

12.00 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT IN PROPERLY
DISTRIBUTING YARN**

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jagannathrao Joshi.....

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, I have a point of order to raise and I seek your guidance and protection.

On this problem of yarn control and distribution, I had tried to raise the matter on the floor of the House on the 4th April, but you were pleased not to allow me. Two days later, the same matter was allowed to be raised by another member, and I drew your attention at that time to this and asked how the member was allowed to raise this last week, on April 10, I showed you and this honourable House over 125 telegrams received on the problem faced by the powerlooms in Gujarat and you told me that I should send a proper notice. I did it the same day, the same afternoon, i.e., on 10th I am given to understand that the Minister was willing to reply to the Short Notice Question, which I had tabled, yesterday, i.e. on the 17th but my Short Notice Question never came up. But, meanwhile, the call attention has been admitted. So far, I had no knowledge of this call attention having been admitted because I was hoping, naturally, that my Short Notice Question would be permitted because the Minister had agreed to reply. Now I find that I am getting the worst of both the worlds.

MR. SPEAKER: The Short Notice Question is in the hands of the Minister and not of the Speaker. He has to answer it. I shall enquire into it as to why, if your question was agreed to be replied to by him, did it not come up yesterday.

So far as this is concerned we found that the background of this call at-

tention was different from the previous request by members. I particularly examined it.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: With all respect, may I say that I had raised the matter not only with regard to Gujarat alone but had broad-based it by covering the entire country. I wrote to the Commerce Minister on the 10th forwarding all the 125 telegrams, and I also sent a copy of my letter to the Commerce Minister to the Prime Minister and requested that Government should intervene. My Short Notice Question has not been answered by the Minister—I have not been invited to raise it....

MR. SPEAKER: I shall let you know what happened.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Now I cannot participate in this call attention. I have so much of information on this.

MR. SPEAKER: Your name may not have been there.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: What is my fault in that?

MR. SPEAKER: I shall let you know what happened.

Mr. Jagannathrao Joshi.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Sir, I think, the Lok Sabha slipped up on having 'Obituary References' in the morning....

MR. SPEAKER: We did not know about anything.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The Socialist Forum has been closed down.

MR. SPEAKER: That must have been a very happy news for you.

Mr. Jagannathrao Joshi.

की व्यवस्था एक बोली (साजापुर) :
उपरोक्त महोदय, मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से लोक
महल के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वाणिज्य
मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता
हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक बक्तव्य दें :—

“सूत के समुचित वितरण में सरकार
की प्रयत्नशीलता के कारण हथकरवा
दुकानों की सूत के वास्तविक उप-
भोगताओं की कमित दयनीय दशा ।”

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
A. C. GEORGE): Mr. Speaker, Sir,
On 9th March, 1973, Commerce Minis-
ter announced statutory control on
pricing and distribution of yarn as
the power cuts in the yarn producing
States and the price spiral which hit
the yarn availability in February, 1973
indicated a further shortage in the
ensuing months. Formal orders declar-
ing the controlled prices and distri-
bution channels were issued by the
Textile Commissioner on the 13th
March, 1973. After taking account of
the availability of yarn for the decen-
tralised sector, the Textile Commis-
sioner made *ad hoc* allocations to the
various State Governments on 19th
March 1973; these allocations covered
the latter half of the month of March.
The State Governments were called
upon by Commerce Minister to set up
distribution agencies within their
States who were to be responsible for
liaison with the mills from which al-
lotments had been made to the State
Governments, for lifting the yarn
from the mills and arranging distri-
bution to the decentralised sector.
Commerce Minister further requested
the State Governments that in case
Central Government's assistance was
needed, Cotton Corporation of India
would be directed to act as their sole
selling agent. The State Governments
were also called upon by the Textile
Commissioner to intimate their coun-
trywide requirements of the cotton yarn.
At the same time, the mills were also

directed to send their countrywide pro-
duction of free yarn so that allotments
based on the actual requirements of
the States could be made from April
1973 itself. It was feared that a size-
able quantity of yarn might have
been cornered by traders which would
further accentuate scarcity conditions
in the decentralised sector; the Textile
Commissioner, therefore, delegated
the powers of eliciting information
from traders regarding stocks of yarn
and the powers of the search and seizure
under the Cotton Textile (Control)
Order, 1948 to the Deputy Commis-
sioners and Collectors in all the
States and Union Territories. The
Commerce Minister personally inti-
mated all the Chief Ministers, Govern-
ors and Chief Commissioners of the
various States and Union Territories
about the action taken by the Central
Government and soliciting State Gov-
ernments' co-operation in reaching the
cotton yarn to the decentralised sec-
tor. The State Governments have
also been informed that they would
be permitted to utilise such quantities
of hoarded yarn as are recovered by
them, in addition to the quotas al-
lotted by the Textile Commissioner.
Besides, where State Governments
have given additional power to spin-
ning mills, they will be permitted to
appropriate the additional production
of yarn for their own States.

Ad-hoc allocations for the second
half of March 1973 have not, unfor-
tunately, reached the powerloom and
handloom weavers. Most States have
not taken physical delivery of the
yarn which has been allotted to them
and, therefore, have not been able to
arrange for its distribution to hand-
loom and powerlooms. When alloca-
tions issued on 19th March, the State
Governments were asked to intimate
by 15th April the quantities lifted,
the quantities not lifted and the rea-
sons therefor. Till today no State
Government has furnished this infor-
mation to the Textile Commissioner.
In many cases there was a communi-
cation-gap between the distribution

agencies of the State Governments and the mills from whom allotment had been made in favour of such agencies. This has caused accumulation in the mills who are consequentially facing financial difficulties. In some cases a stage of near stalemates had arisen on the point of mode of payment for the yarn to be lifted from the mills. A large number of State Governments had so much inflated their requirements on the basis of handloom and powerlooms, that the average monthly requirement of free yarn worked out to 112 million kilograms as against the highest figure so far of 34 million kilograms per month of free yarn consumed by decentralised sector in 1972. The Textile Commissioner had to make allotments for the month of April 1973, again on *ad hoc* basis on 17th April, 1973, because all the State Governments have not so far intimated their countwise requirements to him.

