone to the extent of preaching sermons to my Party. May I say, my Party is quite competent to look after itself. Doctor heal thyself.

Sir, the price-rise is the outcome of the conspiracy of the Government and the monopolists. What irritated him was that I had sprinkled salt on their wounds.

Why is it that 30 per cent price rise had taken place within such a short time, and this price rise commenced long before March, 1971 when the Bangla Deah issues had started ? I had made this point categorically in my speech, and the hon. Minister said that he would reply to me and meet this point, but he has not done so.

Again, why is it that Government had stopped the release of soyabean oil in June, 1971 when there was record output of groundnut prices and groundnut prices were going down slightly? Because they had stopped the release of soyabean oil, the groundnut prices shot up and the prices rose; because they wanted to allow those people to make more money out of it, they had done this.

In the case of cotton and cotton textiles, I have said repeatedly that their financing policy has been more liberal and they have not allowed their Departments to touch the cotton textile tycoons, and therefore, the prices had rocketed.

What about the release of their reserve stock of foodgrains, sugar and so many other essential commodities? This is the time when if they release those stocks, they could have a great check on the prices which are shooting up.

In the case of sugar, the situation is one of their own creation. They had decontrolled sugar without any rhyme or reason. They have allowed fabulous credits when there has been record stock-piling of sugar and they have also tried to get more profit out of reduced supplies. They are encouraging middlemen even for Governmental agencies like the STC, the FCI and the Cotton Corporation of India. Thus, they are again shielding the monopolists.

Their nationalised banks' advance policies have been far from good. I have said very clearly that those who had owned these banks before nationalisation got compensation to the tune of three times what they had invested and they had invested this money elsewhere, and yet they have retained control of the banks in spite of the bank that they have been nationalised.

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There has been record output of foodgrains, and yet even wheat prices have risen. The hon. Minister has not met the point that I had made in this regard. The delivery to the fair price food shops has been reduced so much that the people cannot get any benefit out of it. About standard cloth, whilst production increase to the extent of 40 per cent was imposed for every mill, they have violated it right under their nose, and Government have done nothing except to impose a heavy

penalty of seven paise per metre, which is a mockery.

My hon. friend Shri Chintamani Panigrahi had shown a lot of enthusiasm when he spoke on this resolution, but I am sorry he is not present here today. He talked about ordinances. What is the ultimate result? The ordinances are meant for the common man; he pays taxes on the one hand and higher prices on the other, but the big people are left untouched.

I had mentioned about mopping up of the arrears of royalty from the coal mineowners in West Bengal and Bihar and this would have given several crores of rupees to Government, but the Prime Minister is reluctant to touch them.

I had suggested a tax on advertisements in all spheres of life, newspaper and other hoardings, but there also she is not going to touch them because that would mean touching the monopolists again.

About consumer resistance, how can we have consumer resistance when the persons engaging in consumer resistance are beaten up by the police? Only the other day, our friend from the CPI, the district secretary in Delhi Shri Ved Prakash had been arrested by the police because they did not like his presence. They did not take into consideration all that was said about him in this House because they wanted to escape from these issues.

My hon. friend from the DMK had repeatedly asked for more powers to the States; he maintains that the Centre is the sole arbiter of the country and the Centre retains the entire control of economic and other powers. That is very true, and until such time as we are able to give more powers, full economic powers to the States, the States' financial position will not improve.

As regards overdrafts by the States, Government have been following the policy of carrot-and-stick approach. It is very disconcerting that in 1970-71, not a single State showed a surplus budget. It is partly due to the Centre's failure to check the rise in prices in which the State had to dwell,

Government are not willing to touch the

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

big jotdars from whom they can get a lot of money in the shape of landholding and agricultural taxes.

The hon. Minister has talked about arrears of tax. But who is responsible for this? It is the Centre's fiscal policy that has launched the States into the present condition. Who are controlling the States? Most of the States are under Congress rule. Therefore, it is practically one party ruling at the Centre and in the States. Hence the blame cannot be passed on to anybody else.

12 hrs.

The Reserve Bank speaks about lack of investment. You are encouraging your monopolist friends to conceal their true income and true profits. That concealed profit is being siphoned out of the industry to be circulated in the black market. Therefore, genuine capital is getting depleted and dried up and circulation of black money gains momentum. You cannot do anything because you are hand in glove with them.

Lastly, the plan is designed in a very wrong manner. We have said this many times. Your investments are not helping the growth of GNP or generation of basic wealth. The investments are on the wrong side. This is being done to please the class to which the Government opposite belongs. Therefore, there is no way out as long as you are there.

In this connection, I will read out extracts from an article in one of the leading dailies in India under the heading 'An Essay in Formalism.' It says:

"The malicious rumour spread by interested quarters that the Union Government is greatly worried over the state of the economy has now been effectively nailed to the ground by no less a person than the Finance Minister. The meetings, in recent weeks, of the Political Affairs Committee of the Cabinet, the Economic Coordination Committee, and the 'Full' Planning Commission, now we know, have been exercises in pure formalism. These meetings were supposed to discuss issues concerning the economy, the price rise, the virtual stagnation in industrial output, the worsening budgetary position and all that. May be these issues were indeed

discussed. But we have been assured that no decisions have been taken regarding what needs to be done to cope with the situation. Let prices soar, let industries stagnate, let the tide of created money continue to ride high. How does it matter? One can discuss and discuss and do precisely nothing. Perhaps there is a genuine feeling that it is from this nothingness that the content of the well being will pop out.

