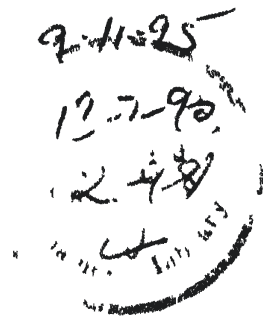


LOK SABHA DEBATES

(**Fourth Session**)



(Vol. XII contains Nos. 11-20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 6, 1972/Chaitra 17,
1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Retrenchment of Workers of Rourkela
Steel Plant

*281 SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the
Minister of STEEL AND MINES be
pleased to state

(a) whether a large number of workers
in Rourkela Steel Plant have been
retrenched recently ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND
MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-
MANGALAM) : (a) and (b). With effect
from 1st March, 1972, the services of 608
personnel of the Security Department
of the Rourkela Steel Plant, who had not
opted to join the Central Industrial
Security Force, and who had become
surplus to requirement, had to be dispensed
with.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : May I know
from the hon. Minister whether the

Government have received any representa-
tion from the employees of the HSL, giving
reasons for their refusal to join the
industrial security force ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-
LAM : Various representations have been
made arising out of uncertainty about
their future inside the force. But we took
quite considerable time and trouble and
tried to persuade them that their service
conditions will be safeguarded when they
joined the Force provided they were
physically fit, and if they were
found not physically fit they would be
given alternative employment in the plant

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Apart from
the Industrial Security Force, has the
Government considered the chance of
providing them any alternative job so that
they may be absorbed in service ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-
LAM : The offer made to all members of
the personnel of the security department
of the plant was that they should opt for
joining the Central Industrial Security
Force, their service conditions would be
safeguarded and they would not suffer any
disadvantage as a result of joining it. If on
exercising the option, they were found not
suitable for inclusion in the Central
Industrial Security Force, the offer was
that they would be given definitely employ-
ment in the plant. So, those who had
exercised that option are in a position to
take advantage of the offer made by the
management, and in respect of those who
were not prepared to exercise that option,
naturally their services have been found
surplus to our requirements.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :
May I know whether the Minister is aware
that the service conditions of the Indus-

trial Security Force do not in any way tally with the service conditions of the personnel of the Security Department and it was for that reason that a large number of those employees do not want to opt for that Service but rather wanted to be absorbed in the plant itself. Is the Government prepared even at this stage to consider that aspect, and if an employee declared surplus comes forward, is the hon. Minister prepared to absorb him in the plant straightaway?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I do not consider that the service conditions in the Central Industrial Security Force are in any way disadvantageous to the personnel of the security department and in certain aspects we have guaranteed that the earlier conditions that prevailed in the security department for the personnel of that department would be protected. Of course one great difference between the security department and the Central Industrial Security Force is that membership of the force is liable to transfer. Hon. Members will appreciate that this is probably one of the principal reasons why we wanted to introduce the Central Industrial Security Force because if the local people are kept in the same place, sometimes it is difficult to enforce that discipline in a separate security force as you can when they can be transferred from place to place.

So far as the second part of the question is concerned I think it is difficult because those who have opted will naturally feel that it was not fair that the offer should be given to those who did not opt. But in any event I believe the management is giving its attention to that problem.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question. Mr. Gangadeb. Absent, Mr. Dhandapani. Absent. Some Members are continuously absent, after tabling question. If they are not present it means that they are depriving some other Member from being given an opportunity.

Eviction of Temporary Shops in E.P.D.P. Colony, Kalkaji, New Delhi

*283. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether officials of the Rehabilitation Department have taken steps to evict temporary shops in the EPDP Colony near Kalkaji, which are catering to various needs of residents of the Colony ; and

(b) if so, the alternative arrangements made by the Government to provide for the daily necessities of the residents of the Colony till regular shops are built by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) No permission has been given for opening temporary shops. Certain unauthorised temporary structures which had sprung up in the Colony and which constituted encroachments have been removed. Some more unauthorised temporary structures have again come up and steps are being taken to remove these encroachments.

(b) There are shopping/market sites in the Colony. The Government proposes to auction these sites as soon as enough number of houses have been constructed in the Colony or request the Delhi Municipal Corporation to construct markets and shopping Centre on these sites. Pending auctioning of shopping sites after a sizeable number of houses have been constructed or construction of markets and shopping centres by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Government would be prepared to examine the question of allotment of a suitable shopping site for a co-operative store, if the residents so desire.

SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : This is called EPDP colony; it has not yet been

named. About 2,000 persons have been given allotment in that colony and under the terms they were to construct their houses and buildings within two years from the date of the lease. As a matter of fact about 700—800 persons have already constructed their houses and started living there.

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to the question.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : To cater to their daily needs, daily demands, essential supplies, certain persons started temporary shops. It is not understood from the hon. Minister when the Government and the Ministry of Rehabilitation will start auctioning the shop sites. On the other hand under the terms, the structures must be built within the stipulated period. I want to know whether the Ministry will consider all these facts and tell us why the shop sites have not yet been auctioned? Will they allow these temporary shops to be maintained to cater to the essential needs of those who have started living in that area?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : It is true that the name of the colony has not been given so far. We have invited suggestions from the residents, and some suggestions have been received. We will consider them after some time.

So far as the allotment of these plots is concerned, they were actually allotted on the condition that the houses in this colony would be constructed by May, 1971, at least 50 per cent if not more, but up till now only 200 houses have been constructed out of 1806 plots which have been allotted so far. Two hundred more are under construction. This is the position now.

There are places reserved for these markets and shopping centres, but we hope to auction them only after a sufficient part of the colony has been construc-

ted. Otherwise, they will not fetch the proper price, and we are doing this only because this colony was there on a no-profit no loss basis, and if we auction the plots now, it will not go to the interests of those who have been allotted land, it will not reduce their premium. With this view we are doing this. Then, there are shopping centres in the vicinity of Kalkaji colony to cater to the needs of these residents.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I beg to differ from the hon. Minister. There is no shopping centre in the vicinity of this colony at Kalkaji. In view of this, I would request the hon. Minister to reconsider regularising these temporary shops which are catering to the essential needs of the residents of the colony.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : I am sorry. Government cannot permit unauthorised possession of land. In case they want their own shops, let them come forward with a co-operative proposal, and we will consider it.

Export of Scrap Steel through Barter Deals

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*284. **SHRI VEKARIA :**

SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for making export of scrap steel through barter deals facilitating the import of finished steel; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) and (b). The Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd. have come up with a proposal for export of 50,000 tonnes of Mill Scale Scrap and import of steel against the earning from this export.

M/s. Hindustan Steel Ltd. have been asked to examine the feasibility of this proposal.

SHRI VEKARIA : Is it a fact that good steel worth lakhs of rupees from Bhilai steel plant was sold as scarp iron, and if so, may I know what steps have been taken against the officer concerned ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM : No good steel worth lakhs of rupees has been sold as scrap from Bhilai.

SHRI VEKARIA : Looking to the requirements of steel in the country and the heavy demand from the States to set up mini-steel plants, may I know whether the Government is thinking of setting up more mini steels plants.

MR. SPEAKER : Your question has nothing to do with the supplementaries.

SHRI VEKARIA : ... instead of importing steel, and secondly instead of exporting scarp steel and importing steel ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM : So far as the first question is concerned, I think the hon. Member would help me by putting it as a separate question. So far the question of export of scrap is concerned, the export policy is regulated so that internal demand is first met and only quantities and varieties of scrap which are surplus are allowed to be exported.

SHRI VEKARIA : Will it be in rupee currency or foreign currency ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM : When we export, naturally we earn foreign exchange as a result of the export.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Which are the countries with whom negotiations are being carried on ? Will this effort be made through private enterprises or through the public sector ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM : I request the hon. member not to press me to answer it, because it is a subject-matter of commercial negotiations and such things are better not spoken about in public. Regarding the organisation through which these negotiations are being carried on, as I have said in my answer, it is the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation, in which Government have an important share.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will he tell us how much scrap iron is available in the country and how much of it could be utilised by the proposed mini steel plants ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM : May I request him to put it as a separate question, because the main question is about export. Secondly, it refers to export of steel scrap and not of scarp iron.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I will amend my question. May I know how much of steel scrap is available in the country ...

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right. Mr. Pandey.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : इस प्रकार के स्टील स्कैप का उपयोग अपने देश में सम्भव नहीं है क्या ? यदि नहीं है तो अपने ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की ताकि उसका अपने ही देश में उपयोग हो सके और उसका निर्यात हमें न करना पड़े ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM : The hon. member should have followed my earlier reply that exports are regulated in such a way that internal demand is first met and only after the internal demand is met, quantities or varieties of scrap which are surplus are allowed to be exported.

**Suspension of Steel Supplies to
Industrial Units**

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*285. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether steel supplies have recently been suspended to certain fake industrial units;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the action taken against the persons who drew the supplies and also against the officials who failed to verify the existence, or otherwise, of these fake organisations before the supplies were made ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Reports have been received about some units not in existence or not in operation having received steel supplies, and pending further investigation, supplies to some of them have been suspended

(c) Several cases have been referred to C. B.I./State Government for investigation. Action against the concerned persons can be taken only after the investigations are complete and the responsibility fixed.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Since large amounts of steel have been distributed to certain industrial concerns which did not exist and since there is a long-drawn procedure of distribution of steel, have Government found out any measure by which a revised administrative procedure can be laid down, so that these things really do not happen and Government is able to find out whether the industrial concerns do exist ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : The hon. member may not be entirely correct in saying that large amounts of steel have been misused

because, after all, 'large' is a relative adjective. The question is, large in relation to what ? One of my learned friends, who sits there, is very large in relation to us. That way, it is not really very large. But we have tightened up the entire machinery by appointing Assistant Regional Iron and Steel Controllers in the main centres like Delhi, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta. It is as a result of the investigations carried on by these officers that we have been able to locate and identify organisations which either do not exist or have closed down and are using whatever steel they get for wrong purposes. As a result of setting up this organisation, I think we can be fairly confident of reducing the misuse of steel to the minimum. But there will always be a certain amount of misuse, which it is impossible to check. The very existence of a system of control leads to a certain amount of misuse like this. The object is to reduce it to the minimum and I think, we are doing that now.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Would it not be a better procedure if the distribution of steel is done through the State Governments who are very much located there and who would be in a better position to see that misuse is not there ? It will also reduce a lot of work in the Central Ministry.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : There is no question really of distributing through the State Governments. You will appreciate that the allotment of steel to consumers is done on the sponsorship of Central or State Government departments; that is to say, any person, who applies for steel to the Joint Plant Committee and then to the Steel Priority Committee, has to be sponsored. The State Governments also sponsor certain applicants. So far as misuse is concerned, misuse may be by persons sponsored by the State or by the Centre, I do not think that there is any discrimination so far as misuse is concerned. So, putting it purely in the hands of the State Governments is no solution.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : I would like to know from the hon. Minister the total number of units which do not exist or which exist on paper and are not in operation. I would also like to know the quantum of steel supplied to those units and whether any departmental action has been taken by the Ministry to stop this large scale corruption; if so, what steps have been taken to check this ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : During the years 1970 and 1971, 58 cases of misuse of steel have come to the notice of Government. Out of these 58 cases, I am not yet in a position to say, because investigations are still going on, as to what were the actual cases of misuse. 17 cases have been referred to the CBI or the State police authorities for investigation and others are being inquired into by the State Governments and/or the Regional Iron and Steel Controller. So far as the question of action is concerned, I have mentioned in my answer to the main question that action against the concerned persons can obviously be taken only after investigations are complete and the responsibility has been fixed. I can assure the hon. Member that that will be done

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I know from the hon. Minister to what extent this misuse of steel by the steel units was responsible for the free availability of steel in the open market at a more exorbitant rate than the steel that is available at the controlled rate ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I do not think I can give a quantified answer to that question, but obviously that has contributed to it. I would, however, like to comment that if one takes the entire steel production for the year, the quantity that is available in the open market at what may be euphemistically called, open market prices is not really a very substantial proportion.

श्री सुलभाशंकर जगतलाल : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि 58 केसिज रजिस्टर्ड किये गये ।

में ये जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे कौन सी तारीख को रजिस्टर्ड किये गये, क्या उनके बारे में कोई इन्क्वायरी हुई है; यदि हा, तो इस बारे में क्या प्रोग्रेस हुई है ।

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : If the hon. Member is anxious to have the answer, perhaps he can ask me later when I can certainly give him the information. But at the moment those details are not with me.

Islamic Conference

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*286 **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :**

SHRI PILOO MODY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Conference of Foreign Ministers of Islamic countries was recently held in Jeddah ,

(b) whether Pakistan took advantage of this Conference to mount anti-India trade ; and

(c) if so, its deliberations and the reaction of the Government of India in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Conference discussed a number of subjects, including "the situation in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent".

2. According to information available with the Government of India, the leader of the Pakistani delegation made virulent statements, full of falsehoods and halftruths, against India and sought the Conference's endorsement of the Pakistani views,

It is a matter of some regret that a few delegates supported Pakistan and were critical of India. Some others, however, urged moderation and a realistic approach. The latter view appears to have prevailed in the Joint Communiqué in which no condemnatory references to India were made.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : May I know from the hon. Minister whether, on the whole, the speeches delivered there indicated a reconciliation of the existence of a sovereign Bangladesh or otherwise?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : In the beginning, a few speeches were made which were critical of India's stand on the whole crisis. But later on, as I said in my main reply, there was a change in their attitudes and a consensus developed in favour of moderation. We feel that the attitude of most of the countries there was based on wrong analysis of the facts and wrong assessment of the situation. Later on, after the emergence of Bangladesh, there has been a change in their attitude.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : May I know the countries which took a moderate attitude in the Conference?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : The list is quite large. If I name a few of them, they are, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Egypt, Senegal, Guinea, Syria and a number of others which took a very moderate attitude in the Conference.

श्री इसहाक सम्मली : क्या यह सही है कि वहाँ पर जिन देशों ने हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ सख्त रवैया प्रकट्यार किया, वे खास तौर से सऊदी अरब और जोर्डन थे, जो अमरीकी और बर्तानवी ब्लाक से जाबस्ता हैं ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : यह तो आनरेबल मेम्बर अपने आप मुझे बता रहे हैं ।

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : May I know whether in this Islamic Conference

India too was invited as a nation to participate in it?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : No, Sir.

Compilation of Indo-Soviet Documents

*287. **SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a volume of Indo-Soviet documents is being compiled to mark the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries,

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) whether a Soviet Delegation visited India recently in this regard and if so, the outcome of their visit ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The documents will reflect the growth of Indo-Soviet relations in all fields during the last 25 years of diplomatic relations between the two countries;

(c) Yes, Sir The Delegation had preliminary discussions on the modalities for the compilation and publication of the documents.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : It is a very healthy and refreshing action that the Government of India has taken to mark the 25th anniversary of the establishment of Indo-Soviet diplomatic relations. In this connection, may I know whether the Government propose to send any delegation to Soviet Union to further strengthen the ties between the two countries and, if so, whether the decision will be taken soon?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Yes, Sir. A decision has been taken to send a delegation from India and it will be sent very soon.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : May I know from the hon. Minister whether in this document, the problem of South-East Asia and the attitude of India and Soviet Union against imperialism has been highlighted.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : It is very difficult to say at this stage what particular aspects of policies or issues are likely to be highlighted. These are [matters of detail.

• **Bharati process of making Steel**

*288. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether examination of the Altekar [Committee Report with regard to the Bharati Process of making steel has been completed;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) whether vested interests in the steel industry and conventional technique are resisting the new process, and if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

After careful scrutiny of all the available data, the Altekar Committee came to the conclusion that reduction [of iron ore in a coke oven type chamber and its subsequent discharge by a pusher machine as envisaged in the 'Bharati Process', was not a technically feasible proposition.

Government did not wish to take a final view on this subject without the fullest consideration. It was, therefore, decided to invite the comments of scientists/metallurgists in the country. Accordingly, wide publicity was given through a press hand-out on October 6, 1971, summarising the views of the Altekar Committee and scientists/metallurgists were invited to furnish their comments on the practical application of the process. Specialists in the field of ferro-metallurgy, thermo-dynamics and practising metallurgists who have had considerable experience in operating sophisticated steel plant equipment responded to the appeal made by the Government but they did not support Shri Bharti's claim or the feasibility of his process. They had generally agreed with the conclusions of the Altekar Committee.

On the basis of the information available, Government, therefore, came to the conclusion that further exploitation of the process may not be feasible. A press hand-out was issued on March 11, 1972 on the view taken by the Government on the basis of the comments received from scientists/metallurgists. Shri Bharti was also informed of the reasons for the decision taken by the Government.

There is no reason to think that the scientists/metallurgists who studied the material furnished by Shri Bharti gave their appraisal with any thing but the best motives and the highest objectivity.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : I could not get a copy of the statement earlier. If you give me some time, I will go through this, Sir ..

MR. SPEAKER : That is not the practice of the House. Normally the statement should reach the Member in time. Should I enquire about it as to when it reached you ?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : No Sir, I will ask my question. I would like to know about the last part of the question.

Is it a fact that vested interests in the industry and the outmoded old and traditional techniques are resisting the application of the new process of making steel in the country ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I have actually no reason to believe that the persons who advised us in this matter—who included among them the leading metallurgists in the country—had anything but the highest motives and objectivity in giving their report.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Bharati challengingly insisted that the process was more economical, more productive and more helpful for our economy as a whole and for the steel industry in particular. In that case, is any practical experiment being made on a wider scale ? Is the whole Committee convinced that the new process will not be suitable ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is mentioned in the statement.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : It was exactly in order to enable the Government to arrive at a proper decision regarding the validity of the process and whether it should be tested on a pilot plant scale that the matter was referred to a committee of leading metallurgists of this country for their advice. The Committee consisted of, as the hon. members may be aware, the following : Director of the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur—Chairman; Dr. Brahm Prakash, Director, Metallurgy Group, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay; Dr. R. V. Tamhankar, Director, Defence Metallurgical Laboratory, Hyderabad; Prof. T. R. Anantaraman, Head of the Metallurgical Department, Banaras Hindu University; and Shri K. C. Mohan, Deputy Chief Engineer, Central Engineering and Designing Bureau. However, even after we received the report of this Committee and the Committee advised us that it would not be worthwhile starting a pilot plant, by

way of abundant caution and to make absolutely sure that this advice was correct advice, Government on 6th October 1971 gave a wide publicity through a press hand-out asking all or any other scientists and metallurgists in this country to furnish their comments if they wished to do so on the report of this Committee and advise us as to what they felt about it. Only after getting the replies from a number of persons who confirmed the original view and the report of the Committee, we came to the decision not to spend money on a pilot project

SARI BHOGENDRA JHA : What was the reaction of Bharati himself to the findings of this Committee ? Was he satisfied ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : It is somewhat difficult sometimes to satisfy the inventors that their inventions do not have a solid basis.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : The hon. Minister is aware that I was the first man in the Lok Sabha to raise this point about Bharati process. The feasibility report was prepared by M/s. Koppers of West Germany. You know, Sir, it is one of the top concerns in the world; they had prepared the feasibility report and while Bharati was roaming round the world...

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask the question.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : Is it possible to spend about Rs. 2 crores for a pilot plant because the process will give us a tonne of steel for Rs. 50 ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : So far as the question of Kopper's report is concerned, it was only a feasibility report in the sense that it examines the metallurgical reactions involved. It did not deal with the problems of engineering and process control which would be involved even in a pilot

plant operation and much more so, in a commercial operation. Koppers have stated in two letters, copies of which were given to us by Mr. Bharati himself, that they were not prepared to incur any expenditure for further development of the process. The Committee of high-standing metallurgists whom we appointed have advised us that the cost of a pilot plant operation may come to somewhere in the region of Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 crores and even if one tries to instal the pilot plant on a somewhat smaller scale than what the committee thought advisable, then, it would certainly take us to about Rs. 10 crores and that is why we thought that it was not worthwhile.

Kudremukh Iron ore Project, Mysore

*289. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 707 on the 18th November, 1971 regarding Kudremukh Iron Ore Project and state :

(a) whether Government have since examined the detailed Project Report for the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project in Mysore; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The report of the working Group on the Detailed Project Report for Kudremukh iron ore deposits, has since been received by Government and is under examination.

(b) A statement giving a summary of the Detailed Project Report is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1666/72*]

SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : How many days or months will the Government take to take a decision on this report ?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : The hon. Member is aware of the fact that this is a

very important project and a huge expenditure has to be incurred. The detailed report was received in March 1971 and a Working Group was set up to go into full detailed and various aspects and they have also submitted their report which is now being examined by various Ministries and it would be put up to the Cabinet very shortly.

SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : My question has not been answered—as to when the Government is likely to take a decision.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : All I can assure the hon. Member is that it will go before the Cabinet very soon, possibly within a month or so.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Since the Kudremukh iron ore is a low grade iron ore and as there are several other such project in that area, may I know whether the capacity of this project which is intended to cater to the needs of that particular area, will be enhanced so as to meet the requirements of the other iron ore projects which are having low-grade iron ore ?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : The iron ore found in this area is of a low grade varying between 33 and 39 per cent. It is a magnetic type or which can be beneficiated to 66 or 69%.

MR. SPEAKER ; I have seen it. It is a very simple question. It is 7½% which is going upto 10%. Why don't you finish it in one minute ?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : The export in the initial stage would be 7½ million tonnes with a capacity to go upto 10 million tonnes.

MR. SPEAKER : That looks very simple.

Shri Muhammed Sheriff—absent.

Shri Atul Bihari Vajpayee—absent.

Shri Chittibabu—absent.

Shri Laskar.

One Union for one Industry

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*292. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

SHRI M. C. DAGA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 647 on the 18th November, 1971 and state :

(a) the progress since made towards achieving the object of one union for one industry; and

(b) the time by which the object is likely to be achieved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) and (b). At their meetings held on March 13-15, 1972, the representatives of the three Central Workers' Organisations, namely the INTUC, the AITUC and the HMS, who have been holding consultations among themselves, reached a limited accord on the question of recognition of a sole bargaining agent, in a plant or industry. The matter is being processed further.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : I really fail to understand why the Government is sitting tight over the matter for such a long period because it is the question of betterment of workers' conditions. I would like to know when they are likely to come to a decision in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : In the last conference when this question was raised, I have set a time-limit. In October this question was raised and I have told them, the maximum limit is 6 months and after 6 months we will not indefinitely wait for their conclusions, that is agreed conclusions, but that we will proceed to give effect to the re-

commendations of the National Labour Commission as approved by the last conference.

श्री मूलबन्ध डगा : बालगोविंद कोठ भाफ इस्टिब्लिशमेन्ट-एक यूनियन होनी चाहिए। उसके बाद 18 नवम्बर 1971 को आपने जबाब दिया था कि हम एक यूनियन—एक इस्टिब्लिशमेन्ट लागू करना चाहते हैं। उसके बाद आज करीब करीब एक साल पूरा हो गया है, आपका निर्णय कब तक आयेगा? क्या निर्णय के लिए कोई मियाद नहीं होती है, घनलिमिटेड पीरियड होता है ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I fully appreciate the anxiety expressed by the Member regarding the outcome of the talks and deliberations. In a matter like this usually Labour Ministry is guided by the advice, if possible, or at least a consensus among the various trade unions. The period is now almost coming to an end, and I hope we will be able to take a decision soon.

श्री मूल बन्ध डगा : ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० और एच० एम० एस० ने कौन से निर्णय लिये हैं, क्या गवर्नमेंट को कुछ मासूम हुआ है ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : One point is regarding recognition of a representative union. That is one question. As has been replied to earlier, we have reached a limited accord because they want to exclude areas where different types of legislations exist; for example, different types of legislations exist in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh etc. On that point there is no agreement as yet and we are trying to bring them together on this point as well.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : For the last 25 years we have had experience of the rivalries among various trade unions on account of which workers suffer and industrial pro-

duction also suffers. Is the hon. Minister having any proposal, in view of his experience, to bring about a legislation to amend the Trade Union Act, in order to have one Union for one establishment?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : That is our effort but, as I said earlier, we thought whether we could legislate after some agreement, because agreement gives sanction from the trade unions side, and so that is our effort.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : There was a suggestion made by our Chief Minister also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Are we to take it from the reply given a little while ago, in case the three central trade unions organisations are not able to reach an agreement at an early date on that question about Maharashtra, Gujarat, etc.

Will the Labour Ministry be not disposed to accept the agreed formula reached in respect of the other States?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Certainly we will be giving effect to the agreed formula but we will have to find out some ways how far this minimum formula could be worked, if I may say so, how far the Bombay Industrial Relations Act could be kept in abeyance or be operative for a limited.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is being left to you.

Indians Working in U.N. Services

* 293. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS please to state :

(a) the number of Indian nationals working at present in U.N. Administrative Services and how many of them are holding executive posts ;

(b) whether Government think that India's representation in the U. N. Administrative Services is adequate ; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to increase India's representation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) As on 31st August, 1971, the total number of Indian nationals employed in the UN Secretariat was 143. Out of these, 56 are holding posts in the professional and higher grades, which can be regarded as "executive" posts.

(b) and (c). Indian representation in professional and higher grades in the UN Secretariat is considered, on the whole, to be adequate. Every effort is made to improve Indian representation in the higher echelons by recommending, whenever opportunity arises, suitable and well qualified Indians.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The hon. Deputy Minister has said that the representation of Indians in the UN Administration service is on the whole considered adequate or satisfactory. I would like to know on what basis this has been assessed. Is it in proportion to the nationals of other countries working there, or else what are the criteria by which Government decide whether this degree of representation is adequate or not adequate ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : No clear-cut or hard and fast rules have been laid down by the UN Secretariat about recruitment of personnel from various countries. But there are certain broad factors which are taken into consideration before recruitment takes place, and they are that as far as possible, the distribution should be on an equitable geographical basis, but at the same time, they take into consideration also the competence and suitability of the person for the service etc. So, certain guidelines are there with the help of which they have laid down a certain desirable range or quota for various countries, and according to that we feel that our representation in the UN Secretariat is, adequate on the whole.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : As far as the recommendations made by our Government go, I would like to know the guidelines which Government follow? That is to say, are the personnel who are recommended by us generally drawn from among people who are already serving or have in the past served in the Government, that is to say, civilian Government servant or do Government give adequate representation in their recommendations to non-officials also?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : The main criterion is the suitability of the candidate for the job offered. He may be from any walk of life.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am only asking a question of fact. In the past, recommendations have been made by Government. Is it a fact that mainly the recommendations have been regarding persons who are already employed in Government service or who have served the Government or have the bulk of the recommendations been in respect of those people who are non-officials or who are specialists or experts in particular fields?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : People from all walks of life are recommended, such as university professors or technocrats or sometimes people from other professions also.

श्री विद्युत्ति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि सूटेबिलिटी, काम्प्यूटर्स और जेोग्राफिकल-एरिये के आधार पर लेते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सूटेबिलिटी और काम्प्यूटर्स की कौन जांच करेगा? अध्यक्ष कहते थे कि अगर हम थले जाएँ तो हिन्दुस्तानी हिन्दुस्तान को नहीं चला सकेंगे, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सूटेबिलिटी और काम्प्यूटर्स की जांच करने वाली हिन्दुस्तान में कौन सी संस्था है या फिर इन्कीरियरिटी काम्प्लेक्स है?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरे जवाब के पलट मानने लगाये हैं।

श्री विद्युत्ति मिश्र : सारा सदन बँटा हुआ है, इन्होंने जिस भाषा में कहा है उसी का अर्थ लगा रहे हैं।

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : मैंने कहा था कि रेक्यूटमेन्ट के टाइम पर यू० एन० जहाँ इन सब बातों को सोचता है कि कितने आदमी कहाँ से लेने चाहिए, वहाँ यह भी देखा जाता है कि आदमी काम्प्यूटेंट भी हो, एफिशियेन्ट भी हो ताकि उनकी सभिस अच्छी हो, इन सब बातों को देखकर रेक्यूटमेन्ट की जाती है, इस में इन्कीरियरिटी काम्प्लेक्स का सवाल नहीं है।

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : May I know whether this proportion or allotment is based on the quantum of money paid by each nation to the UN Fund or it is based on something else?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : As I said earlier, there are various factors, and this is also one of the factors to be taken into consideration, namely the contribution made by the country towards the UN budget.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : What are the factors contributing generally to this? The hon. Deputy Minister said that it might be one of the factors, and similarly he says that geography may be one of the factors.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member should have the courtesy to ask for my permission before putting the question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : It was a spontaneous upsurge

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Out of the serving Indians in the UN at present, how many were officials of the Govern-

ment and how many were taken from non-officials ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I do not have that information at present with me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I seek your protection. This is a very relevant question which should have been anticipated and the hon. Minister should have come prepared for this. This is very regrettable.

SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT : Do the recruitment rules of the UN provide for reservation to different nationalities ? If not, what can we do to increase such representation ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has replied to that.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : As far as increasing Indian representation is concerned. I have already said that we keep on making efforts to that end. Whenever there is a vacancy, we do propose the names of Indians and this is a continuous effort. As regards the rules and regulations, there is no hard and fast rule laid down in this regard.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI : How many women are there in the UN service ? Is there any effort made on behalf of our Government to send more capable women to the UN so as to give a correct picture of our women abroad ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I am not in a position to give the exact number of women serving in the UN. But I do agree with the hon. lady member that adequate representation should be given to women also.

भारत-पाक युद्ध से सम्बन्धित "श्वेत पत्र"

*297. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री कुलचन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत-पाक युद्ध से सम्बन्धित सम्पूर्ण तथ्य प्रवर्धित करने वाला एक "श्वेत पत्र" तैयार करने की मांग की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) Government have seen some suggestions that a White Paper on this subject be brought out. Government have already brought out a volume entitled 'Bangla Desh Documents'. Government have not considered it necessary to bring out a White Paper

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल इसलिए उठता है कि बहुत दिनों के बाद जो प्रत्यक्ष रूप में संघर्ष चालू हुआ तो बंगला देश की मुक्ति होने के उपरान्त एकदम जो युद्ध विराम की घोषणा हुई उसके बाद अखबार में कुछ वक्तव्य निकले, ले० जेनरल कॅडेथ का भी निकला—सीक फायर केम एण्ड एन एन्टी क्लाइमेक्स—और जेनरल मानेकशा का भी यह वक्तव्य निकला कि चार-पांच दिन और मिल जाते तो हम पाकिस्तान के युद्ध खतर को उतार देते, इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ जैसे पूर्वी मोर्चे पर बंगला देश की मुक्ति का एक निश्चित लक्ष्य था वैसे ही क्या पश्चिमी मोर्चे पर भी जहाँ याह्याखाही ने हमला किया था अपना कोई लक्ष्य था या नहीं ? यदि कोई लक्ष्य था तो क्या ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भागने का इन्टेंड पेपर के बारे में पूछा था। यह सवाल तो उठता नहीं है। मैं इसकी इजाजत नहीं दे सकता।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : यह तो व्हाइट पेपर के बारे में था लेकिन जब युद्ध विराम हो गया . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो भी विकटोरियस जनरल होता है वह कहता है कि चार दिन और मिल मिल तो सारी दुनिया फतह कर लेता। आप यहाँ यह पूछ कर उनको क्यों मुश्किल में डालते हैं? आप प्योरली व्हाइट पेपर तक ही कंफाइन्ड रहें !

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : जब पश्चिमी मोर्चे पर याहयाशाही ने खुले रूप में हमला किया और पश्चिमी मोर्चे पर अपनी ही भूमि पाकिस्तान के गैरकानूनी कब्जे में है जिसको हम जनवरी, 1948 से लेकर आज तक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मोर्चे से, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दबाव से मुक्त नहीं करा पाये तो क्या उसको मुक्त कराना अपना कर्तव्य सरकार नहीं समझती ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : This has nothing to do with the White Paper.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : That is the question. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : You are a senior Member. Do not ask such questions.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : जैसा कि बंगला देश की मुक्ति का हमारा एक निश्चित लक्ष्य था जैसे ही क्या पश्चिमी मोर्चे पर अपने ही भू-भाग को मुक्त कराने का अपना लक्ष्य नहीं था? (व्यवधान) . . . जबाब नहीं देना है तो छोड़ दीजिए किन्तु आपको हमारी सहायता करनी चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : It is not relevant here.

Supply of Oxygen Gas by Indian Oxygen Limited to Plants under Hindustan Steel Limited and Government-owned Mines

*298. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether oxygen gas is supplied to the plants under Hindustan Steel Limited and Government-owned mines by the Indian Oxygen Limited ;

(b) if so, whether by virtue of their monopoly position, the Indian Oxygen Limited is dictating their terms in regard to prices of gas ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to break the monopoly position of the Indian Oxygen Limited ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM) : Information with regard to Government owned Mines is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. So far as Hindustan Steel is concerned, the position is indicated below :

(a) The requirements of Oxygen gas in the Rourkela and Bhilai Steel Plants of Hindustan Steel Ltd. are met by their own Tonnage Oxygen Plants. The bulk of the requirements of Durgapur Steel Plant and Alloy Steels Plant are met by the Tonnage Oxygen Plant of Durgapur Steel Plant. Small quantities are, however, purchased occasionally from Indian Oxygen Limited by Durgapur Steel Plant and Alloy Steels Plant and from M/s. Hindustan Gas and Industries Ltd. by Durgapur Steel Plant. These purchases are on DGS&D rate contract.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of the reply to (a) above.

DR RANEN SEN : Is the Minister aware of the fact that in all these Hindustan Steel plants, there is a stand-by arrangement for supplying gas, and in all these

HSL plants these stand-by arrangements are made by the Indian Oxygen Limited and, if so, may I know why the Government of India till now has not made it a point to have their own stand-by arrangements also ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I thought I made it clear in the answer that the requirements are met by the Tonnage Oxygen Plant in the plants themselves. So far as the stand-by arrangement is concerned, I do not think that it is brought into use except on very emergent occasions. I am not in a position to say whether it is by the Indian Oxygen Limited or by the Plants. I will enquire and find out,

DR. RANEN SEN : Is it also a fact that the price of gas supplied by Indian Oxygen Limited is higher than the price that is available inside the plants of the Hindustan Steel, and secondly, is it also a fact that in other steel plants, this Indian Oxygen Company enjoys a monopoly in the matter of distribution of gas ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : So far as the other steel plants are concerned, I have no information and it does not arise out of this question. So far as prices are concerned, the price is settled on the DGS&D rate contract and we think that is sufficient assurance of fixing of a reasonable price. There is no price as such inside the steel plant itself. One can only go on the basis of the cost of production. But the Government is satisfied that all steps have been taken to see that when we do have to buy and it is a very small quantity which we buy—it is bought at a reasonable rate.

Propaganda of USIS against India

*299 **SHRI R. S. PANDEY :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether United States Information Service have been carrying on propaganda criticising India on the Bangla Desh and allied problems during the recent past;

(b) whether such propaganda by the United States Information Service still continues; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Any Governmental Information Agency publicises the views of its own Government. The views of the U.S. Government about India and the Bangla Desh crisis are well known and the U.S.I.S. has circulated these views.

(c) Government of India's assessment of these matters is not the same as that of the U.S. Government.

SHRI R.S. PANDEY : Apart from the statements and communiques issued by the White House and the American administration which of course are printed and are known to the Government—

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask the question.

SHRI R.S. PANDEY : May I know whether it is not a fact that a good lot of propaganda is going on against India, against the President of India and the Prime Minister of India with regard to the question of our relations with Bangla Desh, and may I know whether the CIA and many other agencies are involved in this? Have you got any precise information and can you let the House know about it?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The present question relates to the activities of the USIS and I think I have given the relevant information.

SHRI R.S. PANDEY May : I know whether the Government are aware of the report sent from India by the correspondent of the Associated Press of America to American newnetwork in order to create confusion in the world outside, as also the propaganda carried on by U.S. organisations, that Bangla Desh is being influenced or ruled by Hindus?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The whole world knows that the Bangla Desh Government is representative of the people and that Sheikh Mujibhur Rahman is the undisputed leader of the people of Bangla Desh. Any statement which is contrary to this is not accepted in any part of the world.....(Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Manganese Ore Production

*282. **SHRI P. GANGADEB** :
SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Manganese Ore production has been greatly hit; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to improve it?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) No Sir, Total production of manganese ore indicates an increasing trend during the years 1969 to 1971 as given below :-

Year	Quantity (in 000 tonnes)
1969	1,486
1970	1,673
1971	1,779

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply to (a) above.

Offer of help by U.S.S.R. for settlement of Indo-Pak disputes

*290. **SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF** :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the Soviet Union offer to help find a political settlement between India and Pakistan; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :-

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Entrusting procurement of Requirements to respective Ministries

*291. **SHRI C. CHITTIBABU** : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to entrust the procurement of the requirements of each Ministry and the Department to the respective Ministry and the Department as is the case in Public Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the salient features of this proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

भारतीय राष्ट्रियों की वर्मा में छोड़ी गई सम्पत्ति के बदले में मुआवजा

*294. **श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह कहाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने बर्मा सरकार से उन भारतीय राष्ट्रियों द्वारा बर्मा में छोड़ी गई बल तथा सशक्त सम्पत्ति के मुआबजे के सम्बन्ध में कोई बातचीत की है जिन्हें बर्मा छोड़ देने को कहा गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है और बर्मा सरकार ने इस प्रयोजन के लिये कुल कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया है ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उप-सचिवी (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). बर्मा में जो भारतीय राष्ट्रिक संपत्ति छोड़ आये हैं, उनके मुआबजे के प्रश्न पर भारत और बर्मा की सरकारें विचार कर रही हैं।

Production of Non-ferrous Metals

*295. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in increasing indigenous production of non-ferrous metals like copper, zinc and aluminium in 1971;

(b) the works planned for 1972; and

(c) the bottlenecks which are coming in the way of planned execution of the works ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) to (c). A statement indicating the progress made in increasing indigenous production of non-ferrous metals is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1687/72]

Curbbing of Arbitrary powers of industrialists to dismiss workers

*296. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government were considering preparation of a Bill to curb the arbitrary powers of industrialists to dismiss workers;

(b) if so, the salient features of the Bill under preparation; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be brought before the Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has been amended from time to time—the last amendment being in December 1971—to make it difficult for industrialists to arbitrarily dismiss their workers. There is no proposal at present to legislate further in this regard.

Asian Collective Security Scheme

*300. SHRI H. M. PATEL :

SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA .

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister of U. S. S. R. has revised his earlier call for Asian Collective Security Scheme; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) .

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India are generally in favour of all initiatives aimed at

promotion of peace and security and for the reduction of international tensions and would be prepared to consider any concrete proposals in this regard.

Repatriates from Ceylon

2068. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal for a phased withdrawal of Indians from Ceylon is being negotiated with the Government of Ceylon under the 'Puri Plan' ;

(b) if so, the particulars of the plan which is now under consideration and whether any decision in this regard has been taken; and

(c) the number of Indians who will have to be repatriated to India under the plan and the present rate of repatriation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH)

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise except that 53,563 persons have been repatriated to India till March 18, 1972.

Increase in Employment opportunities in Western Zone

2069 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an increase in employment opportunities in the Western Zone, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K.

KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Precise estimates of additional employment generated in the Western Zone (or for that matter in the country as a whole) are not available. However, according to the provisional data collected under the Employment Market Information Programme, which relates to the Organised* Sector, employment in the Western Zone increased by 4.5 per cent during the period April, 1970 to March, 1971 as compared to an increase of 3.2 per cent in the previous year. The increase in employment was significant in Construction Work, banks, railways, programmes of Zilla Parishads, cotton textiles, education, medical and health services and road transport

Full time Chairman for E.P.F. Organisation

2070. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Employees Provident Fund Organisation is looking after the interest of industrial workers,

(b) whether this organization is not having a full time Chairman, and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration to appoint full time Chairman for this organisation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) (a) The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation looks after one aspect of social security of industrial workers, viz , Provident Fund and Family Pension.

(b) The Central Board of Trustees which administers the Employees Provident Fund does not have a full time Chairman.

(c) No. It is not considered necessary to appoint a full time Chairman.

*All establishments in the Public Sector and non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 10 or more persons

Silting of sand by flood of river Sankha

2071. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government have taken to protect the lands of people in the periphery area of Mahindra Dam from silting of sand caused by the floods of river Sankha during 1971; and

(b) whether there is a danger of river Sankha changing its course, if sufficient measures are not taken from right now to check it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) (a): and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Central Board of Trustees of E.P.F.

2072. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Board of Trustees of Employees Provident Fund is a tripartite body comprising the employees, employers and Central as well as State Government representatives;

(b) whether the decisions taken by the Central Board of Trustees are again examined by Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : [(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The provisions of the Employees' Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and the Employees' Provident Fund and Employees' Family Pension Schemes framed thereunder specify clearly the powers of the Central Board of Trustees, the powers exercisable by the Central Government and also the powers

to be exercised by an appropriate Government as defined in the Act. The decisions taken by the Central Board of Trustees are referred to Central Government for their approval where necessary in terms of the provisions of Act and the schemes thereunder.

