

1	2
(b) <i>Hotels</i>	
1. <i>Agra</i>	100
2. <i>Jaipur</i>	100
	200
(c) <i>Cottages</i>	
1. <i>Goa</i>	50
III. Expansion & Renovation of Hotels & Travellers' Lodges	
1. <i>Akbar Hotel, New Delhi</i>	150
2. <i>Lalit Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore</i>	50
3. <i>TL Bhubaneshwar</i>	25
	225
Grand Total	1660

BRANCHES OF NATIONALISED BANKS PROPOSED TO BE OPENED IN DELHI DURING THE NEXT SIX MONTHS

5284. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of branches of Nationalised Banks proposed to be opened during the next six months in the Union Territory of Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : In pursuance of the directive of the Reserve Bank of India, commercial banks are now required to formulate three-year rolling plans for branch expansion. The plan for the first year is a detailed one, while that for the subsequent two years is in aggregative terms. Banks are currently engaged in the formulation of the three-year plan covering the period 1974-76. The Reserve Bank of India has, however, reported that, as at the end of January 1974, the public sector banks had on hand 50 licences/allotments for opening bank offices in the Union Territory of Delhi. These offices are likely to be opened in the near future.

ISSUING OF INSTRUCTIONS TO CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION REGARDING FUNCTIONING OF NATIONALISED BANKS

5285. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the Central Vigilance Commission to keep a watch over the functioning of the nationalised banks;

(b) whether Vigilance Commission has submitted any report in this regard; and

(c) if so, the findings of the Vigilance Commission and action, if any, proposed on various observation and recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No Sir.

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

FOREIGN AID COMMITTED BY WORLD BANK AND ITS AGENCIES IN FIFTH PLAN

5286 SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) total amount of financial aid committed by the World Bank, IDA and IMF for the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether the aid committed by the World Bank and its agencies is as per our expectations and if not the reaction of Government over hesitation of the World Bank to commit sufficient aid for financing the Fifth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) The World Bank and the International Development Association provide resources on an annual basis subject to availability of resources. The aid committed by the World Bank group has been according to our expectations in the past. Subject to replenishment of IDA resources, India can expect a reasonable level of assistance from this agency during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

12-00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

MECHANISATION IN COIR INDUSTRY RESULTING IN LARGE SCALE UNEMPLOYMENT IN KERALA

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat) Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Industrial Development and Science and Technology to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

"The reported serious situation arising out of the mechanisation in Coir Industry resulting in large scale unemployment in Kerala."

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) : Sir, Government's policy regarding mechanisation in the coir industry

[Shri Ziaur Rahman Ansari]

has been clarified on more than one occasion in Parliament and elsewhere. In general Government are opposed to the substitution of men by machines merely for speeding up a certain operation or for providing greater returns to the owners. At the same time, the need for productivity improvement, quality enhancement, and export promotion are factors that are relevant in regulating the activities of this like that of any other industry.

Government attach very great importance to the need for protecting and promoting the employment component in the coir industry, particularly in the situation prevailing in Kerala. It has been reported that in the retting sector of this industry certain units are using mechanical defibring machines for extracting fibre out of coconut husks. These are locally fabricated machines requiring no licence. It is understood that there are about 283 locally fabricated machines in operation in Kerala. While the use of these machines will bring some reduction in cost and accelerate the production process and improve quality it may have a certain impact on the employment situation as well. However there is no reliable estimate of the number of persons rendered surplus as a result. The State Government of Kerala took steps and prohibited introduction of these machines some time back.

3. In the matting sector a decision was taken as early as 1961 to mechanise one-third of the production. Government are not aware of any new mechanisation having been introduced in any other sector of this industry. In fact it has been reported that the ban on defibring machines has perhaps had the effect of retarding production and consequent lower employment. The State Government is keeping the situation under constant review and will take all necessary steps to meet any situation that may arise. As a development measure, the State Government have initiated steps to revitalise the cooperative sector in this industry. The Central Government on their part have recently granted an assistance of Rs. 100 lakhs to the State Government over and above the Plan ceiling to implement this programme and it is hoped that the industry will get stabilised in course of time.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: The statement is a mixture of confusion and also admission.

The Minister has admitted that in certain places, however, there is no reliable estimate of the number of persons rendered surplus as a result. So, the most important thing is that he must know how many persons are unemployed. They do not know how many persons are unemployed.

Then, it is said :

"... and export promotion are factors that are relevant in regulating the activities of this, like that of any other industry."

This industry is not like that of any other industry. It is a cottage industry. As far as the factors that are stated here, that the export will be more if these machines are introduced, it is not correct. As far as the reports and also figures are concerned, the export value has risen without introduction of these machines.