"And yet the general price index over the first six months of the current fiscal year has advanced by nearly 3.5 per cent. If one were bent on being cussed and refer not to the wholesale price index but to the trend of retail prices, the rise will certainly appear to be much sharper. The wide phalanx over which prices have increased is indeed impressive; prices of manufactures as well as intermediate products, foodgrains as well as industrial raw materials have increased.

"It is an extraordinary situation where we have nearly three million tonnes more of foodgrains in stock with the Government than at this time last year, and yet, month for month, the actual issues have been consistently less, so much so that the price level of even wheat has risen over the year by as much as 3 per cent. We have a record stock of sugar lying with the factories but laissez faire being as laissez faire does, the factory-owners and traders have tried to sell the story that the recent buoyancy in sugar prices is the precursor of an emerging shortage. Stocks are intended to be used in periods when prices threaten to rise beyond reasonable limits so as to slap down the rise. If you do not use them for the purpose, the only interpretation that can be placed is that you are not serious in your ritualistic declaration to contain prices.

"Or take cotton and oilseeds. The production of groundnut in 1970-71 has been much better than in the preceding year, and yet oilseed prices have soared.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly mention the paper and ask the hon. Members to read it.

SHRI JYTIRMOY BOSU: I just want to say how very hollow they are. It is not my

contention alone. I shall conclude in a minute. I am finding it difficult to read.

"There has been much huffing and puffing but, at least three years have gone by, the Government has not been able to pass the necessary legislation to ride the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act of some of the obvious loopholes which enable unhealthy speculation in the more important commercial crops. What cannot be cured has to be endured, but need not be encouraged. The Government, unfortunately, has even done that."

You ought to be at least thankful for this article in the *Times of India* dated 9th October, 1971. I would like the hon. Minister, Mr. Ganesh, to read it and try to find out what the people think about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"This House takes note with great displeasure and concern the galloping and unchecked all-round rise in prices of commodities, especially of things of daily need, and Government's utter failure in controlling the same."

*The motion was negatived*

12.06 hrs.

#### RESOLUTION RE. UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (भोतिहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव को सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ—

"यह सभा सरकार से आग्रह करती है कि वह शिक्षित तथा अशिक्षित लोगों की बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिये तुरन्त प्रभावी उपाय करें।"

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस समय चौथी योजना का निर्माण होने लगा तो उन्होंने यह पता लगाने की कोशिश की कि हमारे देश में कितने पढ़े, कितने के-पढ़े, कितने बच्चे-पढ़े लोग बेकार हैं। पहली योजना, दूसरी योजना और तीसरी

योजना, इन तीनों में तो सरकार ने इस प्रकार के आकड़ें दिये, लेकिन चौथी योजना में सरकार ने कह दिया कि पता लगाना बड़ा मुश्किल है। उस के बाद सरकार ने एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी-दातेवाला साहब की बनाई। दातेवाला साहब ने जो रिपोर्ट दी, वह रिपोर्ट इस समय मेरे पास है, उस में उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे भी कुछ पता नहीं चलता है कि कितने बेरोजगार हैं, कितने अण्डर-एम्प्लॉयेड हैं और कितने फुली अनएम्प्लॉयेड हैं। उन्होंने सुझाव दिया कि एक और कमेटी बना दा जाय। उसके बाद एक दूसरी कमेटी बनी-भगवती कमेटी-जिस को कहा गया कि एक साल के अन्दर अपनी रिपोर्ट दें। यह कमेटी पिछले दिसम्बर में बनी थी और अब यह दिसम्बर आ गया, आज तक उस की रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है।

हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी कहते हैं कि यह कमेटी बनाने का जो काम है, यह ब्यूरोक्रेटिक तरीका है। मंत्री जी जरा इस तरफ ध्यान दें—जो हमारे राष्ट्र के मालिक हैं, जिनके मातहत यह सरकार कार्य करती है, वह कहते हैं—यह मद्रास के "हिन्दू" अखबार की 13 जुलाई, 1970 की कटिंग है—

"Time and again studies have been commissioned to assess its dimension and suggest remedies, but with little tangible results. The latest in the series is the expert panel to be constituted by the Union Cabinet's sub-committee on employment. A committee to constitute a committee is in the true bureaucratic tradition of Indian democracy."

राष्ट्रपति जी कहते हैं कि यह ब्यूरोक्रेटिक ट्रेडीशन है। भाष्य कहते हैं—

"But can the problem wait until the expert panel has gone through the length and breadth of the country, collected answers to its inevitable questionnaire and formulated its findings, not to mention the time-lag between the submission of its report and the decision of the Government on it?"

अब मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ—जब राष्ट्रपति जी कहते हैं कि कमेटी बनाने की

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

जकरत नहीं है, यह स्मूरोकेटिक तरीका है, जब तक कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आयेगी, तब तक न जाने कितना समय लग जायगा, बेरोजगारी रिपोर्ट आने तक और ज्यादा बढ़ जायगो, तब फिर इस का हिसाब कैसे लगाया जायगा—मुझे दुख है कि इस बात को यह सरकार समझती नहीं है।

दूसरी बात—राष्ट्रपति जी कहते हैं कि इस के लिये रास्ता ढूँढा जाय यानी कमेटी बनाने के बजाय, पहले रास्ता ढूँढा जाय कि बेरोजगारी कैसे दूर होगी। इसके लिए सरकार ने जो तरीके अपनाए हैं और भगवती साहब का नवीश्चनेर भी है जिसमें लिखा है कि कौन-कौन से तरीके हैं जैसे रूरल वर्क्स प्रोग्राम, स्माल फार्मर्स डेवलपमेंट, माजिनल फार्मर्स वगैरह-वगैरह इस तरह के बहुत से काम हैं। इन सब बातों से कितने आदमियों की बेरोजगारी दूर हुई इसका कोई पता नहीं चलता है। मैंने पार्लमेंट की लाइब्रेरी से एक कागज लिया है जिसमें कहा गया है :

"The successive Five year Plans have accorded increasing importance to the objective of eradicating unemployment and under employment.