Soviet Delegations

2073. SHRI S.D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Soviet Delegations which visited India during April, 1971—February, 1972 ;

(b) the composition of these Delegations; and

(c) the purpose of their visits and the results achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Survey of Bauxite Deposits in Kerala

2074. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the survey of bauxite deposits in Nileswaram area of Kerala; and

(b) the steps taken for its commercial exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) As a result of investigations conducted by Geological Survey of India, four blocks have been delineated for detailed investigations for bauxite in the Nileswar area of Cannanore district in Kerala. Drilling has been completed in Block-I and taken

up in Block-II. Test drilling is in progress in Block-III and IV. The reserve and the grade of the ore available in Block-I would be assessed after completion of analytical work.

(b) The scope for commercial exploitation will depend upon the results obtained from the test being carried out in the area.

Fire in Bokaro Steel Plant

2076. SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Report of the Enquiry Committee set up to inquire into the fire which broke out in December, 1971 at Bokaro Steel Plant has been received;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the officers responsible for this.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Report of the Enquiry Committee set up by Bokaro Steel Ltd. to investigate into the fire that broke out on the 30th November, 1971, in Refractory Shed No. 2 in the Coke Oven Zone of the Bokaro Steel Plant has been received.

(b) The Committee as also Central Bureau of Investigation, who investigated the matter, have ruled out any possibility of sabotage as the cause of fire. The net loss estimated by the Committee on account of damage to refractories, storage shed, etc., is about Rs. 60 lakhs. The Committee has recommended the strengthening of Fire Fighting Organisation of Bokaro Steel Ltd.

(c) Departmental action is being taken against six officers of the Company in this regard. Action is also being taken against the contractor who should have removed the empty boxes and packing materials.

Supply of Iron Rods for Balapattam Road Bridge in Kerala

2077. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the authorities are not in a position to start the work of Balapattam road bridge in Cannanore District of Kerala due to scarcity of iron rods; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to supply enough iron rods for the construction of this bridge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). A request for allocation of 390 tonnes of 6 mm to 25 mm M.S. Rods from the Steel Controller's reserve was received from the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) Kerala Government during the period January—March, 1972 for construction of Balapattam road bridge in Cannanore District of Kerala. Due to inadequate availability to meet all the competing requests the demand could not be met during the period. However, efforts are being made to meet the demand to the extent possible through either Steel Priority Committee allocation or Billet Re-rollers Committee allocation during the period April—June, 1972.

Overstocking of Iron and Steel at Rourkela and Bhilai Steel Plants

2078. SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been overstocking of Iron and Steel at Rourkela and Bhilai Steel Plants in 1971 and even at present; and

(b) if so, to what extent (in tonnage and amount)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). There had been some accumulation of stock of pig iron and saleable steel at Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plants during the last quarter of 1971. However, from January onwards, there was an improvement in the availability of wagons for movement of steel and the bulk of the accumulated stocks was moved out. As on 31-3-72, the stocks of pig iron for sale and saleable steel awaiting despatch were not considerable. In Bhilai saleable steel awaiting despatch was around 22,150 tonnes and pig iron around 24,000 tonnes. The stock of saleable steel represents 5 or 6 days production. In Rourkela, the stock of saleable steel awaiting despatch is around 23,000 tonnes representing about 12 days production.

Sale of wagons by Steel Plants

2079. SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether hundreds of wagons, which can be repaired and used, are being sold by Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur Steel Plants, when there is acute shortage of wagons on the Railways ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir. Only those wagons which cannot be economically repaired and used are offered for sale.

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-Poland Trade Economic Co-operation Agreement

**2080. SHRI P. GANGADEB ;
SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Poland have agreed to expand their economic co-operation and trade in a big way under an agreement signed between the two countries on the 14th January, 1972 ; and

(b) if so, the broad outline of the agreement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) During the recent visit to New Delhi of Polish Deputy Premier Jan Mitrega, letters were exchanged with him on 14th January 1972, establishing an Indo-Polish Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. It is expected that through the functioning of this Commission, the bilateral relations between the two countries will be further strengthened, thus promoting our mutual trade and benefitting our industries and scientific institutions.

(b) It has been agreed that the Indo-Polish Joint Commission will consist of ministerial level representatives of the two Governments. It may set up such Committees at the official level as may be considered appropriate for a detailed discussion of items under consideration.

The main functions of the Commission will be to enlarge areas of cooperation in the fields of its competence. This will be done through joint studies of development programmes and elaboration of measures for collaboration in trade, industry, science and technology as well as through periodical reviews of on-going programmes of cooperation.

Implementation of award for Newspaper Workers

2081. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which the Award for newspaper workers has been implemented by various newspaper industries ; and

(b) the measures adopted by Government to ensure the implementation of the Award?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The Award given by Justice Shri B. N. Banerjee on the dispute over the non-implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board for Non-Journalists Employees was published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary on 3rd August, 1970. The responsibility to secure the implementation of the Award rests with the State Governments.

Joint Indo-Iranian Survey Team

2082. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a joint Indo-Iranian Survey Team has investigated prospects of transmitting Indian exports and imports through Iran and have found such a route viable ; and

(b) whether the surveyed route is sea-cum-land route and it cuts transport costs which had been made prohibitive by the closure of Suez Canal.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Under the auspices of the Indo-Iran Joint Commission for Economic, Trade and Technical Cooperation a Joint Survey Team has completed investigating the prospects of transmitting Indian exports and imports through Iran. The report on these investigations, prepared on behalf of the Joint Survey Team by its Indian members is currently under examination with a view to determining the viability of the route.

(b) The surveyed route is for sea-cum-land transit. The economics of this route are under consideration.

Foreign Naval Bases in Indian Ocean

2083. **SHRI G. V. KRISHNAN :**
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Union has expressed its willingness to withdraw its fleet from the Indian Ocean, if Western countries do the same; and

(b) if so, the names of the Western countries who are basing their naval strength in the Indian Ocean and the location of their fleets ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) U. S. S. R. Government has expressed its readiness to study the question that the Indian Ocean area should be made a zone of peace and to solve it together with other powers on an equal basis.

(b) According to the information available with Government, the United Kingdom, France and U.S.A. have their naval ships in the Indian Ocean; the exact location at any given time of the ships of these powers is not known.

Pak President's meeting with the Prime Minister of India

2084. **SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY :**
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal from Pakistan President, Mr. Bhutto, to meet the Prime Minister of India; and

(b) if so, at what stage it stands ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have offered to hold direct talks with Pakistan at any time, at any level and without any preconditions. The final response of the Government of Pakistan is awaited.

Auction of Plots meant for West Pakistan Refugees in Delhi

2063. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi criticized the Union Government's plan to auction 4,000 residential plots in Delhi meant for West Pakistan refugees; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). If the reference is to the former Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi Shri V. K. Malhotra, the reply is in the affirmative and a copy of the Press Report which appeared in the 'Times of India' dated the 4th February, 1972, is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1668/72] in this connection. Shri Malhotra had earlier also taken up the question of transfer of these plots to the Delhi Development Authority for allotment to displaced person squatters in Delhi, and he was informed that the plots could be transferred to the Delhi Development Authority on payment of the market price, but they did not come up with their requirements. Since the same position continued, no action on the press report was necessary.

Definition of small plots for displaced persons

2064. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be please to state :

(a) whether small plots have been defined in the Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons (Land acquisition) Act, 1948 and the rules framed thereunder; and

(b) if so, the definition thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Taking over of Non ferrous Metal Units

2067. SHRI VEKARIA :

SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take over non-ferrous metal units; and

(b) if so, the name of the units likely to be taken over ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) There is no such proposal before Government at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Loss of Man-hours due to Strikes in Textile Mills in Gujarat

2088. SHRI VEKARIA :

SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

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

(a) the number of man-hours lost during the last two years due to labour strikes in textiles mills in Gujarat; and

(b) the steps that are being taken by Central Government to avoid such strikes ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) According to available information, the number of man-days lost due to strikes in textile mills in Gujarat during 1970 and 1971 was respectively 1,37,207 and 63,873 (provisional).

(b) The Industrial Relations Machinery continues to make efforts to minimise work-stoppages through preliminary discussions, conciliation and adjudication or arbitration as necessary under the existing statutory machinery and voluntary arrangements. Government have also been holding discussions with the interests concerned, including the Worker's and Employers' Organisations, to evolve agreed measures to secure improvements in the industrial relations system.

Requirements of Steel for Industries

2089. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the State-wise demand and supply of various categories of steel for large-scale, medium-scale and small-scale industries, year-wise, from 1969-70 to 1971-72 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : Under the present distribution system there are no state-wise allocations of iron and steel. Allocations of steel are regulated by the Steel Priority Committee after taking into account the end-use for which is required, the availability, and the competing demands.

However, information of actual allocations made is being collected to the extent available and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production of Steel in Steel Plants

2090. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the target of production of steel to be produced in steel plants in India during 1972-73; and

(b) the shortage of steel anticipated at the end of 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The target set by the Government for the main Plants for 1972-73 is the production of 7.2 million tonnes of steel ingots.

(b) The difference between this targeted production and the estimated requirement of finished steel in 1972-73 will be about 0.5 to 0.8 millions tonnes. If the net imports of steel during the year are also taken into consideration, the actual shortage will be very much less.

Expenditure on Transport for Repatriation of Bangla Desh Refugees

2091. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred on transport for repatriation of Bangla Desh refugees to their country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The total expenditure on transport for repatriation of camp refugees from Bangla Desh to their country, which was completed only on 25-3-1972, is still to be completed by the various State Governments and Central Camp authorities concerned.

Financial Assistance for U.N. Focal Point for Bangla Desh Refugees

2092. **SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the financial assistance given by U.N. Focal point for Bangla Desh refugees?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : Against the promised aid of about Rs. 150 crores for Bangladesh refugees by the U.N. Focal Point, the Government of India have received aid worth Rs. 107.02 crores which includes a sum of Rs. 35.06 crores received in cash.

Financial Position of U.N.

2093. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the present financial position of the United Nations;

(b) whether any concrete proposals are being considered to improve the finances of the U.N.; and

(c) what are India's views thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Secretary-General informed the General Assembly towards the end of last year that ten years deficit had resulted in the depletion of cash resources of the U.N. to such an extent that the Organisation was literally living from hand to mouth. Unpaid budget assessments by the end of 1971 were expected to exceed \$ 65 million of which at least \$ 33.5 million were regarded as uncollectable. In additions, more than \$ 50 million of debts incurred for past and present peace keeping operations remained unsettled.

(b) An Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to examine the finances of the UN and its Specialised Agencies, of which India was a member, submitted a report in 1966 which, among other things, recommended improvement in budgetary methods and procedures, establishment of a joint inspection unit and various suggestions designed to enhance cost-effectiveness. A new Committee has now been formed consisting of 15 members including India, to consider again the financial situation of the U.N.

(c) The Indian position basically is to continue to support the implementation of earlier recommendations and to make a worthwhile contribution to the working of the new committee.

पंजाब में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि

2094. **श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाह :** क्या अम और पुर्नवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय पंजाब में कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि की कुल कितनी राशि बकाया है, और

(ख) भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि को वसूली के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

अम और पुर्नवास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० लाडिलकर) :

(क) और (ख) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के पंजाब क्षेत्र में, जिसमें, पंजाब व हरियाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश के राज्य और केन्द्रीय शासित क्षेत्र, चण्डीगढ़, शामिल हैं, दिसम्बर, 1971 के अन्त में भविष्य निधि अंशदानों की बकाया राशि लगभग 26.7 लाख रुपये थी। दोषी प्रतिष्ठानों के विरुद्ध कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेंशन अधिनियम 1952 के अर्धीन अधियोजनाओं और वसूली कार्यवाहियों की सूरत में कानूनी कार्यवाही की जाती है। विलम्ब से प्राप्त होने वाली अदायगियों की दशा में दण्ड - हरजाने भी लगाए जाते हैं।

Strengthening of Diplomatic Corps in Arab Countries

2095. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the attitude adopted by the Arab countries towards Indian sub-continent recently, our Government is proposing to strengthen the diplomatic corps in those countries; and

(c) if so, an outline thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) Although we were disappointed in the attitude of some Arab countries in the recent developments in the Indian Sub-continent, on the whole our relations with most of them are quite friendly. We keep the strength of our Missions abroad under constant review. Recently we decided to open some new missions and to strengthen a few others in the Arab world. New missions are being opened in the United Arab Emirates and Qatar. In addition, the missions in Oman and Bahrain have been upgraded and the Embassies in Libya and Saudi Arabia are being strengthened.

Share of Participation of Indian Engineers in Fabrication of Bokaro Steel Plant

2096. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether after being associated in the fabrication of some steel mills, our Engineers are now able to fabricate steel mills in future on their own without importing technical and steel engineering know-how; and

(b) if so, the share of our engineers' participation in the fabrication of the Bokaro Steel Plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b) The Indian Engineers have now reached a stage when they can provide consultancy services for the designing and engineering of various units of a steel plant. As a result of various know-how

agreements concluded with foreign collaborators for supply of designs for manufacture of plant and equipment, the Indian manufacturers can now manufacture most of the steel plant equipment.

For the First Stage of Bokaro Steel Plant, 90% of building structures, 100% of technological structures, 65% of mechanical equipment 48% of electrical equipment and 80% of instruments are being manufactured within the country. Every effort is being made to progressively increase the indigenous content of the steel plant equipment and for the Second Stage of Bokaro, taking its capacity to 4 million tonnes, the present estimates are that more than 80% of the equipment would be manufactured in India.

Indigenous Production of equipments and Structuralis for Bokaro Steel Plant

2097. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per Project report 70 per cent of the equipments and 95 per cent of the structuralis required for building the huge complex of Bokaro Steel Plant are to be produced in India; and

(b) if so, whether these percentages are maintained; if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b) The detailed Project Report of Bokaro Steel Plant did not stipulate the percentages of equipment and structuralis to be obtained indigenously. However, for the 1st stage (1.7 million ingot tonne stage) according to the original estimate 64% of the equipment and machinery and 92% of the structural steel work were to be procured from indigenous sources, 65% of mechanical and 48% of electrical equipment, 80% of instruments, 90% of building structures and 100% of technological

structures are being obtained from within the country. The import of only those materials as are not available indigenously to suit the construction schedule of Bokaro Steel Plant has been permitted.

Destruction of Property Due to Indo-Pak War

2098. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the exact number of people whose property has been destroyed during the recent Indo-Pak conflict (1971); and

(b) the break-up State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b) The information has been asked for from the State Governments and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it becomes available.

Supply of Equipment for Bokaro Steel Plant

2099. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether supplies of equipments and materials for Bokaro Steel Plant from the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi and foreign sources are now arriving according to the schedule of deliveries; and

(b) if not, the items which have fallen behind schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). While the supplies of equipment and materials for the first stage of Bokaro Steel Plant from foreign sources are generally complete, there have been certain shortfalls in supplies of equipment from the Heavy Engineering Corporation. The shortfalls

are, however, being progressively made up by increasing the rate of production, by import of some completing components and by off-loading some items on other indigenous manufacturers.

भिलाई स्टील प्लांट में उत्पादन

2100. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पण्डित : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भिलाई स्टील प्लांट का वर्तमान उत्पादन और उसकी कुल उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है, और

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में उक्त प्लांट से विभिन्न देशों को कितने मूल्य का स्टील निर्यात किया गया और कितने मूल्य के स्टील की खपत देश में हुई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : (क) भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने की निर्धारित उत्पादन क्षमता 25 लाख टन इस्पात पिण्ड है।

1971-72 में 19.53 लाख टन इस्पात पिण्ड का उत्पादन हुआ।

(ख) 1969-70 और 1970-71 के वर्षों के आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं और नीचे दिये गये हैं इन दो वर्षों में कारखाने द्वारा निर्यात किये गये इस्पात का मूल्य निम्नलिखित है :—

	(लाख रुपये)
1969-70	2291
1970-71	3151

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने द्वारा इन दो वर्षों में देश में खपत की गयी के इस्पात के

वार्षिक विषयों के आंकड़े नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

	(हजार टन)
1969-70	1088
1970-71	1151

भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच समझौते हेतु अमरीका की पेशकश

2101. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पट्टि : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या भारत और पाकिस्तान के मध्य समझौते हेतु अमरीका ने कोई पेशकश की है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार की इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय ने उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड और खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार नियम द्वारा इस्पात का आयात

2102. श्री कूलचन्द वर्मा :

श्री जयन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या इस्पात और ज्ञान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड और खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार नियम के अंतर्गत आयात करने की सीमा बतलाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

इस्पात और ज्ञान मंत्रालय में राज्य बंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज ज्ञान) : (क) और (ख) दोनों हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० और खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार नियम आयात माध्यम अधिकरणों के रूप में सरकार की आयात व्यापार निवन्त्रण नीति के अनुसार ही इस्पात का आयात करती है। फिर भी, हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० को एक इस्पात बैंक के संचालन का काम सौंपा गया है। बैंक निविष्ट प्रकार के दुष्प्राप्त इस्पात का स्टॉक रखेगा और प्राथमिकता-प्राप्त उपभोक्ताओं की आवश्यकताओं की पूरी करेगा। प्रत्याभूति आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर बैंक समय-समय पर आयात द्वारा अपना स्टॉक पूरा रखेगा। उपभोक्ताओं को उनके आयात लाइसेंसों पर स्टॉक में से माल सप्लाई किया जाएगा। प्रारम्भ में बैंक लगभग 50,000 टन इस्पात का स्टॉक करेगा।

कृषि मजूरी

2103. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या अन्न और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में विद्यमान कृषि मजूरी दरें उन दरों से कम हैं जो कि न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत उन राज्यों के लिए निर्धारित की गई हैं ?

अन्न और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री धार० के० शाहिलकर) : न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम, 1948 का व्यापक क्षेत्र है। यत्र-तत्र कुछ ऐसे मामले हो सकते हैं जिसमें वस्तुतः दो जाने वाली मजदूरियां अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित मजदूरी से कम हैं। समुचित सरकार को दोषी नियोजकों के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्रवाई करने का अधिकार है।

भारत पूर्ति मिशन, लंदन

2104. श्री मूलचन्द्र डागर : क्या पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत पूर्ति मिशन, लंदन पर वर्ष 1970-71 और 1971-72 में सरकार का कुल कितना खर्चा हुआ; और

(ख) उक्त मिशन ने इंग्लैंड और पश्चिम यूरोप में वर्ष 1970-71 और 1971-72 के दौरान कितनी कितनी धनराशि का क्या क्या सामान खरीदा ?

पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री डी० आर० बहाराण) :

(क) भारत सरकार द्वारा भारत पूर्ति मिशन, लंदन पर निम्नलिखित वर्षों में जो कुल खर्चा हुआ है वह इस प्रकार है :—

(1) 1970-71—363508.72 पाउण्ड

(2) 1971-72

(फरवरी, तक) 308,417.00 पाउण्ड

(ख) मिशन ने निम्नलिखित खरीद की :—

(1) 1970-71 में कुल खरीद 24,546,433.00 पाउण्ड

(2) 1971-72 में (अप्रैल 71 से फरवरी, 72 तक) कुल खरीद 84,846,338.00 पाउण्ड

(3) 1970-71 तथा 1971-72 (फरवरी, 72 तक) में खरीदी गई वस्तुओं के व्योरे का एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	वस्तु (व्यापार वर्गवार)	मूल्य	
		1970-71	1971-72
			अप्रैल 1971 से फरवरी, 72 तक)
		मूल्य पाउण्ड में	मूल्य पाउण्ड में
1	2	3	4
1.	खाद्यपदार्थ	27486
2.	तम्बाकू	3584	...
3.	बस्त्र	5591	...
4.	जूतों की सामग्री (एडियां आदि)	136	...
5.	ऊन	1151	23390
6.	कागज और कागज उत्पाद	10533	32761
7.	चमड़ा और चमड़े का सामान (जूतों को छोड़ कर)	...	105
8.	रबर पदार्थ	13512	9428
9.	रासायन रासायनिक पदार्थ जिसमें ए एम एम शामिल हैं।	16330268	20350788

	1	2	3
10. गैर-आयिक खनिज पदार्थों के विद्युत्-विद्युत् तथा कोयले के उत्पाद शामिल हैं।	-	31334	161997
11. मूल धातु उद्योग उत्पाद (मशीनों और परिवहन उपकरणों को छोड़ कर)		544134	157395
12. धातु उत्पाद (मशीनों और परिवहन उपकरणों को छोड़कर)		26420	91963
13 मशीनें (विद्युत् मशीनों को छोड़कर)		269964	1026322
14. विद्युत् मशीनें, जिनमें सावित्र रेडियो और ध्वनि उपकरण शामिल हैं।		1321319	1910610
15 परिवहन उपकरण		5376213	10453455
16 रेल-सामग्री तथा इंजीनियरिंग भण्डार		...	49749
17 जीवित पशु		26429	...
18. विविध औद्योगिक उत्पाद		174201	287111
19 अस्पताल उपकरण तथा वैज्ञानिक सामान		1383658	291264
	जोड़	24546433	34846338

कोककर कोयला खानों की और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि

2105. श्री रामाचतार शारदा : क्या अन्न और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा जिन 214 कोककर कोयला खानों को अपने हाथ में लिया गया है उनके मालिकों की ओर अतिक्रमण की भविष्य निधि की काफी धन राशि बकाया थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वह धनराशि कितनी थी; और

(ग) अतिक्रमणों को उक्त धनराशि का भुगतान सुनिश्चित कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

अन्न और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री शारदा के० साहिलकर) : कोयला खान भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने निम्न प्रकार सूचित किया है :—

(क) से (ग) 31 दिसम्बर, 1971 को, सरकार द्वारा अपने अधिकार में ली गई 214 कोकिंग कोल खानों से सम्बन्धित कुल भविष्य निधि की देय राशि 2.8 करोड़ रुपये थी। इन देय राशियों में, अब राशियों के

सम्बन्धित नुकसान को क्षतिपूर्ति नहीं किया गया है, जिनके लिए प्रभासू-पत्र मामले अभी वाकिल नहीं किये गये हैं और वे प्रायः भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड द्वारा प्रबन्ध मण्डल को अपने अधिकार में लेने से पूर्व की अवधि से सम्बन्धित हैं। भुगतान का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए, संरक्षकों को कहा गया है। भविष्य निधि देय राशियों को मालिकों को देय प्रतिफल में समायोजन द्वारा प्राप्त करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है। सरकार द्वारा प्रबन्ध मण्डल को अपने अधिकार से लेने से पूर्व की अवधि की अप्रदत्त देय राशियों के लिए मूल-मालिकों पर कार्यवाही भी की गई है।

Publication of Labour Code in Hindi

2106. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI . Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Labour Code has not been published in Hindi;
- (b) whether there is any proposal to publish the same in Hindi consisting of all Labour Acts and Rules; and
- (c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c) There is no proposal to publish such a Code either in English or Hindi.

Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Limited

2107. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether subsequent to the finalisation of the Fourth Plan, it was decided to incorporate the Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Limited as a separate Company; and

- (b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b) Having regard to its present capabilities, the assignments which it has already undertaken and its emerging role in the context of the future expansion of the steel industry in the country, Government have recently decided to convert the Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Limited into a separate Company. It will ultimately be a 100% subsidiary of the Holding Company proposed to be set up for Steel and associated input industries like coking coal, iron ore manganese etc.

Expansion of Hindustan Aluminium Corporation

2108. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

- (a) whether Hindustan Aluminium Corporation is under expansion programme; and
- (b) if so, the name of the places from where the Bauxite will be brought for exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s. Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited would procure bauxite from mines situated in Palamau in Bihar and Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh for their expansion.

U. S. Naval Installations in the Indian Ocean

2109. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the reported recent U.S.A.'s move of establishing new naval installations in the Indian Ocean on Bahrain Island; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government is aware that the United States has obtained base facilities at Bahrain in the Persian Gulf

(b) Government policy on the subject has been already indicated in the President's Address to this Session of Parliament. The presence and operation of the fleets of major powers in the Indian Ocean will lead to tension and rivalries particularly detrimental to the interests of the littoral states. Government subscribed to the Lusaka Declaration and was one of the co-sponsors of the U.N. General Assembly Resolution No. 2832(XXVI) of 1st December, 1971, calling on all powers to maintain the Indian Ocean area as a zone of peace

Non-Transferable Employees in Indian Embassies Abroad

2110. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of non-transferable employees working at present in our different Embassies abroad, and

(b) why such a category of employees is being maintained even now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) There are no India-based non-transferable personnel working in any Indian Mission/Post abroad. However, there are 1641 locally-recruited non-transferable employees under the administrative control of the Ministry of External Affairs working in our Missions/Posts abroad.

(b) Locally-recruited personnel are employed in our Missions/ Posts because it is necessary to have some employees with local knowledge and background and also in the interests of economy in expenditure.

Deletion of Para 26 of E.P.F Act

2111. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the employees of the factories and mines in various units are deprived of various facilities provided by several social security laws like Employees Provident Funds Act, 1952 as the names of the workers are changed every three months so as to deprive them of the entitlement of Provident Fund membership and bonus;

(b) if so, the steps being considered to combat the evil practices adopted by the employers; and

(c) whether deletion of Para 26 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act completely to entitle every worker to become member of Employees Provident Fund compulsorily has been considered?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). (i) *Employees' Provident Fund* The Employees' Provident Fund Authorities have reported that irregularities referred to are not generally observed in the case of vast number of establishments covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952. The deletion of para 26 of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme is not likely to contribute to stoppage of such irregularities but on the other hand may give rise to evasion in other forms as well as lead to other complexities.

(ii) *Coal Mines Provident Fund* : The Coal Mines Provident Fund authorities have reported that the problem has been solved to some extent consequent on taking over the management of coking coal

mines by the Government and by intensifying inspections. Some recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Department in this regard are also under consideration.

Recommendations of A.R.C. Regarding Working of E.P.F.O.

2112. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the specific recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission regarding the working of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation;

(b) the recommendations which have been partly implemented by the Board of Trustees; and

(c) the recommendations yet to be implemented and the date by which the same will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) . The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under :—

(a) . The Administrative Reforms Commission have not made any recommendation regarding the working of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Corruption in E.P.F. Organisation

2113. SHRI Md. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that officials and staff in the Accounts branch of the various regional offices under the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation hold up the claim applications on the plea that proper forms have not been filled in and later on claim applications are passed on the same forms when staff are approached and obliged;

(b) whether even Returns submitted under Registered A/D names are lost and

then employers are asked to resubmit the same; and

(c) if so, the further improvements considered for expeditious disposal of the claim applications and grant of advances?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under :—

(a) to (c): The claim applications generally receive prompt attention. However, incomplete or defective applications are returned for completion and removal of defects. Various returns when received are kept in the records of the Regional Offices. In some cases, however, where returns received are not readily available, duplicate copies would have to be called for. The progress of settlement of claim is kept under periodical review by the Central Board of Trustees

Evasion of Labour Laws in Giridih Sub-Division of District Hazaribagh

2114 SHRI Md JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that there is large scale evasion of labour laws at Giridih Sub-Division in Hazaribagh District (Bihar), where name of each worker is changed every three months and all the records are maintained in duplicate to deprive the poor workers of their rights conferred by Minimum Wages Act, Employees' Provident Funds Act and Employees' State Insurance Act; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to conduct a high level enquiry about the conditions of the workers in Mica mines to ameliorate their plight?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No specific complaints have been received by the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-Burmese Boundary Conference

2115 **SHRI P. GANGADEB :**
SHRI P.M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indo-Burmese Boundary Conference was held in March on the Burmese border; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Formation of a Three-Year Rolling Plan

2116 **SHRI P. GANGADEB :**
SHRI P. M MEHTA :

Will the Minister of **STEEL AND MINES** be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite the opposition from the Finance Ministry, Government have taken a decision for the formation of a three year rolling plan, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b): The Department of Steel have formulated a Three-Year Plan of requirements of raw materials, spares, refractories, rolls and other consumable stores for Steel Plants both in the private and the public sectors. This will enable the projection of the requirements of foreign exchange for imports over a three year period. The main advantage of this exercise would be that the foreign exchange requirement for the whole year would be considered on one occasion before the commencement of the opera-

tional year. The Plan would enable a more systematic investigation of the scope for import substitution and would result in price advantages which a short term procurement cannot secure. The Plan would also lead to more economic maintenance and improvements in productivity of steel plants arising from better maintenance.

There was no opposition to the proposal from the Ministry of Finance. In fact the scheme was drawn up and finalised with full cooperation from them.

Steel Requirements for Construction of Houses in Delhi

2117. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of **STEEL AND MINES** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of steel in the capital,

(b) if so, the steps taken to overcome this difficulty experienced specially by the lowpaid employees in procuring steel for the construction of their houses; and

(c) whether black-marketing of steel is on the increase day-by-day and if so, the steps taken by Government to curb the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) There is a general shortage of steel and this shortage is being experienced in the capital also.

(b) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member refers to the position in Delhi. From October, 1971 a Committee named Main Steel Producers' Committee is functioning in Delhi. They pool the availability of materials for house-builders in the stockyards of all the three producers and distribute them to house builders in and around Delhi in a coordinated manner. A certain percentage of steel is reserved specially for small house-builders whose plot area does

not exceed 250 Sq. Yds. and whose requirement of steel does not exceed 3 tonnes.

(c) Some cases of misutilisation of steel came to the notice of Government and several measures have been taken to check such misuse. According to one of the amendments to Iron & Steel (Control) Order, 1956 made in March 1971, the use of steel for any purpose other than that for which it is applied for or allotted is a violation of the Control Order and thus punishable under the Essential Commodities Act. Regional Offices of Iron & Steel Controller have been set up and their functions *inter alia* include keeping watch over proper utilisation of steel and undertaking of detailed spot checks where necessary. The help of the C. B. I. is also taken in this regard wherever necessary.

Closure of Manganese Mines in Orissa

2118. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dead manganese mines in Sundergarh District (Orissa) and the reasons for closures of those mines; and

(b) whether there is any proposal for re-opening of those mines in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) According to the information received by the Indian Bureau of Mines under Mineral Conservation & Development Rules, 1958, one mine in Sundergarh District was closed in 1971 on account of shortage of labour. Earlier, another mine in the same District had been closed in 1970, but it has been re-opened from January, 1972.

(b) Information with regard to the mine closed in 1971 is not available.

Mr. Sisco's Statement Before Central Treaty Organisation

2119. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a statement made by the U. S. Assistant Secretary of State Mr. Sisco, before the Central Treaty Organisation in Washington on the 14th March stating that the U. S. sought "a constructive relationship" with India, Pakistan and Bangla Desh;

(b) whether Government of India has assessed the implications of this statement, and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir.

(c) An assessment of the desire for a "constructive relationship" would have to be made over a period of time and the criterion would be whether the U. S. Administration shows a clearer appreciation of the realities of the situation in South Asia.

Setting up of Aluminium Plant in Orissa

2120. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set an aluminium plant at Jaypore in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b) : An Industrial Licence was granted on 18th February 1971 to Messrs. Aluminium Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta,

for the establishment of a new undertaking near Jaypore in Koraput district in Orissa for production of 30,000 tonnes of Aluminium metal per annum. The firm is required to complete the establishment of the plant by December 1974.

मध्य-प्रदेश लघु उद्योग निगम में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की कटौतियाँ

2121. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश लघु उद्योग निगम से कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों के वेतन से भविष्य निधि की राशि काट ली जाती है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक कितनी राशि एकत्रित कर ली गई है ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री धार० के० साइलकर) : भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने निम्नानुसार सूचित किया है :-

(क) मध्य प्रदेश लघु उद्योग निगम से कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों के वेतन से भविष्य निधि अंशदान की राशि सामान्यतः काटी जाती है। तथापि, चूक हो जाने के उदाहरण भी प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ख) फरवरी, 1972 के अन्त तक एकत्र की गई कुल राशि लगभग 12 लाख रुपये हैं।

भाँसी जिले में तांबे के निक्षेपों का पता लगाने के लिए सर्वेक्षण

2122. श्री गोविन्द दास रिश्वाऱिया : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार भाँसी जिले के महाबरा नामक स्थान पर तांबे के निक्षेपों का पता लगाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खाँ) : (क) भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा 1969-70 से भाँसी जिले में मादबड़ा में सायन-निकल-कोबाल्ट खनिजीकरण के लिए भूसायनिक सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है। सम्भावित क्षेत्र के एक भाग से अब तक प्राप्त सकेन बहुत आशाजनक नहीं है निकटवर्ती सेक्टरों में और कार्य प्रगति पर है।

(ख) अन्वेषण प्रारंभिक अवस्था में है। प्रथम प्रावस्था के मूल्यांकन का 1973-74 तक संपूर्ण होना निर्धारित है।

Soviet-Pak Communique

2123 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the joint communique issued by the Pakistani President, Mr Z A. Bhutto and the USSR Premier Mr. Alexai Kosygin, after Mr. Bhutto's recent visit has been brought to the notice of Government; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Communique is a bilateral document between Pakistan and the Soviet

Union. No comments are called for on the part of the Government of India. However, Government welcomes the Pakistan President's statement that he is prepared to take steps to help establish peaceful condition in the Sub-continent and that he attaches importance to cessation of hostile propaganda against India.

**Refusal for use of own Plane to U.S
Ambassador**

2124. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the American Ambassador has been refused use of his own plane within the country;

(b) how many times such use was allowed during last three years, and

(c) the reason for grant of such permission ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH). (a) and (c). Government's permission is mandatory for each flight. Such permission has been granted or withheld by Government after taking into account factors relevant to each particular flight.

(b) Thirty-five times

**Setting up Naval Bases in Ceylon by
Foreign Powers**

2125. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) whether certain foreign powers are trying to set up naval bases in Ceylon; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Government has no information on the subject.

(b) Does not arise.

12 hr.

**RE : CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES
(Query)**

MR. SPEAKER : Shri D. K. Panda.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, we have been giving call attention notices on the terrible bombing in Viet-Nam.

MR. SPEAKER : Not now Any time you like, you get up ?

SHRI D. K. PANDA

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

**REPORTED UNEARTHING OF FORGED POSTAL
STAMP RACKET**

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) : Sir, I call the attention of the hon. Minister of Communications to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon .

"Reported unearthing of forged postal stamps racket and seizure of a large quantity of postal stamps "

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : On 22-3-72 a member of the public brought six sheets of 20-paise (Ghat series issued on 16-10-67) forged postage stamps to me. Senior Officers of the P & T Directorate were directed by me to commence immediate investigations as the stamps produced were forged.

The vigilance squad of the P & T Directorate assisted by the police arrested 2 postal officials of Anzari Road Post Office (Delhi) on 30-3-72 and on the same

furnished by them 2 members of the gang were arrested at Sonapat, late in the night on the same day. The press complete with photographic equipment and finished and unfinished forged postage stamps of the approximate value of Rs 2 lakhs was also seized in the early hours of 31-3-72 in Radhey Puri, Shahdara, Delhi-51.

From the records seized in the office as well as the press of the said gang, it came to light that agents had been appointed by the gang in various States in the country for sale of these forged stamps. Immediate action was therefore taken for apprehension of these agents and so far 22 persons have been taken into custody, both in Delhi and rest of the country, which includes 5 postal officials also. Stock of forged postage stamps of 20-paise series has also been seized from these agents at various places.

From investigations made, it has come to light that only 20-paise postage stamps were being forged and forging of other denomination postage stamps has not come to light so far. Raids and searches are still continuing and it is expected that it will result in unfolding this racket in full.

Meanwhile instructions have also been issued to all the post offices in the country giving out distinctive features of genuine and forged stamps along with general instructions to keep a vigilant eye in their respective fields. A press note has also been issued for guidance of the public.

SHRI D.K. PANDA : From the statement it is clear that the hon. Minister came to know of this racket only on 22-3-1972 and that too because some member of the public brought six sheets of 20 paise forged postage stamps, which led to the discovery of the industry which is manufacturing these forged stamps.

But I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the debate which took place in the Rajya Sabha in April, 1970. Since then it has been brought to the

notice of the Government that this forged stamps problem has been rampant throughout the country. The Members who participated in that debate demanded certain measures to be taken by the Government. In this House also, on 15-3-1972, in reply to a question by Shri Chintamani Panigrahi, the hon. Minister said that there was a well-knit organisation, and there were underground activities throughout the country. His words were : "unauthorised postal system running parallel to the regular system of post offices in the country". That means, this forged stamps problem has been there for long and the hon. Minister and the Government were fully aware of the underground activities of certain business agencies. The names of those business agencies were given in the House by the hon. Minister. There are seven business houses involved.

In the light of that, it is really a sorry state of affairs to find that the statement displays such a callous attitude towards the whole problem, because, as far as the measures are concerned, it is confined only to some instructions issued to the post offices regarding the distinction between the genuine and forged stamps.

The problem has already assumed menacing proportions, particularly in view of the fact that there is black money in the country, and the most powerful Minister, Mr. Chavan, has been telling us that this black money is more powerful than the Government machinery itself. In the railways also the same thing is going on. There is black money in gold. Then about coins, the CBI is already investigating into the matter. At this rate, who knows that passes of Members of Parliament may be forged and persons might be travelling as MPs? Who knows, there may be another Parliament and there may be another Speaker !

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think anybody will mistake any other Panda for him.

SHRI D.K. PANDA : So, I only put it to the hon. Minister : why this helpless attitude towards this problem, why this Hamlet-like attitude, to do or not to do? Let there be a strong determination to investigate into the matter and to punish the seven houses already involved and into this second case. Unless severe punishment is meted out to them, it is impossible to put an end to this affair. I want to know whether lakhs of forged postcards were found in circulation as early as 1970 and whether at that time, the crime branch had indicated that once you give it to private presses to print postcards and inland letters, it is only another step for them to forge the stamps ? If so, how many times since then have the post office authorities assigned the job of printing postcards and inland letters to private presses, what was the volume of those orders and what are the names of the private presses who had been assigned this job. (b) I want to know whether in view of Government's awareness of the unauthorised postal system running parallel to the regular system of post offices, run by private agencies, Government have taken any steps so far to tackle this menacing problem effectively. (c) In view of all this, when it is spreading like cancer and is going to paralyse the entire governmental machinery, under such circumstances, may I know whether Government is going to order a CBI probe into this menacing problem? May I know whether the local police are involved or not, which can be unearthed through such a CBI probe?

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : While I am grateful to the hon. member for criticising the Government on many points, I am afraid he has missed the essence of the whole thing in so far as his reference to the parallel postal service is concerned. I would like to assure the House that the private postal service to which I referred in reply to a question by Mr. Chintamani Panigrahi does not involve use of fake stamps. Those 7 agencies carry certain parcels, book them as air freight and, that

reaches the destination and the man receives it. Air freight can be booked by anybody. Those people are not using fake stamps. They are giving it as air freight or sending it through their own transport agencies. Even in that case, we are seized of the matter and we are trying to prosecute them. The case is already before the Presidency Magistrate of Bombay as a trial case, because there has been a lot of legal discussion about it. Government is neither paralysed nor helpless, as he alleged. If Government were paralysed, 22 people would not have been arrested. So far as his fear about the local police is concerned, I want to put on record my great appreciation of the manner in which the Delhi Police helped us in getting these people arrested. I do not want to say more. The matter was referred to the CBI also. But I had not the patience to wait for a long time. So, we decided to involve the local police also. Thanks to the local police, we had all these things unearthed and 22 people have been arrested, including some postal employees.

Regarding the reference in Rajya Sabha in 1970 about fake postcards being used, it is a fact that in 1970 a case of this type was found. That case is pending prosecution before the Delhi Judicial Court. I cannot, therefore, make any comments on that since that matter is *sub judice*; but it is not as if the case was not challaned or the guilty were not arrested. It is for the court now to determine and decide what punishment it should give.

So far as counterfeiting is concerned, the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, section 252 to 258, are very clear. They lay down what punishment can be given. If such cases are proved, the punishment can vary from imprisonment for seven years to transportation for life. Therefore, the government is not helpless, as suggested by the hon. Member. It is only a question of proving the facts before the court which, I am sure, we will do our best to prove, so far as this particular case is concerned.

Then, my hon. friend says that private presses have been entrusted with the printing of post-cards. I am afraid my information is that right up till this day no private press has ever been used for printing of stamps or post-cards. Therefore, the question of private printing presses making use of this does not arise. But it is known to the whole world that there are fake things in almost every field. Of course, there has been no fake Parliament either in this country or outside. Some people have been found to be impersonating either Ministers or Members of the Parliament. They have all been arrested. Therefore, members should not have any apprehension on that score.