To remove all these bottlenecks and to establish a dialogue between the State Governments, textile industry and the trade, a Review Committee Meeting was held on the 11th April 1973, at Bombay, which was attended by officers of the Government of India and State Governments, representatives of the industry in the spinning sector, powerloom sector and handloom sector. Besides, the concerned senior officers of almost all the State Governments were specially invited to participate in the deliberations of the Committee. One of the major decisions of this meeting was to appoint a High Level Implementation Committee in each State under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Industries Department of the State Government so that the State nominees and the mills should get together and activate the lifting and distribution of yarn. Even before the meeting of the Review Committee, special officers of the Central Government had been sent to some State to size up the problem and discuss the difficulties being experienced by State Government. All

the other bottlenecks, of which a mention had been made earlier, would be removed by the decisions taken in the Review Committee Meeting. On 14th April 1973, Commerce Secretary has drawn the attention of Chief Secretaries of all States and Union Territories towards expeditious implementation of these decisions. In the initial stages some difficulties have been felt, but once the State Governments provide the essential feed-back to the Textile Commissioner and activate their distribution agencies, the problems would gradually disappear.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह क्या दुर्भाग्य है कुछ समय में नहीं जाता कि जैसे सरकार किसी चीज को हाथ में लेती है तो चीज गायब हो जाती है और प्रयवस्था पैदा होती है। राजा मिदास के बारे में ऐसा कहा जाता था कि What he touched, it turned into gold.

किन्तु इस कांग्रेस सरकार के बारे में बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जिस को यह हाथ लगाती है वह चीज एकदम गायब हो जाती है। 9 मार्च को सूत का व्यापार और सूत का स्टॉक हाथ में लेने की योजना की गई थी और एकदम सब गड़बड़ी, सब प्रयवस्था पैदा हो गई। बास्ताव में डीसेंट्रलाइज्ड सेक्टर के बारे में जिस का उल्लेख प्रायः सभी किया वह कई लाख की तादाद में है। लगभग 30 लाख तो हथकरघे के संदर हैं और 7-8 लाख पावर लूम के संदर हैं। यह बहुत अच्छी चीज है कि इस विकेंद्रित सेक्टर की सट्टार बढावा देती चली जा रही है। पिछले साल घर के संदर तिगुनी इन की पैदावार हुई है। इन इस का स्वागत कर रहे हैं। किन्तु साथ साथ इन यह चाहते हैं कि इन की और उचित ध्यान दिया जाये क्योंकि यह जो लम्बा बरतल्ला बंकी महोदय ने दिया है उस में यह स्थिति उन्होंने स्वीकार किया है कि :

'The *ad hoc* allocations for the second half of March 1973 have

unfortunately not reached the power-loom and handloom weavers."

बानी आपने खुद स्वीकार किया कि मार्च का कोटा अप्रैल तक भी नहीं पहुँचा। क्यों नहीं पहुँचा। सरकार जितनी दक्षता से काम करती है इस का स्वयं यह एक उदाहरण है। मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि जिन जिन सरकारों को काउन्टवाइज अपनी आवश्यकता बताने के लिए लिखा गया था

"Till today no State Government has furnished this information to the Textile Commissioner."

यानी 9 मार्च को इस को आप ने अपने हाथ में लिया और आज अप्रैल माघ से ज्यादा बीत गया एक महीना हो गया आप की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इतना बड़िया काम करती है कि उन की आवश्यकता क्या है यह नहीं बता सकी जब कि हजारों लाखों मजदूर बेकार हो गए। आप ने प्रजाचारों में पढ़ा होगा कि नागपुर और दूसरी जगहों में ठूकाने लूटने की भी खबरें आई हैं क्यों कि जैसे ही सरकार ने अनाज का व्यापार हाथ से लिया अनाज गाबब हो गया..

(अव्यवधान)...तो मन्त्रालय यह है कि जब काम नहीं है लोग बेकार हैं उन को जो चीज चाहिए वह मिलती नहीं है तो मेरा कहना है कि कोई भी चीज करने के पहले उस का जो पूरा विचार होना चाहिए वह होता नहीं है। यह सब से बड़ी भारी बीमारी है। क्योंकि आप इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि वह सब आप के हाथ में लेने के बाद,

"Officers have been sent to site up the problem".

वह हाथ में लेने के बाद मार्च का कोटा गया ही नहीं है। स्टेट्स ने अपनी आवश्यकता भेजी नहीं। बुनकर सब बेकार हो गए। इतना ही नहीं इस अव्यवस्था के कारण स्टानस मिल में ही पड़े हुए हैं। कई मिलों के तो अपने शोडाउन्स में जो कपास रखा हुआ था उस को हटा कर सूत रखा है। बानी उन का स्टॉक पड़ा हुआ है और बुनकर बेकार है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कुछ करती नहीं है।