In India's First Five year Plan, non-agricultural employment to the extent of 5.5 million was provided. In the Second Plan, the backlog of unemployment was estimated at 5.3 million, of which 2.8 million was in rural areas and 2.5 million in urban areas. In the same Second Plan the addition to the labour force was estimated at 11.7 million. Thus 17 million persons were in need of employment by the end of the Second Plan while the actual employment that could be created during that Plan period was not more than eightmillion."

फिर कहते हैं :

"So about nine million unemployed were carried into the Third Plan. In that Plan, the additional labour force potential was fixed at 17 million. Thus 26 million new jobs had to be provided in the Third Plan for wiping out unemployment. As against this 14.5 million new employment opportunities were created between 61-67, but still

leaving a formidable backlog of over 11 million needing employment by the end of the period."

आगे फिर कहते हैं :

"It has been estimated that by the end of the Fourth Plan the number of persons in India needing employment will be to the tune of over 28 millions."

28 मिलियन का मतलब है 2 करोड़ 80 लाख। हमारे देश में इतने लोग बेकार हैं। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है इस अनएम्प्लॉयमेंट को दूर करने के लिए ?

एक बात मैं और बताना चाहता हूँ। मैंने अभी राष्ट्रपति को कोट किया है। इसी तरह से मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर को भी कोट करके बताना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने क्या कहा है क्योंकि सरकार का सारा काम-काज चलाने को सारी जिम्मेदारी उन्हीं के ऊपर होती है या उनके मंत्रिमंडल के ऊपर होती है। यह 20 दिसम्बर, 1970 का "हिन्दुस्तान स्टैंडर्ड" है जोकि कलकत्ते से निकलता है। इसमें प्राइम मिनिस्टर कहती हैं :

"Mrs. Gandhi has stated that unemployment and disparities in wealth were the two most serious problems facing the country today, reports UNI.

In a message to the national seminar on unemployment being held here tomorrow, Mrs. Gandhi said the two problems were inter-related, and their solution would require a combination of many approaches. Only a major overhaul of the country's economic and educational structure and a reorientation of the goals and methods would enable the nation to find lasting remedies, although a few short term programmes were also necessary."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not think anybody disputes that there is serious unemployment in the country. Suggest means how it should be overcome ; we all accept that there is unemployment.

और विज्ञप्ति विषय : मुझे साबित तो करने दीजिए कि हमारे राष्ट्रपति क्या कहते हैं और हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर क्या कहती है । आप सुनिये :

“...unemployment dole, resources mobilisation, job oriented educational policy and constitutional restraints and their remedies.”

यह बात प्रधान मंत्री ने कही है । इसको कहे एक साल हो गया और हमारे संविधान में 26वां संशोधन विधेयक भी पास हो गया लेकिन अभी तक इस बात का सुधार नहीं हुआ कि हर आदमी को काम करना होगा, हर आदमी को रोजी मिलेगी । कांस्टीट्यूशन में सरकार को यह सुधार भी करना चाहिए । जब प्रधान मंत्री खुद कहती हैं कि सारी एकनामिक कन्डीशन को ओवरहाल करने की जरूरत है, सारे एजुकेशनल सिस्टम को दुबस्त करने की जरूरत है तो फिर यह कांस्टीट्यूशन में हेर-फेर करने से ही होगा और इसको करने की जबाबदारी हमारे ऊपर नहीं है । प्राइम मिनिस्टर संविधान में हेर फेर करने के लिए संशोधन लावें तो हम हां कहेंगे । लेकिन हमारी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह 28 मिलियन की जो बेरोजगारी है उसको दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ? बहुत से प्रोग्राम्स बताए गए-एक कृषि प्रोग्राम आया लेकिन मेरे सूने में तो वह चला नहीं ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि रीजनल इम्बैलेंस हो गए । एक किताब जो इन्होंने छाप कर दी है उसमें लिखा है कि बिहार में रीजनल इम्बैलेंस कितना हो गया । इसमें लिखा है :

“In Bihar and Orissa the growth rate continued to be less than one per cent—Bihar 0.9 and Orissa 0.1”

तो यह रीजनल इम्बैलेंस हो गए । आपका कौन सा एकनामिक तरीका है ? इसमें एक और स्टेट का लिखा है लेकिन मैंने दो स्टेट्स का ही बड़कर सुनाया । इसकी आसानी एक-दम कम हो गई । अब मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की प्वायिक में डिफेक्ट है, सरकार

के कायदे कानून में डिफेक्ट है, कांस्टीट्यूशन डिफेक्टिव है इसलिए इन सभी को सुधारने की जरूरत है । शिक्षा प्रणाली का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, गांधी जी ने कहा था कि कमाजो भी और पढ़ो भी—बेसिक एजुकेशन में—लेकिन उसमें भी कोई सफलता नहीं मिली क्योंकि वह वर्नाक्यूलर बेसिस पर था और आज सभी अंग्रेजी पढ़ाना चाहते हैं । इसलिए वह शिक्षा प्रणाली फेल हो गई बरना लड़के काम भी करते यानी रोजी भी कमाते और पढ़ाई भी करते । इसलिए जरूरत इस बात को है कि सरकार एजुकेशन सिस्टम में सुधार करे ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि एम्प्लायमेंट के लिए जो एवेन्युज है उन्हें सरकार को खोजना चाहिए । जब तक सरकार उनको नहीं खोजेगी तब तक काम चल नहीं सकता है । एक बात मैं और बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि एक रिपोर्ट मेरे पास है जिसमें लिखा है कि दस साल सरकार 77 हजार करोड़ खर्च करे तभी वह लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट दे सकती है और जो बेकारी है वह दूर हो सकती है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ सरकार इसके लिए क्या कर रही है ? या तो सरकार कमेटी बना देती है या भाषण देने के लिए लोगों से कह देती है । लोग भाषण देते हैं । पिछली बार भी यह सबाल हमारे सामने आया था । लेकिन जब तक सरकार इस मामले में सक्रिय कदम नहीं उठाएगी, कांस्टीट्यूशन को नहीं बदलेगी, कांस्टीट्यूशन को बदलने के बाद शिक्षा प्रणाली में हेर-फेर नहीं करेगी तब तक यह बेकारी भी दूर नहीं होगी ।