The last point of the hon. Member was that this point was raised in the debate on that day. My only point is that though I do not expect my hon. friend, Shri Panda, to congratulate us on all occasions, I do expect that this is one such occasion when he should have congratulated the department and the police for having taken such quick action and rounded up the culprits in such a short period. I am sure the interests which are dear to his heart are safe in the hands of this department.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण वाडे (गोरखपुर) :
मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत ही बहादुरी के साथ इस रिकेट को पकड़ा और पकड़ने के लिए उन्होंने भारी जाल बिछाया। इसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ। लेकिन 1969 से इस तरह के रिकेट चले आ रहे हैं। 1969 में कलकत्ता में मनी आर्डर का फ्राड पकड़ा गया। उसमें श्री आपके अधिकारी शामिल थे। उसके बाद 27 अगस्त, 1969 को दोरीबाला पोस्ट आफिस में सारी डाक और लेटर बैगैरह जले हुए पाए गए। उसके बाद 5 जनवरी, 1970 को बम्बई में जो फौरन चेक और ड्राफ्ट घाते हैं, उनको पकड़ा गया।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने इसके बाद एक प्रश्न उठाया जिसके आधारे पर यहाँ बिबेट हुई और उसकी चर्चा मंत्री महोदय ने की है। लेकिन एक बात साफ है। जितने भी काण्ड हुए हैं उन सारे कांडों में कोई न कोई पोस्ट आफिस का कर्मचारी सम्बन्ध रहा है और वह पकड़ा गया है। अब भी जो सूचना दी गई है क्या वह सच नहीं है और क्या आपने इसकी जांच करा ली है कि वह इस बात पर आधारेत थी कि जब 'बूटी' के होयद का सवाल आया, पैसे के बटवारे का सवाल आया तो फगड़ा हो गया और उसने सारी जितनी फेक स्टैम्पस बीस पैसे की थीं, उनको मंत्री महोदय की सेवा में उपस्थित कर दिया और उपस्थित करके मंत्री महोदय को यह अवसर दिया कि वह इसकी जांच कराए ताकि जो उसके बुवमन हैं वे पकड़े जा सकें और इस रिकेट को सामने लाया जा सके ? यह खुशी की बात है कि ऐसा किया गया है।

आपके जितने स्टैम्प छपते हैं वे सिव्योरिटी प्रेस में छपते हैं। सिव्योरिटी प्रेस के कागज चोर बाजार में आकर बिकते हैं और बिक कर उनके स्टैम्प सारे हिन्दुस्तान में बनते हैं। यह दिल्ली का सवाल नहीं है। राध में, बम्बई में ये रिकेट पकड़े गए। क्या यह सच है कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में एक जाल सा बिछा हुआ है और गवर्नमेंट का करोड़ों रुपया इस में हतबाल्व हो रहा है और करोड़ों रुपया पकड़ा जा रहा है ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने कौन से सलाह कदम उठाये हैं। सिर्फ यह कह देने से यह मामला तय नहीं होने वाला है कि हमको बलू मिला और उसके आधारे पर पुलिस ने दस, बीस, पन्चीस आधिकारियों को ऐरेस्ट कर लिया।

[श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे]

ब्रिटेन में पोस्ट आफिस तीन सौ साल तक सरकार के नियंत्रण में चलते रहे। जब वहा भी इसी तरह के कांड होने शुरू हुए, तो वहाँ के हाउस आफ कामन्स को यह रिजाल्ट करना पडा कि पोस्टल विभाग को एक कार्पोरेशन को दे दिया जाये। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि सरकार या उनका मंत्रालय इन रैकेट्स को खत्म नहीं कर सकता है, तो क्या वह एक कार्पोरेशन बना कर यह सारी जिम्मेदारी उसको देने के लिए तैयार है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस हाउस की एक हाई-पावर्ड कमेटी या सी० बी० आई० के टाप आफिसर्स की एक हाई-पावर्ड कमेटी बना कर इस सारे रैकेट की जांच करायें, क्योंकि यह कोई दो एक रोज का किस्सा नहीं है, बल्कि यह किस्सा तीन-चार साल से चल रहा है और पब्लिक एक्सचेकर के रुपये की बर्बाद किया जा रहा है।

से मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस मामले की तरफ सबजहद की, लोगों को पकड़वाया और आगे भी इस सिलसिले में कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा : मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री पांडे का कृतज्ञ हूँ कि उन्होंने और भी बहुत सी बातें बताई हैं। लेकिन मेरी कठिनाई यह है कि 1969 वगैरह के किसी वाक्य के सम्बन्ध में तत्काल कुछ कहना मेरे लिए सम्भव नहीं है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को सिर्फ यही आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि फारेन सेक्स और दूसरी चीजों पर, जिनके सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कहा है, हमारी सख्त नजर है।

हमारे पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट में करीब छः लाख आदमी काम करते हैं। हमारे यहाँ मनी-आर्डर्स और सेविंग बैंक के एकाउंट्स का रुपया करीब 700 करोड़ है। ये छः लाख आदमी उसको हैंडल करते हैं। इस हिसाब से फीसदी गड़बड़ी बिल्कुल बेग्लीजिबल है। लेकिन फिर भी मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ कि अगर इस विभाग में एक फीसदी भी गड़बड़ी हो, तो वह 99 फीसदी अच्छे काम को बिगाड़ने की शक्ति रखती है और वह नहीं होनी चाहिए।

माननीय सदस्य न पूछा है कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि जो लोग इस मामले से सम्बद्ध थे, उनका आपस में हिस्सा-बाट का झगडा हो गया हो और तब उनमें से एक न हमको सारी बात बताई हो। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर चोरो में कभी फ्रूट न पड़े, तो कभी कोई केम पकडा ही न जाये। मैं उस आदमी के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। इस बारे में कोर्ट में विचार होगा कि किसने क्या किया है। इस मामले में इतना ही नहीं कि कुछ आदमी पकड़े गये, पूरा छापाखाना पकडा गया है, दो लाख रुपये की वेल्यू के स्टैम्प पकड़े गये हैं और सारे हिन्दुस्तान में शहर-शहर और जिले-जिले में तफतीश हो रही है।

उन सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि दुनिया का कोई देश ऐसा नहीं है, जो कह सके कि उसके यहाँ कोई फेक पासपोर्ट या स्टैम्प वगैरह का घधा नहीं चल रहा है। दुनिया के देशों में न जाने कितने गैंगस्टर इस तरह के काम कर रहे हैं।

श्री दिनेश सिंह (रतापगढ़) : तो फिर यह सब चलता रहे ?

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा : श्री दिनेश सिंह बहुत दिन तक हमारे मंत्री रहे हैं।

जहाँ तक मैं सम्भ्रता हूँ, उनके कार्य-काल में भी सरकारी कामकाज आदिमियों के ही हाथ में रहा होगा, देवताओं के हाथ में नहीं। नहीं मैं यह क्लेम कर सकता हूँ कि चूँकि भ्रम में आ गया है, इसलिए सब काम एंजलज के हाथ में आ गया है। इसलिए आदिमियों पर जितनी पाबन्दी लगाई जा सकती है, उसको लगाने में हम पूरी तरह से सतर्क हैं।

मेरे दोस्त ने कहा है कि ब्रिटेन में तीन सौ साल तक घपला हुआ, तो जहाँ कार्पोरेशन बना दिया गया। मैं इस वक़्त उस बहम में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि उसका हम प्रश्न से सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है। लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर पोस्टल सर्विस को एक कार्पोरेशन को देने के ये कारण नहीं थे। यहाँ पर भी कार्पोरेशन बना देने से भले ही हम अपनी जिम्मेदारी किसी और को दे दें, लेकिन उससे क्षतानो की दुनिया खत्म नहीं हो जायेगी, फेक स्टैम्प बगैरह बनाने वाले खत्म नहीं हो जायेगे। यदि हम यह समझें कि कार्पोरेशन बनाना ही इस समस्या का सम्पूर्ण और एकमात्र इलाज है, तो इस दिशा में सोचा जा सकता है।

ये स्टैम्प बगैरह नामिक के छापेखाने में छपते हैं। वह छापखाना बकम एण्ड हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री के नीचे काम करता है। जो कागज वह इस्तेमाल करता है, हम उसका मूल्य देते हैं। उस कागज के सम्बन्ध में अगर कोई तथ्य श्री पांडे के पास है और वह उन तथ्यों को बकस एण्ड हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर को दे दें, तो मैं उनका उपकार मानूँगा। इससे उस मिनिस्ट्री को अपने विभाग की ठीक करने में सहायता मिलेगी।

जहाँ तक सी० बी० धाई० का सम्बन्ध है, हमने पहले ही सी० बी० धाई० को केस दिया था, लेकिन जब हमने देखा कि देर हो रही है, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि सब कुछ तितर-बितर हो जाये, तो हमने लोकल पुलिस द्वारा पकड़वाना शुरू कर दिया। हमने सी० बी० धाई० को रोका नहीं है। वे चाहें तो कर सकते हैं।

I am sorry. I made a slip. प्रिंटिंग प्रेस बकस एण्ड हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री के नहीं, फिनाम मिनिस्ट्री के कंट्रोल में है।

12 27 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

IRON AND STEEL (CONTROL) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1972

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Iron and Steel (Control) Amendment Order, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 105 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1972, under sub section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in library. See No LT-1662/72]

INDIAN EMIGRATION (AMENDMENT) RULES 1972 AND NOTIFICATION UNDER PASSPORTS ACT, 1967

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):
Sir, on behalf of Shri Surendra Pal Singh,
I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Indian Emigration (Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 66 (E) in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 1972, under sub-section

{Shri B. Shankara Nand}

(3) of section 24 of the Emigration Act, 1922. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1663/72]

(2) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 82 (B) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Passports Act, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1664/72]

12.28 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

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

- (i) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1972, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd April, 1972.'
- (ii) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 1972, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd April, 1972.'
- (iii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Extension to Kohima and Mokokchung Districts) Bill, 1971, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th December, 1971, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th April, 1972, with the following amendments :—

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Twenty-second" the word "Twenty-third" be substituted.

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 4, for the figures "1971" the figures "1972" be substituted

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House'

- (iv) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Departmental Inquiries (Enforcement of Attendance of Witnesses and Production of Documents) Bill, 1971, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th December, 1971, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th April, 1972, with the following amendments :—

Enacting Formula

- 1 That at page 1, line 1, for the words "Twenty-second Year" the words "Twenty-third Year" be substituted.

Clause 1

- 2 That at page 1, line 4, for the figures "1971" the figures "1972" be substituted

Clause 7

1. That at page 4, lines 1 to 3, for the words "Two successive sessions and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following" the words "Two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the

'session' immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid be substituted.

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House.

BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha :—

- (1) The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1972.
- (2) The Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

BILLS AS AMENDED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I also lay on the Table of the House the following Bills which have been returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments :—

- (1) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Extension to Kohima and Mokokchung Districts) Bill, 1971.
- (2) The Departmental Inquiries (Enforcement of Attendance of Witnesses and Production of Documents) Bill, 1971.

12.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

FOURTH AND FIFTH REPORT

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar) : Sir, I beg to present the following Reports of

the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :—

- (1) Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixteenth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on the Department of Social Welfare and erstwhile Ministry of Health, Family Planning, Works, Housing and Urban Development (Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development)—Housing facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and
- (2) Fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fourteenth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on Admission facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Educational Institutions, technical and non-technical.

12 31 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. STRIKE IN SEALDAH DIVISION OF EASTERN RAILWAY

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : Sir, immediately after midnight of 31st March, 1972, a group of youngmen entered the Control at Sealdah station and forced the staff to stop all train services. Simultaneously, other groups of students stopped suburban services in Sealdah station and the yard working at Chitpur, Nalhati and other places. The Railway services were dislocated for twenty-eight hours. Work in the Chitpur and Calcutta Goods Yards was restarted during the day on 1st April, 1972. Goods and passenger train running was resumed at 4.00 A. M. on 2nd April, 1972. The Railway suffered considerable loss. I would like to take this opportunity to make an appeal that our premier national undertaking should be spared from such losses and obstruction.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): Sir, I want to make a point on this statement.

MR. SPEAKER: No question at all.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I am not asking any question. I only seek some clarification. The hon. Minister, who has made the statement, has very conveniently omitted a very important point in the statement as to why this has happened.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not speak without my permission. No questions are allowed.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I am not asking questions. I am only seeking clarification.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): It will create more confusion.

MR. SPEAKER: You must know that the rules are very clear about ministers' statements. I atleast expect you to read the rules. When the Minister makes a statement in the House, you cannot ask questions later on.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: But you cannot allow.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: When we seek clarification, you should allow; otherwise, it will create more confusion.

MR. SPEAKER: Mere shouting cannot change the rules.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You can allow at least some clarification.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): The statement does not tell us who these young men were . . . (Interruption). What was their grievance? (Interruption).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I have heard that a sitting M.P. was attacked at Dhanbad. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he knows anything about that? That is the news in the papers . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. When you know the rules are very clear on it, why do you insist?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He should give full facts. There is inner union rivalry at Dhanbad. Some people come and stop all trains at Sealdah for 28 hours. He does not give us the full information. He does not tell us the reason . . . (Interruptions).

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य (हापुड़): अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा बयान जो और भ्रम फैलाता है वह बयान बयान नहीं है। इस बयान से भ्रम ज्यादा फैलता है, सत्यता कम आती है। ऐसा कोई बयान नहीं होना चाहिए वा। इसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी।

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Kindly allow a discussion on this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: You send all these points to me.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Kindly read the statement. What is the meaning of it? He simply says that some youngmen entered the Control Room at Sealdah and stopped the trains. Is it a fact? He must tell us something more about it.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Something has happened before this. Why has this not been told.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: What are the reasons? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you listen to me?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Let him give a fuller statement.

MR. SPEAKER : You write to me the points on which the statement is lacking. I will send it to him.

श्री विद्युति मिश्र (बोतीहारी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। जब माधवलंकर जी अध्यक्ष थे उस समय पब्लिसिटी की तरफ से कोई ऐसा बयान निकलता था कि जिसमें कल्पयुजन हो तो पब्लिसिटी को मजबूर कर देते थे कि हाउस को कॉन्फिडेंस में लीजिये और पूरा बयान दीजिए ताकि हाउस को पता लगे कि आपका क्या मतलब है। जो माननीय मंत्री जी ने बयान दिया है उससे कोई भी संतोषप्रद जवाब नहीं मिलता है और आपका यह काम है कि हाउस के अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए आप उनको मजबूर करें कि वह पूरा-पूरा बयान दें।

MR. SPEAKER : You write to me the points on which it is lacking.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I want to raise an issue

MR. SPEAKER : I have no notice about what you want to speak.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We have tabled Calling Attention after Calling Attention regarding bombing in Vietnam. The Railway Minister just now made a statement. Similarly, the External Affairs Minister can make a statement on the bombing of Vietnam . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you give me advance information ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Yesterday wrote to you; the day before yesterday I wrote to you . . .

MR. SPEAKER : You keep on writing to me every day. If you write to me rather rarely, it will get more attention. When I

receive it every day, I say, it is a matter of routine with you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is a very serious matter. The bombing is going on every day. (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is a very serious matter. The bombardment is going on. It is only recently that full relations with North Vietnam have been established. They should really react strongly to the bombing that is going on.

MR. SPEAKER : We all strongly react to that. But there must be some method about doing things, not abruptly getting up like this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : We have tabled Calling Attention Notices. We are never told whether they are accepted or rejected.

MR. SPEAKER : I have to accept one out of many.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We should be told about it.

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Dandavate, I have allowed a Calling Attention Notice on the subject which you wanted to refer. That was not there at that time. It came to me later on. I hope, you have been conveyed about that. That is a matter between us.

12:36 hrs.

MOTION RE: FOURTH PLAN MID-TERM APPRAISAL—contd.

MR. SPEAKER : Now we resume discussion on the motion moved yesterday by Shri C. Subramanian regarding Fourth Plan Mid-term Appraisal. Yesterday we had taken three hours and 50 minutes, and today we have 4½ hours. That is, we have half an hour more than the time allotted originally; instead of 3 hours, it will be 3½ hours.

AN HON. MEMBER : When is the Minister replying ?

MR. SPEAKER: He will reply at 5.30.
(*Interruption*) There is no question of 'tomorrow'. We must stick to the time schedule. Today we are having half an hour more than what was originally programmed.

Shri Nimbalkar was on his legs yesterday.

SHRI NIMBALKAR (Kolhapur) : Yesterday I said that lack of finances should not be an excuse for tackling unemployment. The Finance Ministry should spare no efforts to meet the demands of the Planning Ministry.

There is also a very good plan called 'Puga Yojana', which the Maharashtra Government intends to implement. I recommend this Plan for the entire country and to the Planning Minister.

Socialist economy is an economy of plenty and not of scarcity, if it were not so we would be distributing poverty and not wealth, illness and not health, ignorance and not education. Social justice without increasing economic growth and productivity is just a lot of talk. In order to convince our people of our earnestness in eradicating poverty, I want to recommend three immediate steps

We must create a minimum Welfare State for the present as an intermediary step to scientific socialism. free health service, the British style or the German style or, if you like, Russian or any other style, but it should be free; unemployment assistance at least to those families from where not a single person has employment at present; old age pension and free and compulsory education upto the age of 14. Here I would also like to recommend that even private schools should give free education upto the age of 14. of course, they should get grant from the Government. If the private schools can do this, then the poorer children will also get a chance which the richer children are having.

The second point is creation of priority industrial areas in such places where the investment is quickly amortised. Backward areas must be helped, but it should not be at the cost of those areas which yield quick returns. Wherever possible, they should be complementary to the development of each other. If we eclipse the Moon from the Sun and try to light the Moon up with artificial light, the effect will not be the same as that when the Moon is naturally lit by the Sun. The same is the case with economic development. With the aid of areas which can be quickly developed, we should also develop the areas round about which might be a little backward. I want to give here a concrete example and it has to do with my own constituency, but, because it affects the entire nation, I want to give it at this moment. At present, the Zilla of Kolhapur brings to the Centre taxes of over Rs. 25 crores. This was possible because a very enlightened ruler and his son, Shahu Chatrapati and his son, Rajaram Chatrapati, built a long time ago the Radhanagri Dam. Because of this dam, Kolhapur to-day is a well-known sugar-producing area and from sugar excise alone, over Rs. 13 crores comes to the Centre. Now, there are actually four other such dams which are to be constructed here and if the Government could only spend say Rs. 300 crores in this area, not only will these dams be constructed, not only will the areas around Kolhapur like Belgaum, Sangli and Ratnagiri come up but also other States will be influenced positively. By this, States like Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Kerala and the Union Territory of Goa stand to benefit and the returns from this investment after the gestation period of five years will be over Rs. 200 crores per year for the Centre.

You might ask, why was this not done already. The reasons, I am sorry to say are absolutely political and sometimes it is a concocted political reasoning which really hampers our planning. Here is a concrete example. Day before yesterday, I got an answer to the question why the Kalam-

what dam has not been taken up in Maharashtra and the answer was that it lies in the Krishna river basin and that the dispute over the Krishna waters has not been settled between Mysore and Maharashtra and Andhra therefore, this dam cannot be sanctioned. you have got such a huge majority and even in both these States, there is a Congress and stable government to-day and still, we cannot promise the people that within five years we would come to terms. No dam is ever built within less than five years. It always takes more than five years to build any dam of any large size and still we get such answers. The same thing with regard to Hirani Kesri dam. As far as the Kuchgao dam is concerned, this was sanctioned by the Central Government but not implemented by the Maharashtra Government for several political reasons and the only feasible reason which I got in answer was that the people would be displaced on account of the construction of the Kuchgao dam and they have to be compensated. Here, again, the Maharashtra Government has been a stable government all along and still, it cannot reach any agreement with these people within five years because again, as I said, a dam cannot be constructed in less than five years. This sort of attitude of always pushing things out and giving only excuses for not doing things is exactly what actually hampers our progress.

Same is the case with regard to the Tulsi Dam. The last phase of the Tulsi Dam is there and we are asking the Government why it is not being completed. They said, 'we will do it departmentally.' When we ask as to when the departmental work is going to start, they say, 'We are asking for tenders.' If you cannot decide a simple thing like this quickly, how are we going to have progress and how are we going to move forward?