वास्तव में जो कमी हो गई थी वह सुपर फाइन यार्न में हुई थी जो 100 काउन्ट और 120 काउन्ट का होता है जिस की तामिलनाडु की आवश्यकता थी पावर कट की बख्त के बोडी कमी पैदा हुई थी। उस में मंहगाई भी बढ़ी थी यह भी मैं मान लेता हूँ। किन्तु सब थोड़े बरह टके, इस न्याय के अनुसार सारा ही सूत का धन्दा शासन ने अपने हाथ में क्यों लिया? यानी फाइन और सुपर फाइन के लिए जो 80 से ले कर 120 काउन्ट तक होता है, उस की कमी थी, किन्तु आप ने सब ले लिया। अब ले तो लिया, किन्तु यह जो ऐबहाक बेसिस पर एलाटमेट किया गया वह एलाटमेट भी ठीक नहीं है। यह आप के बगल का जो उत्तर प्रदेश है उस की जो आवश्यकता थी उस का 25 प्रतिशत उन को मिला है। यानी 1 करोड़ 80 लाख किलो-ग्राम की आवश्यकता हो और सिर्फ 50-60 किलोग्राम की आवश्यकता पूरी हो तो क्या होगा? मतलब यह कि कितने लोग उससे बेकार हो गए यह बात समझ में आ जाती है। गुजरात का यह पत्र मेरे पास पड़ा हुआ है, उन को पावरलूम के लिए 324 किलोग्राम की जरूरत है और दिया गया 25 किलोग्राम तो वह लूम कैसे चलेंगे? इतना ही नहीं, उन को कोटा उठाने के लिए जो मिलें दी गई हैं उन में से एक मिल तो पश्चिम बंगाल में है और उन्होंने जिन मिलों को पत्र लिखे उन में से एक छोड़ कर किसी ने जबाब ही नहीं दिया। वास्तव में जिन को जहाँ से उपलब्ध होता था वहाँ से देने के बजाय दूसरी जगह से देने के लिए कह दिया। जैसे दिल्ली के लिए मैसूर में जाए, कोयंबटूर से जाए या भानुप्र वाले के लिए दिल्ली के रसा मिल में जाय यह जो सारी अव्यवस्था हो गई यह क्यों हुई? पहले तो उन को वहाँ से उपलब्ध हो जाता था जैसे गुजरात में उन की वहाँ से उपलब्ध होता था, अब उनसे कहा गया कि पश्चिमी बंगाल से लीजिए यह आप से क्यों किया वह कुछ समय में नहीं आता है।

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

महाराष्ट्र में जहाँ मालेगांव है, मिबंबी है, जैसे बड़े पावर लूम के केन्द्र हैं उन को टेक्स-ट, इल कमिश्नर ने बताया कि घाप को 38 किलोग्राम मिलेगा। गुजरात में बताया कि घाप को 25 किलोग्राम मिलेगा और उत्तर प्रदेश में तो उन की आवश्यकता जितनी है उस का एक चौथाई मिलेगा। इसी दिल्ली में पचास हजार बुनकर बेकार हैं। यानी कम से कम दिल्ली में तो मिलों में सूत है, बुनकर काम करना चाहते हैं तो यहाँ यह दिक्कत क्यों है? यह जो अव्यवस्था पैदा हो गई यह क्यों हुई।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो उद्योग या कारीगरी है, सरकार के एक ऐसे गलत निर्णय की वजह से जब उद्योग ठप्प हो जाता है और कारीगर एक बार जब उद्योग छोड़ कर दूसरी जगह चला जाता है तो देश की सब से बड़ी हानि होती है। फिर घाप को कारीगर उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं। इसलिए जो उद्योग है वह चलता रहे इस बात को देखने को जरूरत है।

अहमद की बात यह है कि सब को उस की आवश्यकता के अनुसार सूत मिलना चाहिए। ये जो आंकड़े हैं, 1971 की अपेक्षा 1972 में इस की पैदावार ज्यादा हुई है 972.10 लाख किलोग्राम जबकि 1971 में 191 लाख किलोग्राम कम हुई थी। यानी आवश्यकता से ज्यादा पिछले साल इसका उत्पादन हुआ है। जनवरी में तो 80 मिलियन किलोग्राम हुआ था और फरवरी में थोड़ा कम हुआ है 67 मिलियन किलोग्राम। किन्तु वह फाइन और सुपर फाइन की कमी थी जिस की वजह से 1 काउन्ट के ले कर 120 काउन्ट तक सब घापने अपने हाथ में ले लिया।

मैं सरकार से मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि ये सारे जितने बेकार हुए हैं इन्हें सरकार सूत दे। इसमें काटन कारपोरेशन करेगा की बात कही गई है। वितरण की व्यवस्था काटन कारपोरेशन करेगा यह कहा गया है। इन्हीं दिनों में बाजार में काटन आया। उन को काटन खरीदना है और काटन खरीदते यह सूत का भी वितरण कैसे करेंगे? एक दिया हुआ काम तो ठीक कर नहीं पाते हैं तो दूसरा कैसे करेंगे? मैं बड़े बड़े जो हैं उन की बात नहीं करता, बड़े बड़ों के पक्ष में हम नहीं हैं, एग्जिस्टिंग जो छोटे वेनेल्स हैं उन के हक में हम हैं। उस में जो दिक्कत है वह यह है कि छोटे छोट जो बुनकर हैं जिन को मास्टर बीबर सूत देता था, वह मास्टर बीबर आज बीच से चले गए। तो या तो कोई बढ़िया कोम्पायरेटिव मोसाइटी खरी हो जिसके जरिए ने ठीक ढंग में उचित स्थान पर और उन की आवश्यकता के मुताबिक ये चीजे उन को जल्दी में जल्दी उपलब्ध हों, इस की ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। एक इस का ठीक ढंग से वितरण होना चाहिए। यह कह देना कि अभी तक सरकारों ने हमें कोटा नहीं बताया, यह नहीं चलेगा। यू बिल हैब टु स्पेसिफाई सर्टेन टाइम लिमिट। काउन्ट बाइंड उन की आवश्यकता क्या है यह घाप के पास उन्हें पहले ही भेजना चाहिए। दूसरे, इस के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की मशीनरी सिर्फ काटन कारपोरेशन के ऊपर न छोड़ कर घाप को प्रत्यक्ष रूप से इसकी व्यवस्था करने के बारे में सोचना चाहिए। पहले तो घाप यह तय कीजिए कि परमानेंट बेसिस पर करना चाहते हैं या केवल घाब भी जो कमी आ गई है शार्टेज है उस को मीट करना चाहते हैं? परमानेंट बेसिस पर करना चाहते हैं तो मशीनरी परमानेंट बेसिस पर खरीदनी होगी। फस को काटन कारपोरेशन के गले बांध दें,