तीसरी बात यह है कि हमारे देश की राष्ट्रीय आय 28 हजार करोड़ है । इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार जब तक यह कदम नहीं उठायेगी कि कितना कम से कम और कितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा फिस्की को मिले तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा । एक बात मैं कहूँगा जनसंघी भाइयों से कि उन्होंने एक फैसला किया है कि जनसंघी में ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक जीव जीव का फल हो । लेकिन स्वाधीनता के 25 वर्ष के बाद



[श्री विमल मिश्र]

भी हमारी पार्टी ने और हमारी सरकार ने यह फैसला नहीं किया कि कितना अन्तर रहेगा एक और पांच का रहेगा, एक और दस का रहेगा या एक और 15 का रहेगा। यह फैसला अभी तक सरकार ने नहीं किया है। जब तक सरकार यह फैसला नहीं करती है तब तक यह पता नहीं चलता है कि सरकार कितना पैसा सरकारी महकमों पर खर्च करेगी और कितना पैसा बचाकर नेशनल इनकम से इस देश के डेवलपमेंट पर खर्च करेगी? यह बेरोजगारी का सवाल बड़ा पेचीदा मवाल है लेकिन लेबर मिनिस्टर को यहाँ पर भेज दिया गया है अब लेबर मिनिस्टर इसमें क्या जवाब देंगे? लेबर मिनिस्टर कास्टीट्यूशन को बदलने के सम्बन्ध में तो कह नहीं सकते हैं। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने जो कहा है उसको अगर वे काटे तो उनके लिए मुश्किल और अगर उनकी बात को रखते हैं तो सरकार फग जाती है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ इसका जवाब देना लेबर मिनिस्टर की ताकत के बाहर होगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि शिक्षा सस्याओं में हम को जो तरमीन करनी है वह हो नहीं रही है। क्या बतलाया जाय कि हम लोग किस दिक्कत में पड़ गये हैं और हमारी सरकार को इन दिक्कतों को दूर करने के लिये सोचना चाहिये कि वह क्या सक्रिय कदम उठाये। इस के सम्बन्ध में हमारी फोर्ब फाइव इयर प्लान में जो कहा गया है उस को देखिये :

"Special Schemes : Some special scheme has been taken up for creation of additional employment. The important schemes are given below :—"

जो कुछ बतलाया गया है उसकी बहुत लम्बी लिस्ट है और उसको पढ़ने में बहुत समय लगेगा, जो आप हम को नहीं देंगे। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के आखीर में जो 28 मिलियन लोग बेकार हो जायेंगे उनके बारे में सरकार क्या इन्सुरन्स स्कीम रखी है ?

पिछले सेशन के बाद मैं अपने क्षेत्र से गया था। मेरी डिस्ट्रिक्ट का हेडक्वार्टर मोतिहारी में है। वहाँ पर स्कूल है, कालेज हैं, जिन में दस लाख बच्चे पढ़ते हैं। छोटे बच्चे कितने पढ़ते हैं इसका ठिकाना नहीं है। उन लड़कों से मेरी बान हुई। वह लिन पियाओ और माओ के लिट्रेचर पढ़ते हैं। वह किताबें उनके पास कहा से आई, यह तो उन्होंने नहीं बतलाया, लेकिन किताबें उनके पास हैं जरूर। मैंने उन से पूछा कि तुम नक्सलाइट किताबें क्यों पढ़ते हो? उन्होंने कहा कि हम क्या करें, हमारे लिये नौकरी का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। पढ़ने के बाद हम क्या करेंगे? हमारे मा-बाप हमारे ऊपर खर्च करते हैं। सरकार की रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि हर प्रेज्युएट की पढाई पर 2700 रु० सरकार के खर्च होते हैं, मा बाप का जो खर्च होता है वह अलग। हमारे देश में 60,000 इंजीनियर बेकार हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में लड़के बेचारे क्या करें? इसी लिये बेचारे नक्सलाइट ही जाते हैं। जो कुछ बगल में होता है, उसका थोड़ा बहुत असर बिहार में भी होता है, लेकिन सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं देती।

पाकिस्तान से लड़ कर तो हम जीत जायेंगे, लेकिन हमारे घर में जो बेकारी है, उस से कैसे लड़ेंगे और उस के ऊपर कैसे विजय प्राप्त करेंगे? आज हमारे सामने यह बड़ा भारी सवाल है। हमारे शास्त्रों में लिखा हुआ है कि भूखा आदमी कोई भी पाप कर सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार भूखों को पाप से बचाने के लिये और अपनी मर्दी को स्थिर रखने के लिये तथा देशों को ठीक से चलाने के लिये जो जवाबदारी दी गई है उसको पूरा करे। इसके लिये कास्टीट्यूशन में सुधार कर सकते हैं, एजुकेशनल सिस्टम में सुधार कर सकते हैं। आज यह बात नहीं कही जा सकती कि हमारे पास डेटा नहीं है। पड़ोसी पंच-वार्षिक योजना में डेटा था, दूसरी योजना में डेटा था, लेकिन आज आप कहते हैं कि आपके पास डेटा नहीं है। जब आप इसके