The same sort of thing happens in industrial development. Kolhapur is not only rich in sugar. Kolhapur chappals are well-known, but Kolhapur also accounts for 75%

of the bauxite of the entire country and here, for political reasons—no other reason—the first factory was given to Belgaum. Mind you, I am not against Belgaum getting a factory. If they are able to get a factory, I am happy about it. Same is the case with Ratnagiri. If they get a factory, I am happy about it also but the fact is that these factories should have been sanctioned in a manner that first Kolhapur gets a factory, then Ratnagiri and then Belgaum. But, exactly the reverse has been done. Kolhapur having a University, we can have in that University a faculty for metallurgy and get people in that area to look after these factories. Instead, in Belgaum to-day, actually the people from Belgaum are having no assistance from these factories. It is of no use. The workers and other people working in the factory are brought from far away, they are not from Belgaum. Even in Ratnagiri the situation is the same; the people will have to be brought from outside. In Kolhapur the situation is such that we have a university and we can train the people ourselves by having the faculty for metallurgy in that university. There are about 9,000 people without work in Kolhapur. What happens now is that the wealth of Kolhapur is taken away to other places and the profits are taken away to other places; it does not benefit Kolhapur itself. We should not try to solve economic problems out of political expediency, because, politics creates only new political problems. When you clean the room, if you take the dust from one corner to another corner, it does not clean the room, because the dust is still there, only in another corner.

I would like to make two suggestions for the consideration of the hon. Planning Minister.

My first point is this. If the States which are involved do not come to an agreement, the Centre itself should start building the dam. If they don't come up with an agreement by the time the dam is built, then the Centre's decision will be

[Shri Nimbalkar]

binding on all the States This is very essential.

Secondly, the States are supposed to carry out the plan made by the Centre But if the States do not implement the Plan, the Centre should take it over for implementation. The Centre should have the right to take over and complete the Plan themselves The Centre should complete it whether the States like it or not

We need a comprehensive education reform. I have spoken to the Planning Minister about it sometime back. Our education system should be occupation-oriented Otherwise we will have to lag behind year after year. Our universities are merely producing graduate clerks. This has to stop. We have to go in for the kind of education which is necessary for the building up of a modern State

Sir, I wish the Planning Minister all the luck in the world and all success in bringing about this modern State Thank you

MR SPEAKER Mr Mohan Dharra wants to intervene I will now call Shri Sat Pal Kapur Mr Mohan Dharra will intervene after lunch

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) स्पीकर साहब, मैं इस बात के लिए प्लानिंग कमीशन को मुबारकबाद देता हू कि यह पहली बार है कि मिड-टर्म प्लान हमें शुरू में मिला है। आमतौर पर यह होता रहा है कि साल के आखिर में हमें इस हाउस में बता लगता था कि पिछले साल का क्या प्लानिंग था। लेकिन आज जो बुनियादी मुश्किलें हैं, वेतिक प्रॉब्लम्स हैं, उनको आप के एफर्ट्स किस हद तक टच करते हैं या नहीं करते हैं, इस तरफ मैं कुछ बातें आप से कहना चाहता हू।

हमने लोगों से क्या-क्या किया था, सारा देश चाहता था, पार्लियामेंट मेंबर्स चाहते थे, लीडरशिप चाहती थी कि इस मुल्क में मोनोपली खत्म हो, लेकिन हमें आपकी इस सारी प्लानिंग में मोनोपली को खत्म करने की तरफ कोई बड़ा कदम नहीं दिखाई दे रहा है, इस सिलसिले में कोई रीजनी नजर नहीं आ रही है। पिछले दिनों से यह हो रहा है कि पैदावार बढ़ानी है, हम लिए मोनोपली हाउसेज को हम कन्सेशन दे रहे हैं। हमें जो फैसला करना चाहिए था, वह फैसला हम कर चुके हैं, पिछले पार्लियामेंट के इल्लूशन में और उसके बाद स्टेट प्रोसेम्बलीज के इल्लूशन में लोग फैसला कर चुके हैं कि वह इस मिस्टम में तबदीली चाहते हैं, लेकिन आपके यहां जो लोग बैठे हैं आपके सारे प्लानिंग कमीशन में जिन बड़े टाप-आफिसर्स हैं, आखिर वह किससे हमदर्दी रखते हैं? जब आप मोनोपलीज को खत्म करने की तरफ जाते हैं तो रकावट कौन पैदा करता है? इस मुल्क में आपके आफिसर्स का एर नेटवर्क बना हुआ है—बिग बिजनेस हाउसेज का और टाप आफिसर्स का। जब हम मोनोपलीज को खत्म करने की बात करते हैं तो उसमें आपके आफिसर्स रकावट बनते हैं आज आपके यहां बहुत से आफिसर्स सिर्फ इमप्लि सविष करने हैं कि उस सीट पर बैठकर और यहां से रिटायर होने के बाद किसी बिग मोनोपली हाउस में जाकर सविष कर पायें। आपके 3500 या चार हजार रुपए पर वे सविष नहीं करते, इतना पैसा तो उनके बीबी-जम्मे क्लब में जाकर जाया कर देते हैं। इनफैक्ट आज वे बिग मोनोपली हाउसेज की सविष करते हैं और उसके लिए सरकार के आफिसर्स का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। हमारे देश में आया है कि अगर किसी केस में विजिस्टर या पार्लियामेंट का मेंबर रेफरेंड करे तो यह काम

नहीं होता लेकिन अगर किसी जिग मोनो-पसी हाउस का टेलीफोन आ जाय तो वह काम फौरन हो जाता है और घाईर उसके घर पर पहुँच जाता है। इस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को आप कैसे खोज कर पायेंगे ? अंग्रेजों ने जब एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बनाया था तो उनके सामने मिफं ला एन्ड घाईर कायम करने का सवाल था या फिर रेवेन्यु कलेक्ट करने का सवाल था लेकिन आज हमारी बेसिक प्रॉब्लम ला एन्ड घाईर या रेवेन्यु कलेक्शन नहीं है बल्कि यह है कि किस तरह से इस देश का डेवलपमेंट किया जाए, कैसे गरीबों को ऊपर लाया जाए। इस एम को आपकी प्लानिंग, आपका एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और आपकी एप्रोच और काम करने का जो ढंग है वह पूरा नहीं कर पाता है—इतनी बात में आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ।

हमें कहा जाता है कि हम बेकारी दूर नहीं कर सकते, हमारे पास रिजोर्सेज नहीं है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ आपके पास हिम्मत नहीं है। आपके पास रिजोर्सेज है लेकिन आप उनको पूरी तरह से यूटिलाइज नहीं करते। हमारा मकसद हमें मालूम नहीं कि क्या है। हम इस बात को कन्स्यूजन की तरफ ले जा रहे हैं। मैं समझ नहीं पाता कि एक तरफ आप 25 साल में प्राइमरी तालीम नही दे सके और दूसरी तरफ आपके यहाँ टीचर्स बेकार पड़े हैं। एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि इण्डस्ट्रियल स्किल नहीं है और दूसरी तरफ आपके यहाँ हज़ारों इजीनियर बेकार पड़े हैं। एक तरफ हमारे यहाँ एग्जीक्यूटिव लैबर नहीं है और दूसरी तरफ आप कहते हैं कि हमारे पास टेक्निशियन्स नहीं हैं। इस तरह से आप एक हेफेजर्ड ट्रेनिंग क्यों दे रहे हैं। आज सारी प्रॉब्लम्स इसलिए हैं क्योंकि प्रोडक्शन इन्फ्लेक्शन नहीं आ रही है

जिसकी हमें जरूरत है और जिसे मुल्क के लोग चाहते हैं।

यहाँ पर इस बात पर बहुत ज्यादा जोर दिया गया कुछ लोगों की तरफ से कि हमने बहुत ज्यादा रुपया पब्लिक सेक्टर पर खर्च किया है और पब्लिक सेक्टर पर जो रुपया खर्च किया गया है, उसमें पूरा प्राफिट नहीं हो रहा है और प्राइवेट सेक्टर पर जो खर्च किया गया है उससे बहुत मुनाफा हो रहा है। इस सिलसिले में मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक सेक्टर का रोल अलग है और प्राइवेट सेक्टर का रोल अलग है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर इसलिए प्रोडक्शन नहीं करता है कि उसे जनता की जरूरियात को पूरा करना है बल्कि वह इम लिहाज से प्रोडक्शन करता है कि किस तरह से ज्यादा से ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाया जाये। दूसरी तरफ पब्लिक सेक्टर की मंशा यह होती है कि किस तरह से हम जनता की जरूरियात को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पूरा कर सकते हैं। पब्लिक सेक्टर में हमें कभी कभी रुपया डम्प भा करना पड़ता है। तो पब्लिक सेक्टर को हमें बढ़ावा देना ही पड़ेगा। इसके खिलाफ आजकल जो साजिश चल रही है और पोलिटिकल पार्टियों के अन्दर जो कन्वर्सेसिग हो रही है इस जंग के बाद, कि सेल्फ रेलायन्स के लिए पैदावार बढ़ानी चाहिए तो उस नारेबाजी और उन चक्करो में हमें नहीं पड़ना चाहिए और इस कन्स्यूजन को हमें दूर करना चाहिए। यह कन्स्यूजन हमें खोखला कर रहा है। पब्लिक सेक्टर को बढ़ावा देकर ही हम इस मुल्क को बचा सकते हैं। आज कहा जाता है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर बहुत मुनाफा करता है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में इन्वेस्टमेंट कौन करता है ? कितने शेयर आज टाटा सिइला के हैं और मीडियम ग्रुप में कितना रुपया लगा है ?

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

तो पैसा भी हम ही देते हैं। हमारी बैंक, एस. आई. सी. और जो दूसरे फाइनेंसियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं उनसे हम पैसा भी दें और हमारे पैसे से ही पैसा कमाया जाये, हमारे पैसे से ही काला धन जमा किया जाए और उसके बाद हमें धमकी भी दी जाती है। आज प्राइवेट सेक्टर है कहा ? जो कन्ज्यूमर गुड्स है जैसे टैक्सटाइल, सीमेंट वगैरह वहीं पर प्राइवेट सेक्टर हैं लेकिन बेसिक सेक्टर में प्राइवेट सेक्टर कहा है ? तो पब्लिक सेक्टर एक गार्डिड फ़ैक्टर रहेगा। पब्लिक सेक्टर को अगर प्राइवेट सेक्टर प्रसिस्ट नहीं करना है तो मिक्स्ड एकोनामी का जो कन्सेप्ट है उसको बदलना चाहिए। कन्ज्यूमर गुड्स की इंडस्ट्री को भी ले लेना चाहिए। उसमें 80 परसेन्ट इन्वेस्टमेंट जनता का ही इन्वेस्टमेंट है—सर्माएदारो के घर का इन्वेस्टमेंट नहीं है।

स्पीकर साहब, हम मुनते हैं कि अपने तमाम रिजोर्सेज को हमें इकट्ठा करना है और उनको प्लानिंग की तरफ जुटाना है तो फिर आप गोल्ड को क्यों बाहर रखे हुए हैं ? आप गोल्ड को टेकओवर करने की तरफ, गोल्ड को नेशनलाइज करने की तरफ क्यों नहीं कदम उठाते हैं ? इस तरफ हमें जल्दी कदम उठाना चाहिए।

एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि हमें कंट्रोल करना है और दूसरी तरफ हमारे यहाँ कुमर का डि-कंट्रोल हुआ तो उसका क्या असर हुआ वह हमें सोचना चाहिए। किसान को तो कीमत कम मिलती है लेकिन बीनी बाजार में साफ़ तीन रुपए किन्ने बिक रही है। लेकिन यन्ने की कीमत कितनी बढ़ी है ? इससे प्रोड्यूसर को क्या बिना है ? इस लिए इस डि-कंट्रोल को खत्म करना

चाहिए और कंट्रोल को लागू करना चाहिए। इस कुमर इंडस्ट्री की फौरन टेक ओवर करना चाहिए। इसके डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन को भी टेक ओवर करना चाहिए और इसके प्रोडक्शन को भी टेक ओवर करना चाहिए। जब तक हम ऐसा नहीं करते तब तक हम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते।

जहां तक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का ताल्लुक है, ऐसा नजर आता है कि हम क्लस और प्रोसीजर्स के प्रिजनर्स बन गए हैं। आप क्लस और प्रोसीजर्स के प्रिजन से अपने को छुटकारा दिलाइये। अगर इसी तरह चलता रहेगा कि यह एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन आपको कभी भी आगे कदम बढ़ाने नहीं देगा क्योंकि आज के बिग ब्यूरोक्राट्स के इट्रेस्ट्स जनता के लिए नहीं है बल्कि उनके इट्रेस्ट्स बिग मीनोपली हाउसेज के लिब है। हमें इस कन्सेप्ट को बेन्ज करना पड़ेगा।

13 hrs

एग््रीकल्चरल एकोनामी के बारे में आपने बताया नहीं कि आपकी क्या प्लानिंग है ? एक तरफ आप कहते हैं श्री मोर फूड। लेकिन जब किसान की काफी पैसावार मार्केट में आ जाती है तो उसको आप कंट्रोल नहीं कर पाते हैं। आज पंजाब में, गुजरात में और महाराष्ट्र में काटन 90 रुपया निबटल बिक रही है। पिछले षेड हप्तों से यहाँ पर बहुत और हुषा लेकिन सी. सी. आई. उसको कंट्रोल नहीं कर पाई। पिछले साल तीन सौ रुपए निबटल का भाव था लेकिन आज 90 या सौ रुपये निबटल काटन बिक रही है। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसी तरह से आधक कीड्स के बारे में श्री दूसरी एग््रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस के बारे में श्री आपका कन्सेप्ट है, श्री आपकी प्लानिंग है उसको बेन्ज करना चाहिए।

होगा यह चाहिए कि आप फंड सावध के लिए नैसर्गिक और फूडग्रेन की कीमतें मुकरंर करें और उसको धाय एग्रीकलचरल इनपुट्स के साथ लिंक अप करें। अगर एग्रीकलचरल इनपुट्स की कीमतें बढ़ जाती हैं तो फिर उनकी प्राइसेज को धाय बढ़ाइये। जो धायने सपोट प्राइस देनी है धाय ही कीजिये। यह नहीं कि पैदावार धा गई और उस पैदावार के बाद धाय कहे कि धब हम यह प्राइस मुकरंर करेंगे। इस कम्प्यूशन को दूर कीजिए। इस कम्प्यूजन की वजह से धायके देश में यह जो ग्रीन इनकलाब धाय है वह फेल हो सकता है। इसमें सबसे अधिक मारा कौन जाता है? बिग लेड-लार्ड्स को कोई नुकसान नहीं पहुंचता है बल्कि इसमें नुकसान 5 एकड़, 10 एकड़ वाले छोटे किसान को पहुंचता है। धाय उन छोटे किसानों को इस नुकसान से बचाने का सवाल पेश है। डिफेंट एग्रीकलचरल प्रोड्यूस के लिए डिफेंट आर्गेनाइजेशंस धायको कायम करनी चाहिए। काटन के लिए, धायलसीड्स के लिए तम्बाकू के लिए और कोकोनट्स के लिए धभी धायको कारपोरेशन कायम करनी चाहिए। धगले साल उनकी क्या प्राइस होनी चाहिए इसके बारे में यह तय करले। धब एक तरफ तो खाद की कीमत बढ़ जाय, ट्रैक्टरों की कीमत बढ़ जाय, धायलसीड्स की कीमत बढ़ जाय लेकिन गदम की कीमत घट जाय तो यह कैसे मुमकिन है। इंडस्ट्रियल गुड्स की कीमत बढ़ती जाय धायको ऐतराज नहीं है। इसके बरखरस एग्रीकलचरल प्रोड्यूस की कीमतें घटती जाय तो इस में ऐसा नजर आता है कि यह सब बिग मोनोपली हाउसेज जो हैं उनके ह्सार पर होता है और उनके कहने पर यह सब बात होती है और ह्शको रोकना चाहिए। धबर धाय ह्शको नहीं रोक पायेंगे तो इस मुक में जो ग्रीन

इनकलाब नजर धा रहा है वह फेल हो जायगा।

मैं सीजिंग कम करने के हक में हूँ। एग्रीकलचरल इनकम पर टैक्स लयन चाहिए इसके भी हक में हूँ लेकिन हमारी एग्रीकलचरल एकोनामी बिलकुल डिस्ट्राब हो जाय इसके हक में नहीं हूँ। धाकिर स्माल एग्रीकलचरिस्ट्स को स्माल फारमर्स को धाय क्या इंसेन्टिव दे रहे हैं? 5 एकड़, 10 एकड़ वाले के लिए स्प्रीम फारमर्स के लिए धायने कोई एजेंसी बनाई है? उनके लिए पिछले साल बजट में कुछ पैसा रक्खा गया था लेकिन उसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की क्या हालत रही? कितने टयूबवैलस लन पाये? कितने डेयरीफार्म्स लन पाए और कितने केशक्रीप्स की तरफ कनवर्ट हुए? क्या इन सब के बारे में धायके पास कोई रिपोर्ट है? 50 करोड़ रुपया धायके पास स्माल फारमर्स को एसिस्ट करने के बास्ते है लेकिन वह सब नहीं हो पाया''

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य धयना भाषण धब समाप्त करें।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : दो, तीन प्वाइंट मुझे और धर्ज करने थे। चूकि लंच का टाइम पहले ही हो गया है इसलिए धगर इजाजत हो तो लंच के बाद मैं धयना भाषण जारी रक्खूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी नहीं, माननीय सदस्य धभी जल्दी से खरम कर दें।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : धाय हम कहते हैं कि पंजाब में, हरियाणा में 25 लाख टन धनाज पड़ा है, 10 लाख टन चावल पड़ा है। धाय वहाँ इस साल पंचायत और ह्दियाणा से 95 लाख टन खरीदने वाले हैं। उन्हे रखने के लिए बोधाय हमारे पास

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

नहीं है। प्रायकी रोजबेल क्या कर रही है? 5 लाख टन प्राय हमारे यहाँ से मध्य और बाबल उठा रहे हैं। अगर पूरे पाने दो साल तक प्राय उठाते रहें तब इस साल का काम प्राय कत्म नहीं कर पायेंगे और अगले साल की फसल जा जायेगी। इसके लिए प्राय क्या प्लानिंग कर रहे हैं? हमारे यहाँ जो प्रोड्यूस होती है उसके लिये बैगन्स नहीं मिले। आपने पिछले साल कौन प्रोग्राम प्राफ करल इम्प्लायमेंट बनाया उस में प्राय को मालूम है कि आपने कोई पंसा खच नहीं किया। कोयला न घाने की वजह से हरियाणा और वेस्ट यू. पी. में 10 लाख आदमी बेकार हो गए। त्रिकविलंस वाले सीवरली एफैक्टेट हुए। इस तरह से 10 लाख आदमी बेकार हो गए। अब यह जो देश के आम लोगों की अवतर हालत है आखिर इस को कौन सुधार पायेगा? क्या प्राय इसे सुधार पायेंगे यह देश आज प्रायसे पूछता है? देश ने प्रायको पूरे अधिकार सौंपे हुए हैं और आम आदमी की हालत बेहतर बनाने के लिए हमें मजबूती के साथ कदम बढ़ाना चाहिए और उसमें किसी तरह की हमें कमजोरी नहीं दिखानी चाहिए...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : घंटी पर घंटी बजाए जा रहा है लेकिन मंत्री साहब हैं कि बस बोले ही चले जा रहे हैं। यह घंटी में कोई झीक से थोड़े ही बजा रहा है।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : बस मैं एक प्वाइंट और कह कर खत्म किए देता हूँ।

प्राइवेट सेक्टर में यह जो इन्वेंस्ट्री है उस की तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। जैसे कि सरकार कौन्सिल की तरफ ध्यान देती है उसी तरह उसे टूरिज्म की तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। ब्लैंक मशी के लिए मैं

केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस को बाहर लाने के लिए प्राय 5 साल या 10 साल की छुट्टी दे दें और कहें कि स्माल हाउसेज उससे बना दिये जायें, अगर इस किस्म की जुरंत से काम करेंगे तो हो सकता है कि इस मुल्क में छोटे हाउसेज भी काफी ताबाद में बन जायें और रिहायश की समस्या भी लोगों की इस तरह से सौल्य हो जायेगी और साथ ही वह ब्लैंक मशी भी इस तरह से बाहर आ जायेगा।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Mohan Dharia.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir ...

MR. SPEAKER : He may continue after lunch.