या किसी और के गले बांध दे, इस से काम नहीं चलेगा। इसलिए यदि आप ने यह तय किया हुआ है कि परमानेंट लेना है तो एक मसलम मशीनरी इस के लिए बड़ी कीजिए। और जो आप ने एक रिब्यू कमेटी, इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कमेटी बनाई, उस में कौन कौन व्यक्ति हैं? सरकार का इंडस्ट्रियल आफिसर तो जकर होगा। किन्तु जिस क्षेत्र में सारे बड़े बड़े उद्योग हैं वहां के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि एम० एल० ए० और एम० पी० जो हैं उन्हें भी उस के साथ रखें तो इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में ज्यादा सुविधा होगी। तो उन को इस के साथ जोड़ा जाएगा या नहीं यह भी बता दीजिए और यह झूठे ढंग से और सही वितरण की व्यवस्था हो जिस से लाखों लाख बुनकर जो बेकार हैं उन को काम मिले, उन को रोजी रोटी मिले, यही मेरी मांग है।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I fully share the deep sentiments expressed by the hon. Member about the grievances of the handloom weavers and the people who are in the decentralised sector. The origin of the problem—as was explained in this august House on 9th March—is that the yarn producing States were subjected to severe power cut. In Tamilnadu which produces more than 30 per cent of the yarn, the mills there were subjected to 75 per cent of power-cut. Naturally, there was scarcity. To grapple with this problem it was decided we would evolve a system of distributing this yarn pro-rata. As the hon. Member pointed out, there are more than 27 lakh handloom weavers and 1.7 lakhs authorised powerlooms. Since the availability was less than the requirements, we evolved a system of dividing it pro-rata. When an operation of this magnitude is being taken up, naturally the Government of India can only depend on the machinery of the State Governments.

The alternatives before the Government of India were either to allow the scarcity conditions to continue as they were and the hoarding to continue or attempt to evolve a system whereby an equitable distribution would be made. It was with this purpose in view that on 9th March an announcement was made about the complete take-over of yarn and its distribution through the States.

It has been worked out by the task force that a handloom weaver on an average per day will produce 5 metres of cloth and his requirements will be .5 kg. per day. The moment we decided about this complete procurement of the yarn, we informed the Chief Ministers and the State Governments to gear up their machinery to see that allocations are made in proper form. In this vast country, where there are 27 lakh weavers who are engaged in different types of weaving, naturally. We have to rely on the State Governments. Repeatedly we have asked the State governments to take necessary measures. I may point out in this context that the allocation to State Governments for the second half of March was made on 19th March. Unfortunately, many of the States have not lifted the stocks. When the situation became grave, we called a meeting of the senior representatives of the State Governments on 11th April so that the whole system could be streamlined. In this context, even as early as 9th March when the announcement was made by my senior colleague, the Commerce Minister, of the State Governments were told that if they had got any difficulty to gear up the machinery for distribution the Cotton Corporation of India's machinery would be available. So far no State government has asked for this help. Naturally, we thought they were prepared. In this particular context I am not blaming any particular State Government.

[A. C. G. George]

One can easily imagine the magnitude and complexity of the problem that came up. The State Governments are trying to do their level best to tune up their machinery. It is basically a question of the administrative machinery being ready to take this up. In the case of such a problem, there are bound to be some teething troubles, and a period of gestation has to be allowed. Now, we are quite confident that though may not be able to meet the full requirements of the weavers, an equitable distribution can be made.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:
Why were they not asked to lift the quota from the mills which were nearer? Why should the Gujarat people be asked to lift from Bengal?

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडेय (गोरखपुर)
स्वीकार सहाब, मैंने पहले भी इस प्रश्न को सदन के सामने रखा था। कांग्रेस पार्लियामेंट पार्टी भी इस को उठाया था और उस की एग्जीक्यूटिव कमेटी ने इस एक्ज्यूट प्राबलम को मोलव करने के लिये एक कमेटी भी बनाई उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट प्रचान मंत्री जी के सम्मुख पेश की गई थी। जो मेरी ही अध्यक्षता में बनी थी। उस कमेटी में 17 रिकमेन्डेशन दी थी। माननीय मंत्री जी तथा श्री एल० एन० मिश्रा जी, जो इस विभाग के मूलपूर्व मंत्री थे, स्वयं उस कमेटी की मीटिंग में मौजूद थे। उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्रीगण भी वहाँ पर मौजूद थे और उन्होंने उस कमेटी के सामने अपने विचार प्रकट किए थे। महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर तथा अन्य राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधि तथा मेम्बरों पार्लियामेंट ने भी अपनी रायें प्रकट की थी।

एक बड़ी मशीनों-गरीब बात है—इस देश का सब से बड़ा उद्योग धन्धा काटेज-इण्डस्ट्री है, मशीनों के समय में, बल्कि उसके पहले भी जो मोटा कपड़ा था, वह

गरीब वर्ग इस्तेमाल करता था और कारीक कपड़ा एक्सपोर्ट किया जाता था। हम ने ग्रहण लिया था कि जब हम क्वॉटमेंट में घाँसे, सब से पहला काम हम काटेज इण्डस्ट्री को इम्बेल्प करने का करेंगे। इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि उस के लिए 1964 में एक कमेटी भी बनी थी, उस की रिकमेन्डेशन भी ग्राम के सामने है। पिछले दिनों माननीय मंत्री जी ने एक बहुत अच्छा ध्यान दिया था और सारे सदन ने उस ध्यान को स्वीकार किया था—कि सरकार ने मार्ग को टेक-ओवर कर लिया है। लेकिन ग्राज, श्रीमान्, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की क्या हालत है? एक तरफ हम समाजवादी कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं और कहते हैं कि हम जनता की सारी जरूरत भी चीजों को मुहिया करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ 35 हजार वीवर्स भूखे मर रहे हैं, उन को सूत नहीं मिल रहा है।