लिए कमेटी बनाने लगे तो राष्ट्रपति ने कहा कि यह ब्यूरोक्रेटिक तरीका है।

मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार कोई सक्रिय कदम उठाये और अविलम्ब बेरोजगारी को दूर करे। वह यह भी तय करे कि हमारे यहां कम से कम और अधिक से अधिक आमदनी का क्या अनुपात रहेगा—1:5 का रहेगा 1:10 का रहेगा या 1:20 का रहेगा। जन संघ ने कहा है कि 1:20 का अनुपात रहना चाहिए, लेकिन सरकार आज 25 वर्ष से इस बारे में सोच रही है। 25 वर्ष तक सोचने के बाद भी उसने इसके लिए कोई कदम नहीं उठाया। इस तरह से क्या होगा ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Resolution moved :

"This House urges upon the Government to take effective measures immediately to remove unemployment among the educated and uneducated people."

There are two amendments to this Resolution. Are they being moved ?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN (Telli-cherry) : Yes ; Sir. I beg to move :

That in the resolution,—

for "effective" substitute—

"radical economic and practical" (1)

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"and to bring forward a scheme for providing unemployment relief to all those who are at present involuntarily unemployed." (2)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Since this resolution is absolutely non-controversial, it should be accepted immediately by the government, I do not think there is any need for discussion. What does it say ? It speaks of "effective measures immediately to remove unemployment". Government also says the same thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is making a speech.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am not making a speech. My suggestion is that since time

has been curtailed from 2½ hours to 1½ hours and as the two following resolutions by Shri H. N. Mukerjee and Shri R. V. Bade are equally important and should be taken up, the Minister may accept the resolution straightway. Then we are prepared to forego our time. Let the Minister say that he accepts this innocuous resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Resolution says : "This House urges upon the government to take effective measures immediately to remove unemployment among the educated and uneducated people". I think the government is doing all that. The hon. Member only wants the tempo to be increased.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : The better course would be to withdraw it.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : Let it be withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Would you like to reply at this stage ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : No. While the Resolution appears innocuous, if we accept it then the implementation part of it must be given serious consideration. The mover of the Resolution, Shri Babuthi Mishra, has pointed out the difficulties. So, I would like to say that I cannot accept this Resolution in this form.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then I cannot help a discussion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I will be as brief as I possibly can because the other resolution by Professor Hiren Mukerjee is to be taken up. I am a member of this Unemployment Committee and I must point out the difficulties that we are facing. The Government have taken not less than 13 months to constitute the Committee after they have given an assurance on the floor of the House. Then they have taken about four months to give us office accommodation, and personnel to handle this huge task was not given till last month. This is the importance which they attach to this work ! I hope the hon. Minister appreciates that there is no data of the different programmes they have undertaken.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Personally I maintain, and my party maintained; that unemployment is the creation of the present set-up and its class character. That is why every plan has increased number of unemployed. They taken many job-killing steps, following the pattern of the western capitalist countries which are very much under-populated.

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR :** Sir, with your permission, may I point out that he is a Member of the Unemployment Committee. Whatever he has to say he has to submit through the Chairman of the Committee. He is voicing his views here.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** But I have not ceased to be a member of this House.

They have neglected labour-intensive efforts and industries which could have created GNP or basic wealth substantially. They have not taken up intensive rural works programmes to have two or three crops a year. Similarly, they have not taken up rural electrification, rural roads etc. and those fields have been thoroughly neglected. Small-scale, cottage and agro-based industries have been given step-motherly treatment. The result is that we are at the base of the economic level and we have the lowest *per capita* income, even if we compare ourselves with Thailand, Ceylon, UAR and Ghana. Even those countries which are having a higher population growth rate have maintained a higher *per capita* income. This shows how miserably this government have failed in tackling this problem. I again say at the end that problem is the creation of government because of its class character.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I am not sure if we have followed a practice by which when a Member of the house is a Member of a Committee he forfeits his right to express his views in this House. I do not know that.

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR :** I was referring to its propriety.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I leave it to him, I was referring to the position under the Rules of procedure. Propriety is a matter of conscience of the individual member.

**DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO (Bellary) :** Sir, while I am glad that this

Resolution has been moved, the only thing that bothers me is the expression "immediately" in it. If the Government were to accept this resolution, I am absolutely positive, no matter whether Shri Khadilkar sits in that chair or Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu sits in that chair, that there can be no immediate abolition of unemployment in this country.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Kindly do not express an opinion about us.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** The word "immediately may be omitted.

**DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO :** If it had been omitted, I would have supported the resolution.

**SHRI N. K. P. SALVE :** What he means is either the best man or the worst man.

**DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO :** I am glad that the Resolution has been moved, because while the Prime Minister has recognised the problem of unemployment, as Shri Bibhuti Mishra pointed out, as major problem confronting the country, one does get the uneasy feeling that enough is not being done specifically, categorically, conspicuously and unambiguously to deal with it.

I am not concerned with the Dasgupta Committee's inability to say that there can be any estimate of unemployment. There is unemployment, under-employment and disguised unemployment. As an economic statistician I can certainly say that one cannot lay a quantitative figure of this. We know, even from the figures on the live register of employment exchanges, that the number of people seeking employment who have registered themselves is four million; of these four million, something like two million are matriculates and above, and of that number about 200,000 are graduates and post-graduates. So that even from the data which is available, let alone the question of rural unemployment and those who have not registered themselves, we are aware that there is a very big employment problem in this country.