So, it is only a factor which is brought about by the monopoly exporters that, if machines are not introduced, there will be no exports. That also is wrong.

In the statement it has been admitted that :

"Government attach very great importance to the need for protecting and promoting the employment component in the coir industry, particularly in the situation prevailing in Kerala."

I want to say that it is important not only because of employment but also because of foreign exchange earnings. Rs. 17 to 18 crores are the foreign exchange earned from this industry; also the Central Government gets Rs. 1 crore as levy and duty. So, it is very important from the point of view of foreign exchange also. There are ten lakhs of workers employed in the industry, and five lakhs of workers are dependent on this for their livelihood. That is also an important issue. The argument of promotion of more exports is only a myth. Even now the exports are more. It is not correct to say that because of not using the machines the quality has not improved. By introducing the machines, do you want to starve the lakhs and lakhs of workers who are employed in that industry?

It is also said in the statement :

"... it may have a certain impact on the employment situation as well. However, there is no reliable estimate of the

number of persons rendered surplus as a result. The State Government of Kerala took steps and prohibited introduction of these machines some time back."

They are small machines. But I am talking of the new machines that have come in the retting sector. In some places they are introduced. The Kerala Government has banned introduction of these machines only in three districts. What we want is that it must be banned in all the districts; if it is banned only in three districts, then the machines will go to the other districts. More than a lakh of people who are employed, especially in the coastal areas, mainly women workers, who earn their livelihood on retting of the fibre, will be thrown out of employment if machines are introduced.

I also want to know from the hon. Minister whether on 11-2-1974 the Kerala Industries Minister had sent a note to the Central Government saying that, if the money allotted by the Plan—he has not shown it here; that is Rs. 5,17,00,000—is not given by February, the whole industry would be paralysed; there will be acute unemployment and starvation. That letter was sent on 11-2-1974 or near about that date. Here in the statement it is also said :

"As a development measure, the State Government have initiated steps to revitalise the cooperative sector in this industry."

This is not correct. The State Government cannot revitalise or reorganize the industry because they did not get any help from the Central Government. The Central Government has given only Rs. 100 lakhs according to the statement. I want to point out that, in the year 1963, the Kerala Government sent a scheme—because the whole industry was in confusion—to reorganize the industry. Then the Planning Commission appointed a Study Group or a Committee and the Committee recommended that, for three years consecutively, every year five crores of rupees must be given to revitalise the industry, to reorganize the cooperative sector. But that was not given. This year they have given only Rs. 100 lakhs. So, there will be a total destruction of the industry. As the State Industries Minister has said, believing that the Central Government will give Rs. 5 crores, they issued some

orders for reorganizing the cooperative societies and also passed a price control order controlling the price of raw husk and soaked husk. We know what is usually the result of control. Like any other control, this control also made the people unemployed—those who were working in the coir industry. The monopolists did not purchase the raw husk and soak it. Things came to a standstill because the order was not implemented. The State Government was not able to give any help to the cooperatives because the Central Government did not give them the promised help.

The Planning Commission said that Rs. 15 crores should be given but they have given only Rs. 100 lakhs this year. It was promised that Rs. 5.17 crores will be given. May I know whether there will be a total banning of the machines not only in the weaving sector but also in the spinning sector. In the statement it is said that he does not know whether machines have come in the spinning sector. Not only it is introduced in the spinning sector but I have a telegram that it is introduced not only in the weaving sector but also in the spinning sector it is introduced. That is why I put this call attention. So not only in the spinning sector but also in the retting sector machines are introduced and about a lakh of workers, especially women workers in rural areas will be unemployed. I want to know whether the introduction of machines in these sectors will be banned by the Government not only in one District but in the whole of the State.

I also want to know whether according to the scheme that was accepted by the Planning Commission as also by the Central Government, of giving Rs. 15 crores in three years, Rs. 5 crores every year consecutively, the balance amount will be given so that the co-operatives may be organized.

I also want to know whether this Government is aware of the statement made by the Industries Minister there that if in February they do not get this amount, the whole industry will be paralysed and there will be not only that introduction of machines will cause some unemployment, at least 50% unemployment, but if the help is not given, then the whole industry will be paralysed and there will be

[Shri Ziaur Rahman Ansari] unemployment and starvation. Will this Central Government which say that the whole object of the Plan is to give employment—this is job-oriented—in order to see that fifteen lakhs of people who are employed are not thrown on the streets, will they accept the scheme, give the amount of Rs. 5.17 crores and see that there is a total banning of the machinery?