सूत का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन राज्य सरकारें कर रही है—लेकिन किस तरह से कर रही है? इन्कमटेक के बेसिस पर—जो सब में ज्यादा इन्कम टेकम देना है उस को हुकाने दी जा रही है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की बात करना चाहता हूँ। मैंने वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री, उद्योग मंत्री और वहाँ के डायरेक्टर हैण्डलूम से कहा कि यह कौन सा तरीका है? अगर बिगना की तोड़ को ही भरना है, अगर इस बात को मानकर चलना है कि वे उद्योगपति हैं, इस लिए उन को ज्यादा प्राफिट मिलना चाहिए तो ग्राज जो हम गरीबों की बातें करते हैं, उस के उखान की बात करते हैं—यह नहीं चल सकेगा। सारी हैण्डलूम इण्डस्ट्री बन्द है, सारी पावर-लूम इण्डस्ट्री बन्द है, बिजली की कटौती चल गयी है—यह स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि उसके पाम जाने को भी नहीं बचा है। नेचुरल इज्ड बँक से उसको पैसा नहीं मिलता है,

सारे बड़े लोहा दुकानदार बन गये हैं। इन लोगों की कोम्पारेटिबल नहीं बनाई जा रही है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन की सर्बिस कोम्पारेटिबल बना कर दुकानें दीजिये। मैं आप से पूछना हूँ— क्या गोरखपुर में 25 मील दूर गाँव में रहने वाला गरीब बुनकर सूत लेने के लिये गोरखपुर आवेगा—श्रीमान्, इसकी व्यवस्था नहीं की जा रही है।

हमारे यहां रजनपसन्द ताकतें, वे ताकतें जो आज देश में समाजवाद को मजबूत नहीं देखना चाहती हैं—वे खड़ी हो रही हैं। मुझे अफसोस होता है—जोशी जी कहते हैं कि आप ने सूत के व्यापार को टेक भोवर कर लिया है। मैं जोशी जी को बताना चाहता हूँ—टेक भोवर अवश्य करना चाहिए, मिलों का राष्ट्रीकरण करना चाहिए। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ 373 स्पिनिंग मिलें हैं, जिन में 273 कम्प्लिड मिलें हैं, जिन का काम पहले सूत को तैयार करना है। हम को 60 नम्बर का सूत चाहिये, हमारे यहां 30 करोड़ रुपये का माल पड़ा हुआ है, उस को एक्सपोर्ट करने की सुविधा चाहिए—गवर्नमेंट इस सिलसिले में क्या कर रही है ?

आप कहते हैं कि 110 नम्बर के सूत का भाव बढ़ रहा है, मेरे पास फिनर्स मौजूब हैं—1970 में जिस सूत का भाव 162 रुपये था, वह दिसम्बर, 1972 में बढ़ कर 205 रुपये हो गया है और इन समय तो और ज्यादा बढ़ गया है। तो एक बहुत बड़ी विषम स्थिति है, मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान इसकी ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। जब तक आप राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करते, प्रोत्साहन पर कब्जा नहीं करते, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन पर कब्जा नहीं करते तब तक और कोई विकल्प नहीं है जिस से सही

तरीके से हेण्डलूम बीवर्स की हालत को दुस्त कर सकें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इस का जबाब दें।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I wish to make a categorical reassertion that the basic decision that we have taken about the procurement of hundred per cent yarn is correct. That is the best that is possible, especially to the weaker sectors.

I would like to point out one thing which I probably slipped in my reply earlier to Joshiji. In the meeting that was held on the 11th April, it has been decided that the *ad hoc* allocation of April and the cross-country movement of yarn will be eliminated to the maximum extent possible and that the entire production of the State will be given to the State itself. This is bound to bear some fruit, and this particular re-dislocation in the allocation system will be solved quite soon.

I may also point out that we have addressed the State Government. It is quite possible that there is some hoarded yarn. An inducement was offered to the State Government further, and the Deputy Commissioners and Collectors in the States were given power to seize the hoarded stocks and the State Government was able to seize the hoarded stock with persons in the State which was over and above their normal quota. That was a further inducement in two ways: first, to unearth the hoarded stocks and second, the quota available with the State Government may be further bolstered up.

It has also been indicated to the State Government that if by any chance they are able to provide more power to the spinning sector, this particular additional production will be available for the State Government over and above the quota that is already fixed. These measures have been taken so that the State

[Shri A. C. George]

Government will be further induced to tackle this problem in an alert and prompt manner.

In reply to Mr. Pandey, I may say that the basic intention of the whole decision is to see that the weaker sector is benefited. If there are some instances to show that these licences were issued on the basis of income-tax, we will not fail to see that this malady is rectified. It has been specifically requested of the State Governments that they must form local committees where the trade unions, MPs and MLAs must be represented, and not the officials alone, so that all the people may be heard and the problems in the field can be tackled.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: I asked one question, why the co-operative weavers' society is not being formed and why those persons who have been paying higher income-tax are being given these things. What is the policy of the Government?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Since the specific point has been referred to in this House, we will definitely address the State Governments to look into this matter and see that necessary preventive measures are taken.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement made by the hon. Minister will give a shock to lakhs of handloom weavers and powerloom weavers. They are waiting anxiously and eagerly to get yarn and start and work the mills. There is nothing in his statement which gives any assurance or any ray of hope as to when they will get the required quantity of yarn to earn their livelihood.

This Government's scheme regarding the price and distribution of yarn is a very big fraud on lakhs of handloom and powerloom weavers in this country. It is a direct result of the unthinking and hand-to-mouth policy of this Government.

The Deputy Minister is totally wrong in saying that this question has arisen suddenly. It is not so. The situation has not arisen overnight or all of a sudden. Practically the whole of South India experienced power shortage in November, 1972, and since then this question was coming up. Production was declining, but this Government has failed to look into the problem in depth. What has happened?

The mills of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat also suffered loss of yarn production of the order of 20 per cent because of power shortage. Because of power shortage, cloth production also declined correspondingly. There was no acute shortage and so no shooting up of the price of coarse yarn. But the Government imposed controls on all sorts of yarn including coarse yarn; it was neither required nor essential.