I do not want to go into a long rignatole of the various steps. The Planning Commission has outlined a number of steps and the

Government have from time to time outlined various steps. But I would respectfully suggest to them that appointing committees is not going to solve the problem. It is one way, if I may say so, of trying to salve their conscience and giving the country an impression that they are serious about doing something. Just as Government have approached the problem of war with Pakistan with a tremendous amount of energy, drive, planning determination and the will to win, I suggest that the problem of unemployment should also be tackled in the same spirit.

Since I do not want to take much time as there are many speakers, otherwise I can give a long talk on this, I would not do it. I only want to make one concrete suggestion—and I make it very seriously—for the consideration of the hon. Minister and Government why are we not thinking in terms of a crash programme for employment in this country, if we want employment? We want self-employment, more small-scale industries, more labour intensive work, an enlarged market, more demand for goods and more production for meeting the large demand for goods. All that is true, but in order to create a really enlarged market and give opportunity for a tremendous expansion of self-employment as well as employment of the educated people, it seems to me that this country needs a big public works programme.

While my hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu referred to the class structure and so on, oddly enough it is a leading member of the class to which he is opposed, Shri J. R. D. Tata, who suggested some time ago that there should be a Rs. 300 crores public works programme not only for one year but for a period of three to four years so that the country will get the necessary infra-structure. Infra-structure does not only mean railway lines or ports, harbours and steel mills; all that is necessary but infra-structure means activating the 540 million of our people into one common market, expression of their needs and offering of facilities for the satisfaction of those needs.

With the nationalisation of banking credit has become much easier and I would, therefore, like to suggest to Government and the hon. Member who represents Government that instead of spending a lot of time in appointing a committee, sending office accommodation for the committee, sending our

questionnaire and getting evidence, witnesses etc.—all that can go on because it will help my students to write their thesis later on—for the time being, immediately the war is over and we come to a successful peace, the first thing they should take up is to think in terms of a crash programme for employment through the medium of public works. This is a well known remedy. We all know that President Roosevelt was confronted with the problem of 13 million unemployed in the United States and he saved his country from a revolution by going in for a very large programme of public works which also later on proved to be most productive in the course of 5-6 years. I would, therefore, suggest that a big programme of road construction a big programme of housing construction, a big programme of contour bunding and minor irrigation and afforestation—all these are labour intensive programmes—should be undertaken.

I would even go to the length of suggesting that the Cabinet should appoint a special committee for this purpose. The Cabinet has a number of committees. Why does not the Cabinet have a special committee for generation of quick employment facilities? Why don't they make the Minister for Labour and Rehabilitation also a Minister for generating employment?

Let the things be taken into great details just as we take war in detail. We did not think of war on a macro basis. We thought of places and districts; we thought of strategic targets and we coordinated and combined all our armed forces. In a similar kind of way, we require a detailed working on this problem of employment and this detailed working cannot be done unless there is a regular target. Therefore, I would suggest that they should immediately take up this question of public works which will generate employment by providing infra-structure as well as by creating employment in the process of generating infra-structure.

In my opinion—I am only hawarding a figure—we will require something of the order of Rs. 250 crores a year for a period of 3-4 years. That is the minimum. Probably, it will have to be much more. If we can spend so many hundreds of crores on rehabilitation which I do not at all grudge, if we can spend so many hundreds of crores on national integrity which, of course, I do not grudge, I think, the morale of the people, the pre-

[Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja Rao]

vention of the development of the kind of tendencies to which my hon. friend, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, referred, amongst the younger people the creation of a climate of confidence, a climate of development, requires that employment should now figure very much more in the minds and thinking of the Government than apparently has been the case so far.

I would like to conclude by suggesting that, while I do not think the resolution as it stands can be accepted, and I do not want to suggest that there should be unemployment relief, the Government should go in for a big public works programme. If they do not do it, I am afraid, many of us who are loyal to the party discipline may be constrained to make a representation to the Government, if not to the House, and will be waiting on deputation to the Prime Minister saying, "If you cannot solve the problem of unemployment, then some kind of dole will become necessary." If you want to avoid dole and avoid wasting of money, let us think in terms of a big programme of public works. This is a concrete suggestion I want to make. I hope, when the Minister replies, he will indicate the readiness of the Government to the suggestion and not to go on with these committees. I do not mind if he dissolves all these committees, thereby allowing Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu to speak as much as he wants in this House! Let the Government accept the need for a big programme of public works, set up a special committee of the Cabinet and then draw up a detailed working plan for the purpose of executing such a public works programme.

\* SHRI J. M. GOWDER (Nilgiris) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving opportunity to speak on the Resolution moved by Shri Bibhuti Mishra urging upon the Government to take effective measures immediately to remove unemployment among the educated and uneducated people.

Sir, according to the statistics given out by the Government, we find that every year 70 lakhs of educated young people are added to the cadre of unemployed in the country. What constructive schemes have been formulated and implemented by the Government

in the matter of providing employment opportunities to the huge number of unemployed in the country? Any number of Committees, like the Dantwala Committee, Bhagawati Committee and the National Committee on Unemployment have been appointed by the Government to study this question. I can only construe that the Government want to take shelter under these Committees and they are not prepared to take immediate steps to solve this problem. I can frankly say that the appointment of such Committees is an excuse for the Government to postpone taking constructive steps in providing more employment opportunities. I don't think that it is difficult for anyone to understand the intentions of the Government on this grave issue

I have been strengthened in my feeling when I saw the spectacle of the hon. Minister expressing his inability to accept such an innocuous Resolution moved by a Member belonging to the ruling Congress Party. Is the hon. Member who moved this Resolution not a Member of the Congress Party? The Government should not have had any hesitation in accepting this Resolution. The reluctance on the part of the Government to accept this Resolution makes it abundantly clear that the Government want to evade this issue and they are not prepared to tackle the situation forthwith.