I want to have answers to these questions.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Shri George may reply. He comes from Kerala. He knows better.

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI: As far as unemployment of workers engaged in the retting sector is concerned, if these 283 machines in the retting sector are allowed to work, it is true that about 1 lakh persons will be unemployed and it was because of this fact that the Government of Kerala took the steps and banned under DIR the use of these machines which were locally fabricated. As far as the machines used in other sectors...

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Does he agree to that? Will he say that it will be banned in all the Districts?

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI: As far as my knowledge goes, Kerala Government has banned use of machines in the retting sector. These 283 machines are for use in the retting sector.

As far as other sectors are concerned, viz., spinning sector and the manufacturing sector. In the spinning sector, as far as my knowledge goes, there is no information about the introduction of any machinery. But in the manufacturing sector, as far back as 1961, a decision was taken by the Government to mechanise one-third of the total production of the coir products and since then, three units were set up—one in the public sector under Coir Board and two in the private sector. These three units are working there according to the decision taken in 1961.

As far as the schemes for revitalisation, probably there is one scheme sent by the State Government for revitalising the coir industry through co-operatives and

the State Government sent up a scheme of Rs. 15 crores. That is true, but a Study Group of the Planning Commission, after discussing this Rs. 15 crores scheme, recommended a scheme of about Rs. 7 crores. Out of this Rs. 7 crores which the Study Group of the Planning Commission recommended, the State Government, the financial institutions and the Central Government, all have to contribute for its revitalisation in the co-operative sector. Out of this Rs. 7 crores, Rs. 1 crore has already been given to the Government of Kerala in the year 1973-74. One crore of rupees has been provided in the present Budget for 1974-75 and, in 1975-76 we shall see what can be done to provide funds for the revitalisation scheme.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: I wanted an answer whether they got a letter from the Industries Minister of Kerala that if in February they do not get this Rs. 5 crores, the whole industry will be paralysed and that there will be acute and full unemployment and starvation. This is a very important thing. I want to know whether they have got a letter by the State Minister saying that the industry will be paralysed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you anything to say to that?

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI: At present I have no information regarding that letter. The Government of Kerala has demanded Rs. 5.17 crores for the year 1973-74 and out of that, the Government of India has already given Rs. 1 crores.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Will he ascertain from the Kerala Government and make a statement on the floor of the House on Tuesday?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I will put simply some questions...

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Telli-cherry): Not simply, Dada.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For a change.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): He is going to put questions, but the Minister knows nothing.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I want to know whether it is a fact that this is a cottage industry or not, employing nearabout 10 lakhs of workers, men and women and mostly these are workers coming from the Depressed Classes and their condition is very precarious. Already...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You said you will simply put the question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : These are the questions.

The Government's policy so far as I understand and so far as my little knowledge goes and which several times they have reiterated is that in respect of any industry if it is newly started or if it is an old industry, their policy will be that it is labour-intensive. And, what is the stand of the present Government? They have shifted from their old policy, just like they are issuing licences to the big and monopoly houses. There is a clear-slide-back from the established policy.

In this matter, my first question is : whether it is a cottage industry. So in no case should there be any mechanisation because if you go through the figures of exports and their money value, it will be seen that in 1973-74 the coir materials exported brought more money than it was previously with the larger quantity of exports. Is it a fact or not even with the existing system that is there and without improving them and whether the Kerala Government has written to you and also repeatedly represented that Rs. 15 crores is necessary for its improvement? Here in your statement you have mentioned that one hundred lakhs of rupees—to magnify the figure he has done that,—he could not just say Rs. 1 crore...

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI : In my statement I have said Rs. 1 crore. I have not said Rs. 100 lakhs.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : In his statement it is said Rs. 100 lakhs is given. He says that he did not say that... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You started by saying that you would simply put the questions. Now please put the questions... (*Interruptions*) Have you finished your questions?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : How can I finish?