While working out the details of the scheme the handloom weavers and the powerloom weavers and all the State Directors of Industries were not taken into confidence. The details were worked out behind closed doors with mill magnates and mill representatives, but the actual users or the representatives of the State Directors were not taken into confidence while working out the details. They are now facing difficulty and they are trying to co-ordinate with the State Government representatives and representatives of the handloom and powerloom weavers. I shall give a concrete example of deficiency or failure of this scheme. The Textile Commissioner had allotted 1,32,000 kg. of yarn in banks to the Government of Gujarat for 34,000 handlooms. According to this allotment, one handloom will get only 14 kgs of yarn per month while the requirement of one handloom is 35 kg. The present allotment will hardly feed the handloom for three or four days. The handloom weavers will remain idle for the remaining 26 or 27 days of the month.

Similarly, very small quantities of yarn are allotted to Gujarat power looms. They have allotted 25 kg per loom against the requirement of 325 kg of yarn per loom. Moreover the allotment is made in such a manner that it has become difficult, almost impossible, for power looms to lift the allotted yarn. Out of 12 mills allotted to them, only one mill has responded.

The Gujarat powerloom Association has brought this matter to the notice of the hon. Chief Minister of Gujarat and I have also written to the hon. Minister of Commerce, Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, and to the Chief Minister of Gujarat on the 5th of April regarding coarse yarn. I have mentioned that 50,000 workers have already been thrown out of employment and a further 50,000 workers will lose their jobs in the future, but nothing has been done so far.

In Gujarat there is public infighting of the ruling party and it seems to have made the administration slack, sluggish and unresponsive. This is the situation not only in the State of Gujarat; more or less it remains in the whole of the country like that; there is this infighting in the ruling party, and consequently there is deterioration in economic conditions and administrative ability. If the Government really wants to solve the crisis, it should remove control on coarse yarn and medium count yarn with immediate effect. Government should allow the yarn spinning mills to produce yarn on the basis of production of the year 1972 in hanks and counts. I ask the hon. Minister through you, Sir, to give categorical answers to my questions: why have the Government not taken concrete steps to solve the crisis till today? What prevents the Government from removing the control on coarse yarn on cones and sized beams? Why do they not make use of accumulated coarse yarn lying in

the godowns of mills and give them to the handloom and powerloom weavers?

When will Government supply yarn to handloom and power loom weavers according to their requirements? Why should not the Government pay the difference in lost wages to handloom and powerloom weavers retrospectively from the date of imposition of control on price and distribution, that is, from the 13th March, 1973? Why were the handlooms weavers or the powerloom weavers or the State Directorate of Industry not taken into confidence while working out the details of the scheme? Why were the details worked out in a closed door meeting by the officials with the representatives of the Mill management?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, I may be allowed to answer his question. The most important question that the hon. Member posed is this. He asked: are we prepared to withdraw the control? There is absolutely no question of removing the control. We want to produce 100 per cent of the requirements so that the weaker sections of the society may be benefited. Regarding coarse yarn, I may inform the hon. Member that the announcement made on 9th March is clear. But, if there is anomaly or discrepancy, we shall try to see that the machinery is geared up to rectify it as early as possible. So, there is no question of our going back upon this decision. Then another point that was made by him was that we have not taken the State Government into confidence. In an earlier answer, I had definitely mentioned that even before the announcement was made on 9th March, the Commerce Minister convened a meeting of the Chief Ministers and the concerned Ministers as also the senior officials as early as on 26th February. That was a daylong session wherein the whole problem was discussed in detail. It

[Shri A. C. George]

was after taking into confidence the State Governments and Chief Ministers—in some cases, the Chief Ministers could not come but the senior ministers were there—and their senior officials this decision was arrived at. The whole programme was chalked out after detailed discussions with them. It was after this deliberation that the announcement was made on the 9th March. Later on also, we were keeping the State Governments informed of the steps that we were taking. So, this was clearly made known in my statement.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: But, he is not answering my other part of the question. I seek your protection in the matter. He should give the information to the House and to the country as to why this scheme has failed. Why are they not supplying yarn to the handloom weavers and powerloom weavers who are now thrown out of employment?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, the scheme has not failed as I explained earlier. There were some teething troubles. In a measure of such vast magnitude, some gestation period has to be allowed. We would try to expedite the process of rectifying the anomaly.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: This is a disappointing answer.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jharkhande Rai.

श्री झारखंडें राय (घोसी) : मान्यवर स्थिति अत्यन्त निस्कोटक है। देश में दो करोड़ लोगों की जीविका बुनकरी से चलती है। अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश में चालीस लाख और झांझ में चालीस लाख लोगों की जीविका इसी पर निर्भर करती है, इसी से वे अपनी आजीविका का अर्थन करते हैं। पूरे मसले के दो अध्याय हैं, पहला 1970 जून से लेकर 9 मार्च 1973 तक जब सूत की महंगाई बढ़ती ही जा रही थी और बराबर

बढ़ती ही गई, दूसरा अध्याय उस समय प्रारम्भ हुआ जब 9 मार्च के बाद सरकारी घोषणा हो जाने पर पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में सूत करीब करीब गायब हो गया। पहले संघर्ष इस बात का था कि बाहर और भीतर सूत की महंगाई रोकनी जाए। फिर अध्याय इस बात का शुरू हुआ कि सूत किसी भी काम पर भाज नहीं मिल रहा है और वह बाजार में मिलने लगे। मैं सीधे सवालियों पर आता हूँ। क्या सरकार को इस बात की सूचना है कि टैकमटाइल कमिश्नर ने बम्बई से एक आदेश निकाला है केरल की मिलां को कि वे वहाँ के हैंडलूम और पावर लूम को बिल्कुल सूत न दें? क्या उन्हें इस बात की सूचना है कि झांझ में भी चालीस लाख बुनकर इस समय भीत और भुखमरी के करार पर खड़े हैं?

क्या उनको सूचना है कि 17 और 18 तारीख को नागपुर और काम्पटी में तीन हजार बुनकर ने दो दिन तक पचास बड़ी बड़ी आड़तियों की दुकानों को घेरे रखा और वहाँ से माल निकाला? क्या यह भी सही है कि उस निकाले हुए माल के मामले को अधिकारीयन और पुलिस के लोग तथा बड़े बड़े पूँजीपति दफना देना चाहते हैं?