The Government may appoint any number of Committees, but I am sure that that will not lead to any solution of the problem. Unless the Government unhesitatingly nationalise all the private sector industries completely, they will not be able to find any solution. Take for example a graduate employed in the Government. He gets a salary of Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 a month. But, in the private sector industry, a similar graduate, under one guise or the other saying that he is a relative of someones in the top management or he is a favourite of somebody in the management, is given Rs. 3000 or Rs. 4000 per month as salary. I say this in particular because in this salary 10 or 15 unemployed graduates could be given employment in the private sector industries if the Government nationalise them. I would like to charge the Government that they are giving all sorts of incentives and encouragements to private

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

sector industries which do not work in national interest. I need not explain that the foremost national interest at the moment is giving employment to the ever increasing number of educated unemployed. The grave unemployment situation prevalent in the country can be solved only when the Government nationalise all the private industries. But, I am afraid that the Congress Government at the Centre have not got the guts to do this. During the recent parliamentary elections, we used to hear the slogan of nationalisation in every nook and corner of the country. The acquisition of a private unit here and the nationalisation of some coal mines in one part of the country are not the real meaning of nationalisation of the productive means of the country for public purposes. The present policy of the Government is neither here nor there. I am not able to appreciate the constraints and restraints shown by the Government in the matter of nationalising big industrial units in the private sector.

I do doubt whether the Government have given serious thought to the genesis of Naxalism in West Bengal. Who are these Naxalites? They are the educated unemployed. Have they become Naxalites overnight? Do they think that it is their inalienable right to destroy men and material in the country? There is no meaning in condemning them for their activities. For how long they will continue to climb the hill of frustration and swim against the heavy currents of poverty and misery? What will they do if they cannot get employment even after years of searching? There is a limit to human patience. They cannot indefinitely endure the unpalatable sight that even the less qualified and illiterate ones get thousands of rupees as salary in the private sector. Naturally, they have taken to violent activities, which in other words you call Naxalism. I would like to warn the Government that this situation, if it is allowed to continue any further, will explode enveloping the whole country in bloody chaos and confusion. I would also like to reiterate that they are not going to solve this grave and dangerous issue by having a plethora of Committees. The Government will have to fortify themselves against the erupting situation by taking concrete steps.

I would say that by having a crash programme with an allocation of Rs. 50 crores for creating employment opportunities in the rural areas of the country the Govern-

ment will not be able to touch even the fringe of the problem. It is like giving sugarcandy to a hungry elephant. The provision of Rs. 25 crores in the year 1971-72 for generating employment potential for the educated unemployed in the country seems to me only symbolic attempt on the part of the Government. I feel that all those things are only on paper and no scheme has become a reality. In reply to a question of Shri H. M. Patel, the hon. Minister of Planning, Shri Mohan Dharia, has talked about so many schemes for this in general terms. He has not replied in specific terms what schemes are under actual implementation. I would only say that the Ministers should not try to absolve themselves of their obligations by giving such evasive replies to important questions. I would only suggest that the Government should pursue the policy of nationalisation in right earnest and with vigour instead of tinkering with the concept of nationalisation. The Committees appointed for this purpose only squander public money and no worthwhile benefits accrue to the people of the country. In any case the Government will never be able to find a solution to this problem simply by appointing committees.

In the end, I begin to get a doubt whether there is another split in the ruling Congress Party when I see the reluctance on the part of the hon. Minister to accept the resolution moved by his own party Member in the House. I would ask that, if this is the trend, is there any distant possibility for the Government to accept a resolution moved by Members like me in the Opposition?

I would only say that the Government should realise the gravity of the situation and take concrete measures to find a solution to the problem of educated unemployed in the country whose number is growing beyond imaginable proportions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I make one submission? We have taken the decision to sit from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. We have not taken the decision that the time of 2½ hours fixed for non-official business will be curtailed to that extent. Once the House has taken the decision to sit for 2½ hours for private Members' business, naturally, all those resolutions on today's Order Paper, including Shri Badi's can be covered, because regarding the subject-matter of Shri Badi's resolution, Gov-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

ernment have already taken a decision that they will implement it. My hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee's as also Shri Bade's resolution can both be covered today, and for this purpose, I would suggest that the House may sit up to 2 p. m. People are working elsewhere for 24 hours a day, and I think that we can also sit for one more hour today. I only want your opinion, not your ruling on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That puts me in some difficulty. According to the rule, 2½ hours are meant for private Member's business, but this is on the basis that the House sits for a full day. Now, the House has taken a decision to sit from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. It is the House which has taken the decision. And it had also taken the decision that private Member's business will be from 11.30 a. m. to 1 p. m.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This matter was never decided by the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think it was announced in the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : No, this was not announced in the House. What was announced was only this that the House had taken the decision to sit from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. The suggestion came from Government and the Speaker gave his consent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let me place the facts before the House. On December 7, hon. Members were informed by a bulletin that :

"Members are informed that in view of the change in the time of sitting of Lok Sabha, Private Members' business on Fridays will be transacted from 11.30 a.m. to 1 p. m."

So, hon. Members have been informed, and the House has been informed, and no objection has been taken so far to it, and, therefore, it must be taken that it was accepted by the House.