I have addressed lakhs of workers....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nobody doubts that you have addressed lakhs of workers.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : My point is : whether they are going to treat it as a cottage industry and stop all sorts of mechanisation and rationalisation. Whatever promise you may give here, I know several times when these textile mills were modernised and when the jute mills were modernised, here in this House they said and gave assurances that this was rationalisation, that this was mechanisation without tears. May I know from the Minister whether he knows that in the jute mills where three lakhs of workers were there previously, now only by virtue of your policy, one lakh of workers have been swallowed. And same is the position with regard to textile mills in Bombay. If you are going to do the same thing for the Kerala people, they will not tolerate whatever be your policy. They will say...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are making a speech. Please put your question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : That is so, Sir.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I want to know whether it is a fact that the units are decentralised to avoid all sorts of restrictions put by the Kerala Government or by the Central Government, whether the employers there are decentralising the units there or not. May I know whether the Government will adopt a policy to nationalise fully this export trade of coir and coir products? Coir Companies should directly produce coir goods and should become a leading producer. Are you going to do it or not....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. I cannot allow. You cannot go on making a speech for one hour... (*interruptions*) Please finish.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : May I know from the Minister that licences should not be issued to units em-

[Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya]

ploying a minimum of 25 workers because they are bringing down the number of workers and getting licences to avoid all legislation regarding workers and companies?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are spoiling a good case made by Mr. Gopalan.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We need no guidance from the Chair in this.

SHRI DINAN BHATTACHARYYA: You do not know the history, Sir....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I may not know but I am concerned with your questions.

SHRI DINAN BHATTACHARYYA: My next question is this. More units should be re-organized on a co-operative basis. Do you accept it or not? Licences should not be given to exporters unless they themselves see that the number of employees in this industry is not reduced. This is my question and I want a categorical answer whether you are sticking to that policy that all industries will be labour intensive and no machinery will replace the working-man.

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a known fact that Coir industry in Kerala is one of our biggest cottage industries and as far as the policy of the Government with regard to the mechanisation is concerned I have already said in my statement about our approach to any sort of such mechanisation which creates the problem of unemployment. But, Sir at the moment we have to see how to develop the industry as such by using now technology and methods and therefore our policy basically is that of cautious modernisation of the industry. It was because of that policy to discourage mechanisation, the Government of Kerala has taken steps and not to allow such machines to be operated. The second point is about revitalisation of the cooperatives, and it is our endeavour to encourage cooperative societies and to revitalise those cooperative societies which are potentially viable, to make them viable by giving them assistance and we are taking steps in that direction. The Government of Kerala is taking steps in that direction. And for that purpose we

have allotted the amount. Of course that amount itself will not do unless something is being taken from other financial institutions. The State Government of Kerala shall have to contribute its own share in that scheme of revitalisation and therefore I specifically stress and say that our stress is on the revitalisation of the cooperatives, not only for this coir industry, but for other cottage industries. We want to bring the cottage industries more and more under cooperative sector. There is one more important point regarding export which was raised. There are some conflicting views in the Board meeting. All India Trade Union Congress and others were represented; by and large people were of the view that the total exports of the Coir industry and Coir products should be nationalised. There was also a minority view to the effect that this should not be done because it will damage the industry itself. Government is considering the different aspects and a balanced view will be taken in the Ministry of Commerce.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: I am surprised by the answers given by the Minister. The previous speaker has said that this is one of the very important cottage industries employing about a million or more people throughout the coastal area of that State.

It is earning a lot of foreign exchange. If you take the foreign exchange earnings, it cannot be next to many other industries in the country. In regard to such an important industry, when there is a crisis, such a callous, indifferent and lethargic attitude taken by the Centre is unfortunate. That gives me a little surprise. There is a saying among the coir workers that there is a kind of Mughals style in the manner of the ruling in the Centre particularly in dealing with the matters connected with the coir industry. The callous, indifferent and lethargic manner, in which these people are administering, the same is applicable to these gentlemen.

Coming to the points—I will not take a lot of time—there is a new aspect which I would like to impress upon the Minister. That is, apart from the dangers of mechanisation of the industry in Kerala, as was pointed out by my two friends, there is another aspect of the problem. It

is about setting up of mechanised units of coir factories outside Kerala. These highly sophisticated and mechanised coir units are established in the neighbouring states of Kerala, e.g., for the information of the hon. Minister, I can give the name of Mangalore which is in Karnataka State. One of the industrialists from Kerala—if you want the name I can mention that—Shri Ravi Karunakaran, has set up a sophisticated and highly advanced coir built for which the machinery has been imported from Holland. This was imported from that country and set up in Mangalore. They are now canvassing around Kerala to set up more industries of the same nature. Sir, you should understand that the result will be that, after some time, from Kerala, the entire industry will be shifted to nearby States and Kerala will be reduced to a kind of raw material exporting base of the old colonial type.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Why should Poland export it ?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Not Poland but Holland—a capitalist country. Your doubt is genuine—Poland cannot do that. It came from Holland.