क्या यह सच है कि हमारे देश में हैंडलूम प्रोडक्ट्स का निर्यात जो पहले 25 करोड़ से बढ़ कर 29 करोड़ हो गया था वह पिछले दो सालों से लगानार घटता जा रहा है?

क्या आप कोशिश करेंगे कि अफ्रीका के देशों में, मध्य पूर्व के देशों में तथा यूरोप के देशों में हमारे हैंडलूम प्रोडक्ट्स की जो मांग बढ़ती जा रही है उस और विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए और उसके लिए विशेष प्रयास किया जाए?

बंगला देश में हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश से तथा उत्तर भारत से तथा देश के अन्य भागों

से बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में मान जाता था जो इधर बन्द हो गया है। क्या सरकार उग को बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रही है ?

क्या आप झाल इंडिया हैंडलूम बोर्ड को उस तरह की स्टैचुटरी बाड़ी बनाने का विचार रखते हैं जैसे खादी एंड विल्लेज इंडस्ट्रीज कमिशन हैं या इन दानों का एक में बिलय करके एक ही मस्युा इन दाना की बनाने का विचार रखते हैं ?

उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल में आजमगढ़ जिले में मऊ में जा जयपुरिया ने बहुत बड़ी सूत की फैक्ट्री खोली है उस मिल पर आप इस बात का जार देने का विचार कर रहे हैं कि वहा तैयार होने वाला सूत उस क्षेत्र के बुनकरों को पहले देने का वाद जो बंधे वही और जगह भेजा जाए। इस समय उल्टा हा रहा है। करोड़ कराव भाग सूत बाहर जा रहा है।

क्या यह सच है कि नमिलनाहु में सरकारी आदेशों का पालन बिल्कुल नहीं हा रहा है और स्टेलमेट पडा हुआ है। वहा पर भी सूत बिन्कुल नहीं मिल रहा है ?

सभी सूतों मिलना का चाह वे सूत की हा या बम्ब की, उनका माहस करके आप गान्धोकरग करन का विचार कर रहे हैं और धगर नहीं कर रहे हैं तमरा आखिरी मवाल यह हागा कि सरकार को बाजूदा नीति भीत के सोदागर आदमखारपूजीपतिया के भागे बुटने टेकन का कब तक चलती रहेगी ? क्या तब तक चलती रहेगी जब तक सैंतडो और हजारो बुनकर नोजवान अपने कनबेजनाल हथियार ले कर निकन न पडे और सड़को पर खून की होली खेलना शुरू न कर वे और सड़को पर लाशों का धम्कार न लग जाए ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA). I would like to add only a few points to what my colleague has already stated. We are completely seized of the problem. Even before these issues were raised on the floor of the House, we on our own sent our officers to the different States where this problem has taken an acute form to study the situation. Secondly, we have called a meeting of the senior officers from the different States. You must appreciate that it is a very very large problem which has different aspects and ramifications and the implementation of the scheme depends to a great extent upon the expeditious administrative measures taken by the State Governments. For example, we have requested the State Governments to supply us their count-wise requirements. Unfortunately, we have not got the information. While, in some other cases, we have got complaints from the spinning mills that stocks are accumulating in their godowns, they are not being lifted. This is an anomalous situation. While we are fully aware that weavers are suffering because of lack of supply of yarns, at the same time, in some mills, in some States the stocks are getting piled up. So, there is no gainsaying the fact that it is an acute and serious problem. We have taken concrete measures, we have sent our officers for making spot studies, for surveying the magnitude of the problem and for collecting information from the State Governments.

We also called a meeting of the senior representatives of the State Governments. A high-level Review Committee has been formed. It was decided at a meeting of the Review Committee that a high-level Implementation Committee should be set up in each State under the chairmanship of the Industries Secretary so that effective liaison and understanding may develop between the supplier mills and the State Governments.

[Shri D. P. Chattapadhyaya]

The situation is no doubt acute. I will humbly submit before the House that it is not a question of apportionment of blame either to the State Government or to the Central Government or the administrative apparatus. It is a serious problem. We have taken every possible measure to solve it. As I said we have sent out officers, we have called a meeting of the State Government officers and information has been collected from the States; so that the distribution takes a very sympathetic and expeditious form in the near future, we will do everything possible at our command and at our disposal.

श्री झारखण्डे राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जेनेरल पालिसी की बात कही है और सदिच्छा व्यक्त की है, लेकिन मैंने जो कान्फोट प्रश्न पूछे हैं, उनका उत्तर नहीं दिया है। मैंने झाल-इंडिया हैडलूम बोर्ड को खादी एंड विल्लेज इंडस्ट्रीज कमीशन की तरह एक स्टेचुटरी बाडी बनाने, या उन दोनों का विलय करने, जो एक्सपोर्ट घट रहा है, उसको बढ़ाने बंगलादेश से बातचीत करने और टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर द्वारा केरल की मिलों को बहा के हैडलूम और पावरलूम को बिल्कुल यार्न न देने के आदेश आदि के बारे में प्रश्न पूछे हैं, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने हा या न उत्तर नहीं दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri D. D. Dasai.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): Mr. Speaker, S.r. the fact of the matter is that today in India we do not have reliable census statistics of the number of powerlooms and handlooms that operate. Neither have we with us the data of the counts which they use. These counts differ according to customer preferences and seasonal requirements. The result is today while on one hand there is shortage of yarn for the weavers, on the other hand, there is the accumulation of stocks in the textile industry, which

even on a conservative value exceeds Rs. 45 crores. The stock pile is increasing. There is a mill even in Delhi which has yarn worth over Rs. 1 crore lying in the godown. To store yarn, certain mills have been obliged to build new godowns and vacate the cotton godown for yarn with the result that cotton purchases have been reduced. The yarn stocks are piling up daily at the rate of about Rs. 1½ crores to 2 crores. The position during the last year was that the production was picking up, except in Tamil Nadu where there was a threatened power cut. I say that the solution which we have adopted in the matter of foodgrains could have been adopted, namely, the deficit States could have been isolated from the surplus States.