Even so, I would not like to be very rigid in this matter. I would leave it to the good sense of the House. There have been instances when we have sat beyond one O'

clock also, and we have sat for 15 minutes or 20 minutes extra when there has been business to be disposed of. I do not see why any exception should be made in the case of private Members' business, when we do not do so in the case of Government business. Therefore, I would leave it to the good sense of the House.

Hon. Members have heard Shri S. M. Banerjee make an appeal. I am not giving any ruling, but I shall leave it to the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What is this 'No' no'? In that case, the other resolutions will be blocked. This is awkward, Sir. Otherwise, when Shri Jagjivan Ram makes his statement, we shall also have to say 'No, no', and that would be very awkward. When we can sit here up to 1 p. m. already, can we not for one hour more for Private Members' business?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupzha) : There are two resolutions more remaining on the agenda.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But not before the House.

SARI C. M. STEPHEN : That is true, they are not before the House, but they are on the Order Paper.

The decision of the House is that we sit up to one O' clock. Of course, there can be exceptions, only if the importance of the matter before the House is such that the House is convinced that that extraordinary course of sitting beyond the scheduled time is absolutely necessary.

So the question is whether discussion of the next Resolution is a matter of such compelling, urgent and unpostponable importance as to make it necessary for the entire House to take to the recourse of sitting beyond 1 P. M. and inflicting on ourselves, if I may so, the agony of postponing lunch and something else. I feel it is not so compellingly necessary for us to do so. Therefore, I submit we may not be asked to sit beyond the scheduled hour of termination of the sitting so that we can attend to our other programmes as per schedule.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** The other Resolution is about recognition of the GDR and it is important in the sense that it is among the socialist countries that have supported us in the Bangla Desh issue. Let that Resolution at least be introduced and let it come on record.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** There are two opinions as to whether the next Resolution also be discussed now. It is not for me to give my opinion. I leave it to the House. If the House objects, I am helpless. We have to adjourn at 1 P. M.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** We are of the opinion that Shri H. N. Mukherjee's Resolution should be taken up and discussed today because it is very important.

**SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobilli) :** We have discussed this matter many times. Therefore, to repeat the same thing is not so important.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** There is objection ; I am helpless.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) :** He may be allowed to move his Resolution.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** It cannot be done under the rule. Unless I dispose of the Resolution before the House, I cannot take up the next.

**श्री मूल चन्दा डाला (पाली) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बेकारी का रोग ऐसा है जो हमारे समाज की जड़ों को खोल्ला कर देगा। जैसाकि आपने कहा कि पाकिस्तान से लड़ाई लड़ कर हम विजयी पाएंगे ऐसे ही उससे भी ज्यादा जरूरी यह है कि हम बेकारों के लिए जिनकी संख्या हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत ज्यादा है, कोई न कोई निश्चित उपाय करें। उसके लिए मेरे दो तीन सुझाव हैं, जो आपकी सेवा में रखता हूँ :

*"In contrast with this approach, the Education Commission suggested that*

under a good arrangement, every graduate should be given along with his degree or diploma an offer of appointment as well. This offer need not be binding, but a compulsion on the state to make such an offer would be the surest guarantee that the output of the educational system is closely linked with employment opportunities. All the evidence from countries that have adopted guaranteed employment such as the UAR suggests that such guarantees merely underwrite the private demand for higher education leading to a massive under-utilisation of graduates in the public sector".

मेरा यह कहना था कि आप प्रोडक्टिव एजुकेशन को चलाइए। यूनिवर्सिटी से निकलने वाले छात्र को डिप्लोमा के साथ ही एम्प्लायमेंट मिलना चाहिए। उसके साथ-साथ उसको एक सर्टिफिकेट एम्प्लायमेंट का मिलना चाहिए कि आपको इस जगह नौकरी दी गई है। नहीं देने से क्या होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के जितने नौजवान हैं उनके मन बोझिल और चिंतित हो रहे हैं और इससे देश को बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है। अभी जो विभूति मिश्र जी ने संकल्प रखा है, मैं उनकी एक बात से बहुत सहमत हूँ कि आप बेकारों की संख्या बढ़ाते जाएंगे और उनका तत्काल हल नहीं निकालेंगे तो आने वाले जमाने में जो शांतिपूर्ण तरीका हम समझते हैं, उस तरीके से काम नहीं चलेगा और उस तरीके से हम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेंगे। ब्रिटेन में प्रतिदिन न्यूजपेपर्स में यह निकलता है कि इतने आदमी आज एम्प्लाय किए गए और इतने आज अनएम्प्लायड हैं। यह वहाँ के पेपर्स में रोज निकलता है। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ यह हालत है कि अभी तक हम लोगों को पूरे आंकड़े भी नहीं मिल रहे हैं। सारे संसार में 6 करोड़ आदमी सालाना बढ़ते हैं और हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर 1 करोड़ 10 लाख आदमी हर साल बढ़ते हैं। हमारी जो फेमिली प्लानिंग है, उसके आधार पर भी हम कुछ इसमें कमी नहीं ला सके। तो शिक्षा के मामले में उन्होंने कहा कि प्राइमरी एजुकेशन के बाद जो हायर सेकेंडरी एजुकेशन हो, उसके बारे में बिलकुल परिवर्तन करना चाहिए और उसके लिए दो



[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

तीन सुझाव दिए कि शिक्षा पर जितना खर्च होता है, एक ग्रेज्युएट को पढ़ाने में जितना खर्च होता है, वह देश के विकास के काम में लगना चाहिए। ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon.

Member may continue on the next occasion.

13 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Ten of the  
Clock on Monday, December 13, 1971/  
Agrahayana 22, 1893 (Saka)*