13.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION RE. FOURTH PLAN MID-TERM APPRAISAL—contd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : Sir, since yesterday I have been carefully listening to the speeches of hon. members and I do appreciate their anxiety and love for planning. It cannot be said now that planning could be done away with. I remember the days of 1965 when I was a member of the Rajya Sabha, when some of us were insisting upon a planned economy, there was a

current in the country which was insisting on giving a holiday to our planning and they succeeded for a few years. Vested interests clubbed together to see that the planned economy in this country does not succeed. But fortunately because of the lead given by the Prime Minister and the late Dr. Gadgil and the lead given by my senior colleague, Mr. Subramaniam, now the Planning Commission and planned economy have come to stay. Those dark days are over and we have entered into a new dawn. When we look at the present progress of the country, or the performance of plans, may I bring to the notice of the House the political instability that existed in the country since 1967 onwards till the mid-term elections to the Lok Sabha?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) . When did your First Plan start?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I will come to that. Apart from natural calamities, like droughts and floods, the political instability that existed in the country was also one of the reasons for the unstable economy in the country. Fortunately, there is now a stable government at the Centre and also there are stable governments in various States; and I have no doubt that this political stability which exists in the country to day shall help us to have a better performance in this process of planning.

We are well aware of the massive mandate which we have obtained, which was being repeated by various hon. Members. Regarding *garibi hatao*, *Arthik Swaraj* and self-reliance some of the hon. Members were saying that they are nothing but slogans by the party in power. May I make it very clear whether it is the slogan of *garibi hatao* or *Arthik Swaraj* or self-reliance, it is not a slogan to catch the votes from the people; it is the symbol of our determination to do what we have decided to do. Now this country can rest assured, and this House can rest assured, that what

we speak we shall do and we shall speak what we are determined to do.

There was much criticism of the Yojana Bhavan and the way in which the Planning Commission functions. Many of the hon. Members insisted on local and district planning. Here again, may I bring to the notice of the hon. House that the Planning Commission believes in multi-level planning? In the Fourth Plan we have suggested to the whole country that we would like to have districts at the units for our plan formulations. Until we reach the local areas or local levels the plans cannot be realistic plans and no planning whatsoever, whether it is coming from the Yojana Bhavan or the Ivory tower, would be successful in the country. At the same time, in the initial stages it was very much necessary for some institution, for some organisation, to give a lead. That lead was given by the Planning Commission. Now, when it has become so much sophisticated, we want to have this planning decentralised and all our emphasis should be on district plans. Accordingly, during our discussions with the various State Governments and Chief Ministers we have insisted on them to have planning bodies at the State level, to involve experts, scientists and economists with the planning body at the State level and also to formulate the plans on the basis of districts.

Many of the State have started planning at the State level. The Tamil Nadu Government has recently constituted a Planning Commission, and that too on the lines of the one functioning here. The Governments of the Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujarat and some other States have also come forward and they have also started their plans considering the district as the unit. I must concede that some of the States have not so far responded to this request. I would beg of those hon. Members who come from such States, that if those State Governments have not accepted the concept of planning at the district level, they should use their good offices to see that the State Governments and the

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Chief Ministers of the respective States also accept this new concept of planning and have their plans on a scientific basis, of course, all the State Governments are having their planning departments but I do not want simple planning departments being run by some Deputy Secretary or Assistant Secretary. Let there be a planning body with which the Chief Minister and other experts should be associated, which can take stock of the situation, go into all details, have surveys, collect all information and, on the basis of such information, prepare the plan.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN (South Delhi) : What about Delhi ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa) : Name the States.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I need not name the States. I take it for granted that hon. Members are wise enough to know what happens in their own States. Why should I name them ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : We want publicity to be given to it.

श्री शशि भूषण : जो राज्य केन्द्रिय सरकार के अन्तर्गत हैं, उनका प्लानिंग वे करेंगे, या केन्द्रिय सरकार ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Wherever there are administrations—it may be Administration of Delhi or some other administration—it is for them to formulate the plans. Afterwards, of course, in order to get coordinated with the national plan, it will have to come to the Planning Commission. But it is for these administrations to formulate the plans.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : With control of 10 per cent of the means of production and 90 per cent outside the scope of the plan ! Ah, ah !

SHRI S. A. KADER (Bombay-Central-South) : What is this, 'Ah, ah' ?

SARI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Ridiculous.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : A point was made as to what the present Planning Commission had been doing. During the last one year, if I take stock I should say with pride that immediately after the new Planning Commission was constituted, we gave serious thought to the functioning of the Planning Commission, the Fourth Plan and the various achievements or drawbacks in achievements. We studied the report submitted by the Administrative Reforms Commission, the report of the Venkatapiah Committee and we also appointed one informal group headed by Shri Tandon. We concentrated all our energies in order to have a perfect planning machinery in the country.

The other day there was a question regarding the figure of the unemployed and of those who were getting below Rs. 15 a month and we had to concede that we had no proper figures. It happens because there is no perfect system of collecting information and, if we do not have the information, it is not possible for us to formulate the plans.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Neither the desire.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur) : Nor the will.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : There is a will and there is a way but, unfortunately, there is no frustration on this side.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Not unfortunately but fortunately there is no frustration on this side.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Therefore, in order to have perfect planning, we have now decided to have information cells at all levels. On the basis of information from these cells the plans could be formulated both at the State level and afterwards at the Central

level. Then we should have the mechanism for proper implementation and evaluation.

But there is one problem where also I would like to seek the cooperation of this House. We formulate the plans but then they go beyond our control, we have no right even to monitor them. Of course, with the help and association of State Governments, we can certainly have proper coordination and can at least take care to monitor. We do not want the authority to implement it—but in case we want to know what happens to these programmes, there should be proper coordination. Some States are having good coordination but, unfortunately, there is no proper coordination with some others. Here again, I would like to appeal to this House that, if this House is interested in knowing the exact information as to what is happening to our plans, this authority to monitor should, naturally, vest in the Planning Commission. In that direction we shall be having our discussions with the concerned Chief Ministers.

We have had our discussions with several groups, political parties, trade union leaders, industrialists, experts and scientists. Many of the leaders of the opposition parties agreed that it was their first occasion to enter the Yojana Bhavan. Even though it was just nearby Parliament House, there was no occasion for them to enter the Yojana Bhavan. We took them all into confidence because we felt that without the active participation of the people and of the various parties, who are interested in planning, it will not be possible to implement the plans. Therefore, we started our dialogue and this House will be happy to know that, while taking all these decisions, we are getting a lot of benefit from the advice rendered by our colleagues, friends and experts.

We have adopted science and technology in this country because of the foresight of our late Prime Minister Nehru. But I must concede here that there was no proper

coordination and proper integration so far as the development of science and technology on the one hand and act planning on the other. Today, fortunately, we are having a Minister of Planning who is also Minister of Science and Technology. We have not only integrated Science and Technology in the Planning Ministry but we have also created channels whereby science and technology and planning are properly integrated.

Our scientists today have taken up several jobs so that wherever we have been lagging in our own resources, they will go in for research. Take, for instance, fuel. Our scientists are now working to see how coal could be used for fuel purpose. If we are short of petroleum products, well, coal is abundant in this country, and as to how it could be converted for fuel purposes, all possible endeavours are being made and the Planning Commission has given a lead in this direction.

The public sector has become a matter of worry for many. I have no doubt whatsoever in my mind that in a socialist economy, the commanding heights shall have to be controlled by the public sector and not by the private sector. It shall be our endeavour to see that these commanding heights are properly controlled by the public sector. At the same time, we have to see that these public sector undertakings shall have to function efficiently,

We have invested more than Rs. 4000 crores in various public sector undertakings. If we add the investments in the Railways, in the Posts and Telegraphs offices which are also public sector undertakings, these investments go to the tune of Rs. 8000 crores. So, the point is how we can see that these public sector undertakings function efficiently where we have invested Rs. 8000 crores. I can very well understand, as was pointed out very rightly in the morning, that we shall have to differentiate between the social objectives of public sector undertakings and those of private sector undertakings. But at the

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same time we cannot forget that we must see whatever we have invested is being properly utilised in the interest of society. Therefore, the Planning Commission has again given a lead in appointing a very powerful committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Pathak who is the Member looking after Industry in the Planning Commission. This Committee has been doing a remarkable job indeed. They have so far visited, as was pointed out by the hon. Minister yesterday, 12 establishments in the country. We do not wait now as in the past but we have been taking action. It is in this direction that recently the Economic Coordination Committee was appointed by the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is the Chairman and the Finance Minister, the Planning Minister and the Minister of the concerned industry happen to be the members of the Committee. If there are any bottle-necks, if there is any redtapism whatsoever, this high level Committee sits and takes a decision to see that the wheels of production move with faster speed. That is how this Committee has been going round.

Along with the functioning of the public sector, we are also worried about the functioning of the private sector. Many times the public sector is criticised for several things. But we should not forget that the social objective which is being served by the public sector is equally important. Recently, a friend of mine and a strong critic of public sector, from America was here and he asked me regarding the progress made in this country. I showed him the watch in my hand and I told him that this is the watch manufactured by the H. M. T. and that I purchased it in 1961 at a price of Rs. 106. I told him that when I purchased this watch, the prices ruling at that time in the market for watches of this standard were to the tune of Rs. 300 but this watch was available for Rs. 106. I said, "If you want to judge the profits of the H. M. T.,

please take this difference also into consideration." I could very well remember, before Hindustan Antibiotics plant was set up at Pimpri, the prices of antibiotics, when they were under the monopoly of Sarabai, were to the tune of Rs. 5 per bottle, and immediately after production from this public sector undertaking at Pimpri, the prices of antibiotics came down to 14 annas per bottle. Today Hindustan Antibiotics, Pimpri, even if it shows some losses should be considered to be in profit. For the time being of course, it is not in losses. But should we not take into consideration the social profit that we have derived because of production coming out of the public sector undertakings? I am here to defend the public sector undertakings because public sector undertakings can achieve for us the social objectives. When we say that we want all the commanding heights to be controlled by the public sector, please bear in mind that we shall see that the public sector undertakings function so that they become an effective instrument for social and economic transformation in the country. And that shall be our endeavour. In that direction, the Planning Commission has now started studies to see that these public sector undertakings give better results and they are run efficiently.

Then there was the question of economic discipline. There was a hue and cry about overdrafts. We had our discussions with the Chief Ministers; it is not out of any coercion, but it is out of persuasion that we persuaded them to effect some discipline, and we are happy that it has been mutually agreed that no more overdrafts than what exist today will be given to the States. They have also agreed to raise their own resources. This new discipline that we witness today in the country is because of the efforts made by the Planning Commission and the Central Government.

There are some other problems also. We want that the State Government

should function in the same way as we want them to function for the achievement of social objectives. There are the problems of land reforms; there are the problems of raising additional resources; there are the questions of implementing the plan projects in a better manner; and in that direction also a lot of steps have been taken during this year. I can quote several things, but I will not take the time of the House.

The idea of water grid is no more a slogan, it is no more a dream; linking up of the Ganges with the Cauvery is materialising. The team from the UNO is here. They have investigated into the matter and *prima facie* have said that it is a feasible project. If this project could be taken up—joining of the waters of the Ganges and the Cauvery then we shall have lakhs of acres of land under cultivation, under irrigation; we can generate power; all the disputes that now exist between the States of Maharashtra and Mysore, Mysore and Tamil Nadu, Tamil Nadu and Andhra, all these disputes will submerge under these waters if the Ganges could be linked with the Cauvery. So far as the employment aspect is concerned, thousands of engineers and lacs of our people could be employed either in the project or because of the results that will be achieved out of this project. Besides this, even from the religious point of view, those who want to have a dip in the sacred Ganges need not come from the south to Kashi or Banaras; the Ganges will go to their homes. Let us not forget this aspect also. (*Interruption*) A beginning has already been made. There is no question of making a beginning; it has already been made. That is why I said, it is not merely a dream, it will be a matter of reality. And this how we intend to function.

I am well aware of the problem of unemployment that faces the country today, and I do appreciate the agitation in the minds of the hon. members. Whenever they spoke regarding unemployment and poverty, everybody insisted that this gover-

ty should be eradicated and our youngsters should get a proper opportunity to work. There cannot be two opinions on this aspect. The problem shall have to be considered in all its magnitude. There is open unemployment. There is under-employment and also there are various groups like small farmers and marginal farmers whose levels of income are below the standard. And how can we take care to see that their levels are increased, how those who are under-employed or not properly employed and those who who are not employed also get employment. It is a great challenge. The height of this problem is much more than the height of the Himalays. But we have accepted this challenge and I can assure my friends who raised the question as to what happens to the resources, that the mind of the Government on this point is very clear, that the Government shall mobilise the resources so that our youngsters get enough opportunity. As was pointed out by the hon. Minister yesterday, during the Fourth Five Year Plan ... now we have already undertaken a study ... we want to create conditions whereby the basic needs of the common man are fulfilled, *viz.*, food, shelter, clothing, health and educational amenities. These are the five basic needs of the common man and we are committed to the country, we are committed to the people, to see that these needs are fulfilled and we shall have to undertake massive programmes ...

AN HON. MEMBER : In how many Plans ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : No more Plans will be required by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. It shall be our endeavour to see that at least the basic needs are fulfilled. My hon. friend from the Jana Sangh may say that this '*Garibi Hatao*' is a mere slogan. But they will also realise and we shall see that the impact is felt, if not, by them, at least by the younger children in their homes.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : The whole country is realising the '*Garibi*'.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Here again, I would like to be frank and open in this House. We take up several schemes, but, many times, our experience is that they are not properly implemented. Last year, an amount of Rs. 25 crores was announced in this House at the time when the Budget was presented by the hon. Finance Minister. This amount was to be spent for getting employment for the educated. But, unfortunately, we could not spend more than Rs 13 crores during that year. This difficulty was taken into consideration by the Planning Commission quite in advance and before the Budget was presented this year, and the House might have noticed that various schemes were already considered in consultation with the Planning Ministry and the Finance Ministry by the Government and then the amounts were announced or the schemes were announced by the hon. Finance Minister in the House.

SHRI SAT PAL KAPOOR : What about implementation ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Here, we have taken up several schemes like marginal farmers' schemes, small farmers' schemes, drought relief schemes, rural employment schemes, schemes for the educated unemployed, etc. But, it is true that much more shall have to be done in order to see that they are properly implemented and that is the reason why we have been taking care to see that a proper mechanism is established not only at the central level but also at the State level to see that the plans are properly formulated and also implemented. That is the main difficulty. But, here, again, people's participation and involvement of responsible workers, political and social, also becomes equally necessary. No country had been able to implement its socialist ideas without the participation of the people and without the involvement of the members of Parliament and the legislatures and other social workers and also activating our own Panchayats and the Zilla Parishads through decentralised

democracy. Without decentralisation of power it may not be possible to implement these programmes, and here, many times the bureaucracy is also a hurdle. I must concede but, at the same time, there are young officers who are working as Collectors or Zilla Parishad Executive Officers who have really been doing a fine work. Here is a question of mobilising all our strength to see that these plans which are formulated are properly implemented and everybody shall have to ask himself the question—how and in what manner can I play my part in getting these plans implemented? I will quote one instance. This year the hon. Finance Minister announced that for the slum areas of the big cities having 8 lakhs of population or above at least we shall provide the minimum requirements like water, drainage and so on. Now, Sir, it is the responsibility of every local authority to identify this problem, to prepare the programmes and come to the Centre. The Government has taken the responsibility of giving hundred per cent. grants to the local authority. I come from Poona. I am elected from Poona. I feel this is my responsibility also. During my tour last week I met the Mayor and the Commissioner. I told them to prepare the plan and send it to the State Government so that during this year the amount is properly spent. So, this is one way. Everybody shall have to ask himself the question: what is it that I can do to get the plan implemented?

I now come to the question of unemployment. I have no doubt that without additional production, without raising the rate of growth of production—both in industry and agriculture—it will not be possible for us to solve this problem.

Here comes the matter of industrial peace. I feel that in this country lot of things could be achieved including industrial peace in a very peaceful and conciliatory manner, without going in for

strikes. It is possible to avoid strikes. The mind of the Government is very clear. The Government does not want to ban strikes. Government is well aware of this precious right of the working class. I shall never stand by the Government if that right to strike is to be banned. But, Sir, this country cannot afford to have strikes and lock-outs, at least for 10 years. We shall have to generate that atmosphere in the country. We shall have to build a mechanism in the country in that direction. If the Industrial Disputes Act or anything is standing in the way of rendering proper justice, we shall have to come forward even with an amendment to the legislation to see that we can render justice.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar) : You do not require any amendment of any legislation. You can solve the problem of your own employees, Railways, Port and Dock Workers and Government employees.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I do concede the suggestion made by the hon. Member, from the opposite side. I do feel that the Minister concerned should take an initiative in seeing that if there are any disputes involved, proper steps are taken in time. I have no doubt in my mind.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Cong. (O) is very serious about it !

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Here I may insist on the workers' participation in management. I feel, Sir, it is high time that we come before the country with that arrangement as early as possible, because, without proper involvement of the workers in the management,—whether of the public or of the private sector,—it will not be possible to have required cooperation from the working class.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Is it your personal view or the view of the Government ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : This is the view of the Government and I know that the hon. Labour Minister is acting on it. My only suggestion is that it shall have to be done as early as possible.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : Make a beginning in the public sector.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why not in Birlas ?

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : First, let him set his house in order.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Unfortunately in this country what happens is this. The documents of the public sector undertakings are open to everybody, but the documents and balance sheets etc. of the private sector undertakings never come to Parliament nor do they come up for any discussion. Naturally, when a comparison is made, one is absolutely in the dark and the other is absolutely in the public and that is why criticism is levelled without proper comparison. I do not want to enter into that controversy, but I do feel that in this country, as was rightly insisted upon by my hon. friends Shri Sat Pal Kapur and Shri Shashi Bhushan and others, we cannot allow the monopolistic trends to go on. This is the resolve of the Government. Government committed to socialistic philosophies cannot tolerate domination by the monopolists in this country, and I have no doubt that all possible endeavours shall be made to see that those monopolistic trends in the country are properly curbed. But at the same time, may I remind this House that we have accepted mixed economy in the country ?

The experiment that we are having in the country is an experiment having no parallel anywhere in the world. We have accepted democracy in the country and we also want to have a socialist economy in the country. I had had occasions to tour round the world, and when I was in East Germany, we were told that five thousand

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industries were functioning where the government was a direct partner with the private entrepreneur. I am talking of East Germany which is a communist country. There are some other communist countries which have entered into collaborations also.

I am not here to take any dogmatic view of the situation. So, I feel that so far as our Industrial Policy Resolution is concerned, let us again have a look at it. We want to have the commanding heights in the public sector. So, what are the industries to be controlled by the public sector? When we say that we shall have a joint sector, again, how are we going to take care that no monopolistic trends are in any way encouraged because of the joint sector? At the same time, as was rightly stated by the hon. Prime Minister, the talents of the entrepreneurs and the energies of the public sector are to be properly combined together and used for better production.

Unfortunately, the Industrial Policy Resolution does not make any mention of the co-operative sector. The co-operative sector is coming up very fast in the country. I know the lacunae, and I know the drawbacks in the co-operative sector, but we can take care of those problems, and it does not mean that we should condemn the co-operative sector because there are defects in it.

Therefore, in this light, I may suggest that it is high time for us to have a balanced approach towards the small industries and their relationship with the large-scale industries. As was rightly pointed out by Prof. Madhu Dandavate, what is to happen to the small unit technology in the country? If we do not imitate what they have done in Japan, will it be possible for us to take these industries to the rural areas and will it be possible for us to utilise the capacities and the man-power in the country so that we can go ahead with industrial production which is based on the local

produce in some rural areas? In that direction, we shall have to take a lot of care, and I am here to suggest that we should have re-thinking regarding our Industrial Policy Resolution so that we go more and more fast towards the achievement of our socialistic objectives.

Let there be no misunderstanding when I say that this should be reconsidered, because this remark of mine may again be interpreted to mean that these people do not want the Industrial Policy Resolution which emphasises the dominance of the public sector undertakings. Such an interpretation is not correct. That is why I want to make it very clear. But I want a proper relationship to be established, because there should not be any atmosphere of suspicion and hesitancy in the country, and if we want to add to our industrial growth, an atmosphere of confidence shall have to be developed and generated and that care has also become absolutely essential.

Here again, I would like to bring to the notice of this House that if we want to have some massive projects to solve the problem of unemployment and also to add to our production in the country, a national approach is also required. If I am to quote the instance of the Ganga-Cauvery link, if that massive scheme is to be taken up, there is no doubt that thousands of crores of rupees will be required, and in that case, some States will be sufferers, but then as a country we shall have to come forward and go ahead with it and say that so far as this project is concerned, it does not belong to any State but it is a national project and we shall stand by it.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA.
Let the Rajasthan Canal be considered as a national project.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I am coming to that. I am not speaking only of the Ganga-Cauvery project. Take, for instance, the Rajasthan canal. I personally feel that if we could accelerate the

Rajasthan canal project, we could join hands with the Rajasthan Government and tell them : 'Yes, we are prepared to co-operate with you. If this project is speeded up, the land to be brought under cultivation, land which is not at all cultivable today, shall have to be used for the crops or pattern of crops that will be decided by the Central Government'. Today we are short of cotton. We imported cotton worth Rs. 98 crores. I am not entering into details. I am only referring to some other aspects.