Unfortunately, the whole country has been put in a situation which has resulted in all the powerlooms and handlooms operating only for about 3 to 4 days in a month. Lakhs of people have been thrown out of employment. The Government, if it is taken at its own words, has said—it is on record—that there are about 3 million handlooms employing 60 lakhs people and about 2 lakh powerlooms employing about 7 lakhs people, altogether 67 lakhs people just having work for only 3-4 days in a month. And for the rest of the month they have no work. Therefore, there is an acute distress among these people. The reason is not the non-availability of yarn stock but the pattern of requirement and distribution which could not be understood or undertaken by the new set-up.

Government has given a solution of the Cotton Corporation taking over the yarn distribution. The Cotton Corporation is not equipped to discharge its own functions satisfactorily. The Cotton Corporation does not have the people who can understand the yarn business. After all, yarn trade is not a trade which is learnt overnight. It requires a detailed knowledge of the business as any other business. Even

barbar's business requires some knowledge and experience. The Cotton Corporation does not have people who can undertake the yarn business. The result is that not a single State has been able to avail of the Cotton Corporation. After all, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Has any State benefited? I want to know whether any one part of India or other, any State, which belongs to one party or other has approached the Cotton Corporation to intervene and solve the problem? If that is so, I will be delighted to know and correct myself.

I would like to ask a few questions. How are Government going to ensure a smooth corruption-free distribution machinery of yarn of different counts, from 1 count to 120 counts, to cater to the needs of weavers in a vast areas of our country, from Ladakh to Kanyakumari, from Manipur to Dwaika. The looms are located in small isolated villages. The difficulty is in approaching and catering to their individual requirements. How much yarn has been allotted and distributed in the past 5-6 weeks since the yarn control has been enforced? What is the extent of unemployment in the yarn trade? How many persons have been dealing in it? How many will be thrown out of employment? Will the Government withdraw the control once yarn production picks up to normal level?

The hon. Minister of Commerce has mentioned that this matter will be reviewed after 2-3 months when the yarn production and the power-cut are restored. Have not the State Governments inflated their demands? On what basis are you now going to allot yarn to States and looms?

These are very vital questions. With the present stance, there has been an acute scarcity, an acute distress. The Government is blaming the State Governments and the State Governments are blaming the Textile Commissioner. The merry-go-round is

continuing. It has to be broken at some point. I would request the Government to adopt....

13.00 hrs.

SHRI VASANT SAIHE (Akola): The solution is to have fuller and more effective control.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: I would be happy if the Minister would answer these questions and also tell us how he proposes to resolve this problem.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Before taking up the specific questions raised by the Hon Member, I would like to dispel a mis-understanding about the role of the Cotton Corporation of India in the matter of distribution of yarn. The responsibility for the distribution of yarn has been taken over by the State Government and its agencies and in case the State Government feels that its agencies are not equal to the task, only then, the Cotton Corporation of India is there to help them. So, it would not be correct to suggest that the whole responsibility for distribution of yarn throughout the country has been given to the Cotton Corporation of India.

Now, coming to the specific question raised by him, I would like to answer them one by one. About the county-wise distribution, as I have already said. The State Governments were requested to furnish the information regarding their total requirements for yarn countywise. Till the 15th April, we, unfortunately, could not have the necessary information from the State Governments.

Secondly, he has asked the total quantity actually given. There is a great difficulty in answering this question. I can only say the total quantity allotted to the State Governments in the two weeks of the month of March, is 17 million kg. Here also, as I said before, the total quantity of 17 million kg. which has

[Shri D P Chattapadhyaya]
been allotted has not been entirely lifted by the State Governments and their agencies. May be they are now lifting.

The third question is how many people have been unemployed. This also is a question, too big to be answered at this stage because we have not got the necessary information from the State Governments. So, I cannot give any figure.

Lastly, about the question whether there is some sort of a discrepancy between the demand submitted by the State Governments and the actual requirements based on the data of the previous years, my answer is 'Yes'. In the year 1972, the actual demand from all the States was something like 34 million kg. Now, the demand put forth by the State Governments taken together amounts to 112 million kg. There must be something going seriously wrong somewhere. We are scrutinising and scanning the demands put forth by them.

I would like to repeat what I said earlier. It is a gigantic task. It is no question of apportioning the blame. All possible steps have been taken and a solution will be possible in the near future.

These are teething troubles. It is a vast problem having different ramifications.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra)
That always happens with controls
(Interruptions)

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA
The hoarders have done their worst in the matter
(Interruptions)

12.05 hrs.

RE GRIEVANCES OF STATE
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER Order order I am not allowing any hon. Member
(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER State matters should not be raised in this Parliament. If it is a matter which relates to the Union Government, I will see that representation and, if it is necessary, I will forward it to the Minister. So far as State employees are concerned, we are not in a position to discuss State matters here. If such demonstrations are held by some State employees, if we allow it in one case, we will have to do it in future in other cases also, which is not proper. So, I am sorry, I am not allowing it.

Shri A K Gopalan, I request you to be brief. We do not have much time. I will allow one minute each.

SHRI A K GOPALAN (Palghat)
Sir, there is President's rule in three States and the State Government employees from all over India have come here to present their grievances. As far as their grievances are concerned, they are concerning the Government of India also as it relates to dearness allowance and also some increase in their emoluments. As far as their demands are concerned, they want need-based minimum wages, bonus for all etc.

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur)
Sir, I have got a petition which is signed by the State Government employees and addressed to the Parliament of India. They wanted to present this petition, but owing to some technical difficulties they could not possibly submit this memorandum. Their demands are confined to payment of bonus—8.33 per cent—which is a Central matter, re-instatement of those employees who were dismissed under President's Rule, need-based minimum wages etc. Kindly allow us to present the petition to you, then you will be satisfied that the demands of the State Government employees are fully justified.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) I want to point out that though the demonstration is staged