The point is whether, in future, when you give permission to set up a factory like this outside Kerala, will you put a curb on that? Will you ban such factories from being set up outside Kerala with the imported, or whatever it is, machinery? This is my first point. My second point is: I think the Minister enumerated a very strange philosophy, that he is guided by the minority opinion of the Coir Board. Sir, I am a member of the Coir Board and Shri Ravi is also a member of the Coir Board. There was a discussion in the Board about how the exports of coir should be reorganised. A statement was also made by Shri L. N. Mishra when he was the Minister of Foreign Trade. He said that we would nationalise the exports of coir or channelise them. There was a resolution of the A.I.T.U.C. which was discussed in the Coir Board wherein, we, the people's representatives—representatives of the Kerala Government—by an overwhelming majority in the Coir Board supported that view that it should be nationalised. Who were

the people then who opposed it? Only the industrialists—big export houses—Shri Ravi Karunakaran and others—foisted it on the Minister in coming here and saying that he is guided by the minority members. It is a very shameless manner and callous way of telling the Parliament that you are guided by minority opinion. You should not do it.

Now I would like to ask one question to the hon. Minister. This is a very important matter. He has stated in his statement that we have to take the productivity, export promotion etc. into account. But, what is happening actually? You are nowhere near the coir industry. And you do not know how that is run. This mediaeval type of eighteenth-century brutal exploitation is going on in these industries. The workers are exploited and their mawrows are taken out. This is how exploitation is going on, and the export houses are minting money. If the export trade is rationalised, these exploiters can be eliminated and the industry can be helped in a big way. So, my pointed questions to the hon. Minister are the following. Will he impose a ban on these industrial units which are setting up outside and in States around Kerala which have mechanised the industry? Will he take a firm decision in tune with the majority decision of the Coir Board and the decision of the Kerala Government to nationalise the export trade in coir industry products? What steps has he taken to revitalise the coir industry? I am thoroughly disappointed at the fact that whereas Rs. 15 crores had been asked, he has given a puny little sum of Rs. 100 lakhs and the industry is going to face a serious crisis in the coming days. What is he going to do? Will he give a little more money or will he say 'No'?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Only three questions are involved.

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI : I have to make certain clarifications. With regard to nationalisation, my hon. friend has rather misrepresented what I had said. I have not said that Government is directed by the minority view. I have said that there are two views. Of course, there is a minority view...

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will he implement the majority view?

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI : Let me have my say. Government always look at all these things, taking into account the feasibility of the scheme. It is true that Government have not taken any decision. There are two views. The majority view is in favour of nationalisation of export of coir industry products. But there is a minority view also....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : In the consultative committee they had decided to channelise the coir industry. What is his opinion about it?

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI : Let me make it clear that Government have not taken any decision on this matter, and Government have not given any weightage to the minority view or the majority view. This is unfortunate....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Channelisation was a unanimous decision.

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI : It is unfortunate that I have been misunderstood. I just put the fact before the House. A decision is still to be taken.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN : When is he going to take the decision? We have been waiting for years and years and he says only that a decision will be taken later. When will it be taken?

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI : With regard to the mechanised units or big units in Mangalore or somewhere else, I am sorry I have no information. But I may tell him that the Ministry of Commerce had convened a meeting on 25th February, 1974 and decided the strategy and discussed the steps for modernisation of the coir industry to boost up export of coir products, but the State Government of Kerala took objection to it, and on the objection of the Kerala Government, the whole scheme which was under consideration by the Commerce Ministry was postponed.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : There is a Coir Board. It is a very relevant thing....

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI : I am making my submissions. If the hon. Member wants....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : It is an irregular thing. There is a Coir Board. Let them discuss it. What are these

people in Delhi doing? Let them consult the Coir Board. He does not know the subject and what the problem is....

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI : What a funny state of affairs! I do not know the subject. So, let the subject be transferred to Shri Vayalar Ravi.

12.39 HRS.

RE : MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I had tabled an adjournment motion. Government have miserably failed in their experiment on socialisation of the wholesale trade in foodgrains. There is a total collapse of the distribution machinery. There is privation and artificial scarcity. It is a serious problem....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : You might have gone through the proceedings and found that yesterday we had made the submission that there should be a debate on the foodgrains policy....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, please. If all of you speak, nothing can be heard. (*Interruptions*) Please sit down. You can make your submission briefly, but all of you should not speak together. Otherwise nothing goes into the record and nothing is understood.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let us know what has happened to the Adjournment Motions tabled by us.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not know. There is only one Adjournment Motion that came to my attention this morning.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We had submitted it in time. I am informed that it has been received. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will give you the information. Now, two Adjournment Motions were placed before me this morning.

AN HON. MEMBER : Who are they?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am going to tell you. You are so impatient. No. I is, seeking to discuss the Government policy regarding the take-over of the