AN HON. MEMBER : Include it in the plan.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch Behar) : Link the Ganga with the Brahmaputra

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I am not making a reference to particular schemes. I am only suggesting that if there are some schemes which are of national importance, let us forget parochial considerations and let us come forward as a nation to go ahead with the execution of those schemes. If the Rajasthan Canal project is to be taken up, this is an aspect which we have got to keep in mind. The hon. Minister already said here yesterday that so far as cotton imports are concerned, within three years, with the plans we have already undertaken, we shall see that we become self-sufficient in the production of cotton. If we want to produce long-staple cotton of the Egyptian variety, the local climatic conditions prevailing in Rajasthan are the same as prevail in Egypt and hence the Rajasthan area would be ideal for cultivation of such long staple variety of cotton. That being so, when the canal irrigates the large areas of Rajasthan, we shall have to go forward in that direction.

Then there are hill areas in the country from Himachal Pradesh to UP, Bihar and Assam in the eastern sector. Several surveys shall have to be done there. We have to see what projects should be taken up to tap the natural resources available in those areas so that our productivity increases.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : By that time, nylon and terylene will be much cheaper.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : My hon. friend is impatient. I can assure him that when I speak of these schemes, we have not forgotten modern science and technology. I said in the beginning that so far as this aspect is concerned, we are well aware of the need to keep pace with it. We do not want to lag behind the world. We want to create situations in the country whereby we can go ahead, ahead, of the world, rather than lag behind.

Then there are the Western Ghats. That has to be surveyed. Then we may have a marine survey. We have got a coastline of several hundred miles. We must see how best to utilise facilities offered by that circumstance.

But in all this, we require the cooperation of the House and the country when massive schemes are taken up by Government, for solving the problems of unemployment. This House and the country should come forward as the one man to proceed with the execution of these schemes as national schemes and not think in terms of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and so on. I am submitting that the parochial consideration should be eschewed in these matters.

Coming to backward areas, I entirely agree with several suggestions made, particularly by Prof. Dandavate. He was very right in stressing the need to remove infra-structural imbalances. Without that it will not be possible for the backward districts to forge ahead taking advantage of the concessions and facilities offered by Government. The necessary infra-structure will have to be created and in that respect, some more assistance is called for.

Here I would like to submit that the House should not be under the impression that nothing is done by Government, in Vol. I of the Mid-Terms Appraisal, we

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have given a list of the districts recognised as backward districts entitled to financial concessions and also districts entitled to 10 per cent subsidy. Here also the role of the Members of Parliament becomes very important. In regard to the districts which we have declared to be backward districts, or such districts as we have declared to be backward districts which are entitled to have 10 per cent subsidy for all investment, I have been insisting on several of my friends that in their own districts they should try to persuade some small-scale industrialists or entrepreneurs to go and make investments. For investment of Rs. 10 lakhs Rs. 1 lakh straightway comes from the Central Government. It is really a very novel scheme, and in that direction the efforts shall have to be made and the local infra-structure shall have to be raised through the state Government and thus the facilities shall have to be made available. Here also it is a matter of greater co-operation.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Speak about socialist education.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I cannot touch on all the points. I am highlighting some of the points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Also give your mid-term appraisal of the present Plan.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I thank you very much, Sir. He was taking us for a ride.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : We have already presented the report on the mid-term appraisal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is correct point. What are the targets you have achieved and what are the short comings and how do you intend to overcome them? You may say something about them, instead of general things.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : That is for the Cabinet Minister; not for him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You have put him into difficulties.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : No, no. I am not at all in difficulties. So far as the mid-term appraisal is concerned, we have given an exhaustive report, and we have mentioned the shortfalls very clearly in the report itself. The very report and the annual Plan, in case it is referred to, refer to all these problems, and felt that I should bring to the notice of this House what are the striking features and what are our difficulties. I am raising these issues. I felt that these are the issues that may come in our way when we want to take up several schemes in the years to come.

Coming to the problem of the rise in prices, it is indeed a matter of great worry for us. Until and unless we produce enough to fulfil the requirements of society, particularly the essential commodities in the country, it will not be possible for us to bring down the prices and also to see that the people at large get at least the essentials at reasonable prices. Here, several suggestions are made including the taking over of wholesale trade, massive production of essential commodities, proper distribution system, taking over the consumer industries as was suggested by Mr. Kapur, and so on. I can only say to the House that we have engaged ourselves very seriously in our studies and we are contemplating some steps whereby it will be possible for us at least to see that the minimum requirements of society are made available to them and that too at reasonable rates.

There is one more aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of this House.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : About the studies on curbing the high prices and the ways you have suggested,

may I know by what time you intend to complete those studies?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Allpore) : Studies are life-long.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Just before the 1976 elections.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : It is true that these studies are a continuous process, but we do not want the people to suffer continuously. That is not our intention. We have already taken up the studies for the formulation of the Fifth Plan, what should be the projects that should be taken up by the Government during the Fifth Plan, and in the meantime when I say that we shall be taking up several projects, that does not mean that items like sugar will not be considered by the Government. In such matters the Government is always serious and contemplating action in this matter also. I am speaking of the essential requirements of the society, and if they are to be produced in a massive way, we cannot leave it only in the hands of the private sector. What can be done in the public sector, that is what we are thinking about. It will not be long. We are well aware of the commitments made to the people, and when I am saying this to the House, it is not just to dodge this House but to say very firmly that it is the determination of the Government, and we shall see that we proceed according to our determination.

SHRI VASANTRAO PURUSHOTTAM SATHE (Akola) : In view of the rising prices of sugar, are you thinking of bringing sugar under control?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : When we are discussing the Fourth Plan, he is talking of the Fifth Plan. The Government of India always gives us a trailer of the Fifth Plan. We want to see the real picture of the Fourth Plan.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : The subject of sugar is handled by the Minister of Agriculture. I cannot say what action is being taken by that Ministry.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : You said you were making certain studies regarding rising prices. I asked a question regarding that, and your answer is not specific. You have only said that you are increasing production of sugar in the public sector and also in the private sector. The essential question is that unless you are prepared to control the distribution...

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I am not yielding. The subject is handled by other hon. Ministers, and I would not like to encroach on their rights. It will not be fair also.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : It is the subject of planning. Your plans are certainly going to fail. For that purpose you have to take into consideration...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can ask a question, not make a speech.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : The policy of the Government is very clear, that the essential needs of society should be met, and if there is a lot of profiteering such industry or such production should be taken over by the Government. That is the policy of the Government. I can only say regarding the policy, but I cannot say what is being done by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Coming to the last point, I feel that in this country we have accepted a great challenge. We want to have socialism through the democratic process, and if we do not achieve these objectives through the democratic process, it is a danger to the democratic process and the parliamentary institution. Therefore, it is for us to mobilise all our resources, material resources and also manpower, and to channelise them so that we go ahead in implementing the various programmes and achieving our social objectives. We have brought forward this Mid-term Appraisal

(Shri Mohan Dharja)

in a frank manner because we wanted the guidance of hon. Members. We have brought to their notice what is wrong, what is right, where we have achieved, where we have failed, all these aspects have been brought before the House, and we would like to have the guidance of this House. But in the meantime, I can assure the House that the planning process in the country has come to stay. Without a planned economy, it will never be possible for this country to solve the problems facing it today. If there are any friends like Mr. Pilo Mody who oppose this process. I must say that we will not be deterred from our objectives.

I am thankful to the House for the patient hearing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I did not want to interrupt the Minister in his long speech because I thought that his speech provides the window to the thinking of Government and Members interested in that.

But it was announced that the Minister would start his reply at 5.30. We shall therefore conclude the speeches by the Members at 5.30. There are some Members from the opposition still. They will get the time that is allotted to them. I have a long list of Members from the Congress Party. If they try to confine their remarks to 10 or 15 minutes, I would be able to accommodate the maximum number or all of them.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : The Minister may reply tomorrow, to give some more time to the members.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : But the Speaker has announced that the discussion should be completed today.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : If the Speaker has decided like that, I cannot say anything.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is some confusion. What is the pleasure of the House ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : A number of hon. members have not expressed themselves on this very important subject. I wonder if the House will agree to sit for an hour more, if the Speaker has ruled that this should be finished today.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Speaker said that he wanted to stick to the schedule. In the Business Advisory Committee, it was mentioned that since planning has not been discussed for years together, we want more time. We would request you to convey our feelings to the Speaker and give your decision, say, by 4 O'clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am a bit confused. The proposal has come from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that we sit an hour extra.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am only saying that he said this. I am not giving my view. Any way, let us carry on and we will see.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar) : Sir, we are discussing the Mid-term Appraisal of the fourth plan. It is not possible to cover all the aspects of the plan. Therefore, I will confine myself to only three or four points. I will deal with rate of growth, prices, unemployment, housing and water-supply.

The Minister who intervened has not pointed out the shortcomings of the plan. He has simply given his imagination about the concept of planning. He has not actually given the grounds why they have failed in the fourth plan. It is not that the fourth plan will begin from this year. It has already begun from 1966-67. What is the net result of these years of the fourth plan ?

I will first take up rate of growth. Government have admitted there is deceleration in the rate of growth and it is really a matter of serious concern. The actual rate of growth for 1969-70 was 5.3 per cent. In 1970-71 it came down to 4.8 per cent. It is not going to reach its original level even in 1972-73. Why has this happened and what action has not been taken by the Government to tide over the shortcoming? That has not been mentioned by the Minister in his speech

15 hrs

The rate of growth has declined year by year. That could happen only when there is no full utilisation of your resources and installed capacity. Even the level of investment has remained low. The schemes are not properly implemented and the manpower and resources are kept idle. Even by the end of 1972-73 we will not reach the growth rate of the previous year, namely, 4.8 per cent. Government have already admitted that this is the situation, which is not a good picture. This can be improved only by drastic changes in your policy. Without basic changes in policies you will not be able to achieve a speedy growth.... Therefore it is essential that right just now you should make up your mind to change the policies basically and you should start functioning in such a way that you can achieve the targeted growth rate.

I have said on the 26th of November last year that this government have failed to hold the price line. The price line is going sky high and you have totally failed to hold it. Without a proper growth rate, without a proper level of investment, without opening new avenues of employment you will not be able to hold the price line. After the announcement of the budget proposals of this year the prices of almost every commodity has gone up, be it sugar, kerosene, cloth or matches. If you want to maintain the present standard of living of the people, you should not allow the prices of essential commodities to go

up. When the prices rise, the real income is eroded and people get poorer. Even in the Mid-term Appraisal of the Fourth Plan it is mentioned that the commonman is getting poorer because of the rise in prices. Government should take drastic action without any further delay to hold the price line. If necessary, let them appoint a committee to go into it. How are they going to hold the price line? I must again say that Shri Dharma, the hon. Minister, has not enlightened the House about it.

In the first year of the Plan the index rose by 3.7 per cent, in the second year by 5.5 per cent and in the first half of the year 1971-72 it rose by 3.5 per cent again. That is, over and above the rise in the previous year, it rose by 3.5 per cent. As admitted in the Mid-term Appraisal by the Government, the money supply increased by 10.5 per cent in 1969-70 and by 12 per cent in 1970-71. This has created the inflationary effect on the general economy. If you supply more money, what will happen? There will be inflation. Why are you compelled to supply more money? It is because you have failed to check the parallel economy of the black market. That is one of the reasons why you have to supply from year to year this big amount of money to the tune of 12 per cent.

So, this inflationary trend and the over-deficit financing have created this situation. Therefore, the Government should work on all fronts. Regarding deficit financing they should make up their mind for how long they want to continue this. It is not a reasonable deficit financing this year also.

Regarding production, you are perfectly right in saying that this country cannot afford to lose any sort of production. But, if you want to have more production, you should also consider the other problems related to production or the productive processes. You must give the proper

(Shri P. M. Mohita)
 share to the workers. You must give adequate machinery for the redressal of the grievances of the workers. You should also give public assistance to the worker sections and the unemployed. If you take all these sections simultaneously, you will be able to tide over the difficulties, especially the misery created by high prices.

The general condition, economical and social, of the common man is very miserable. He is unable to pass his days peacefully. He has been on his toes since long. Millions of people are living on sub-human standard today. This is the net outcome of the Fourth Five-Year Plan and this is the mid-term appraisal of the Plan. Therefore, the main objective, to give a better life to the people, has completely failed and Government should take serious note of this situation.

Now I come to the problem of unemployment. The defective planning of the Government is the principal reason for unemployment in this country. According to the live register of the employment exchanges, the number of graduate and post-graduate applicants was 93,000 in the year 1966 and on 30th June, 1971 it had gone up to 333,000; engineers from 4,000 in 1966 had gone upto 16,000 on 30th June, 1971; diploma-holders — from 18,000 in 1966 to 48,000 on 13th June, 1971, other — from 70,000 in 1966 to 268,000 on 30th June, 1971, under-graduates — from 2400 in 1966 to 529,000 on 30th June, 1971.

This is the alarming situation prevailing in the country that both educated and uneducated unemployed youth are frustrated. They have no faith in this big talk. You kindly open new avenues for their employment, give them proper employment and solve their difficulties. You are talking too much about the young people. But you have not cared to give them due justice.

We have accepted the principle of right to work. But this Government has failed to give work to those who want work. I am not in the habit of criticising the Government for the sake of criticism only. This is a very serious situation so far as unemployment is concerned, so far as rising prices are concerned and so far as the basic needs of the people, like housing, etc. are concerned. How do the people live? You very well know that millions of people live in sub-standard conditions. They are living where human-beings are not supposed to dwell. This is the position. In a single room, a family of 5 to 8 members live. They have no other facilities. This is the situation. The Government should basically change that policy and implement a proper programme without any further shortcomings and delay.

DR V K. R. VARADARAJA RAO (Bellary) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I should like to begin by expressing my very warm appreciation of the documents produced by the Government, the Economic Survey and the Mid-term Plan Appraisal. I think, these two documents have given in a very frank and forthright fashion the condition of economy, the problems it has faced and the problems that still remain to be solved.

I am a little afraid that the speeches made from the Treasury Benches on the Mid-term Appraisal have not been quite integrally linked with the points that have been made by the two very frank and very objective official documents on the subject. But at the same time, I would like to say some rather pleasant things about what has happened to the economy.

I should like to say that our economy has shown resilience which is in great contrast to what it showed in 1965. In many ways, the situation is analogous of what happened in 1965 and 1971. But the results are entirely different mainly because of the strength of the economy; and, if I may say so, the successful implementation

of the policies and the green revolution which were really inaugurated by the Planning Minister when he was the Minister for Food and Agriculture. The food production and the large food-stocks that we have laid have really helped our economy and have helped us to face the war, to face the Bangladesh situation and also to prevent the prices from rising as otherwise they would have risen.

Then, I would like to congratulate the Government about one thing and I must qualify it because, I think, the speech of my very dear friend, the Minister of State for Planning, was a little bit on a romantic side. I congratulate the Government on a new note of realism in economic thinking which has been shown, I believe, in the speech which was made by the Prime Minister when she replied to the debate on the President's Address and the speech which was made by the Planning Minister when he opened the debate yesterday.

I would also like to congratulate the Government and the Planning Commission on approaching the whole subject of planning now in a rather systematic manner by making macro studies, by realising that these are problems that cannot be solved merely by enunciation of general principles or by giving out large sentiments of hope but that they have got to be studied in detail, problems have to be unravelled and identified, before you can find out what can be done about them. All this is a matter for congratulation. Even though I am not a professional politician, from whatever I have been told by the people whom I have talked to, there is an air of confidence in the country. People feel, as they never felt before, that something is going to be done. That confidence is there. That itself is a tremendous support for whatever we want to do in the next four years.

I would like to say that, as far as the Fourth Plan from now on, from 1972-73 onwards, is concerned, the country is approaching the economic problems from a position of strength - I will not say, mate-

rial strength, but from a position of mental and psychological strength. Therefore, I have great hopes. In fact, I think, I have more hope about the possibility of something really happening in the Indian economy now than I had for many years in the recent past. So much for all the nice things that I want to say on the subject of mid-term appraisal and the Planning Commission.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : We are interested in the other things.

DR. V.K.R. VARADARAJA RAO : I am glad. I thought, even though sugar has become expensive, it is a good thing to coat the pill a little so that what follows would not be as unwelcome as it otherwise might have been.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : It will be welcome.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO : I am really surprised that both the speeches made by the hon. Minister were very optimistic, I was, unfortunately, not here to listen to the hon. Minister's speech, but I have read it. There is no question about the balanced and persuasive character of the speech. And the speech of my friend Shri Dharia was extremely persuasive. so persuasive that tomorrow people will be hailing the birth of the Ganges-Cauvery link, if I may say so in digression. I hope he has not given a slogan to the opposition I doubt very much—and I say this with a full sense of responsibility—whether, even by the next elections, anything really concrete would have been done to link the Ganga with the Cauvery. It is an enormous problem started by Arthur Cotton many many years ago. . . . (Interruption)

AN HON. MEMBER : Only investigations.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO : One expects the Government, when investi-

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gations are going on, not to talk so much about it. They should say, 'we are trying to find out'. But look at the kind of impression which has been created and all cheers coming from various sections of the House. I do not think that it is coming, and if it does not come, then the effect is going to be very much worse than if you had not said what you have said in the House today. That is what I meant by saying, 'a little romantic'.

The main problems on which we expect some real light—and I am hoping that the Minister will throw some light when he replies to the debate—are the problems thrown out by the mid-term appraisal—the industrial deceleration from 11 per cent to 9 per cent, 8 per cent, 6 per cent, 4 per cent and 2 per cent. Everybody knows that, while you must go all out for increasing agricultural production, the vast problem of unemployment in this country is not going to be solved merely by agricultural production. Everywhere in the world, industrialisation has been known to be an essential remedy for solving the problem of mass unemployment. And what has happened here? What is the Government's policy? I know that something is being done. The Plan outlay has been raised. I am glad that something is going to be done. The concrete figures that I got from the Minister's statement were these: one million tonnes of steel this year—that is something great which we can look at, 4½ lakhs of tonnes of fertilisers extra this year, and within three years one million bales of cotton and one million tonnes of oilseeds. These were the four concrete things that were mentioned in the speech. Otherwise, what are we going to do for industrial development? How are we going to bring it up?

Another thing which is very important and on which nothing has been said, if I may say so, even from the other side of the House, is the low rate of savings. The cardinal—I would not say 'vice'; that is

not the correct expression—the cardinal weakness of the Indian economy, the major basic reason why we are not going as fast as we should, is the very low rate of savings, 8, 9 or 10 per cent. What are we doing about it? What is the Planning Commission doing about it? What are the instruments, what are the devices and what are the strategies to lift up the savings to a level which will be consonant with the high rate of economic growth, 15 or 16 or 17 or 18 per cent? I don't know.

I don't want to speak too much on the question of holding the price line. I know you are sometimes too touchy about the price line. Maybe in a developing economy. 1 per cent or 2 per cent price rise may not be much. But how are you going to hold the price line? And what will happen in case something goes wrong with the seasons? Then, what is your policy with regard to holding the price line? Are you going to have the policy of taking over the whole sale trade? Are you going to have a network of fair price shops all over the country? Are you going to make the basic necessities available at controlled prices to the entire population who need it? What exactly have you got in mind for the purpose of holding the price line?

Even not much has been said about the fall in material targets. The Minister said that we are going to fulfil the financial targets of the Plan, that we will be spending Rs. 16,000 or Rs. 15,000 crores at the end of the five years of the Plan. But, he knows very well that Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 16,000 crores is not the Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 16,000 crores which was in the mind of the Planning Commission when they framed the report in 1969, and the Mid-term Appraisal points out how materially the target are falling. I think the House is entitled to get from the Planning Commission a material picture, not merely a financial picture. We are happy about the financial fulfilments of the targets for years

and years. but a material picture of what exactly is going to happen by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan in terms of physical targets and physical achievements and what we expect for subsequent Plans is essential. I have a feeling that though the Minister has claimed, and to some extent his claim is justified, 72-73 Plan tries to do something about it. For example, I like very much the targets for cotton, oil-seeds, pulses, etc., etc. But what are they going to do about steel, about fertilisers, -about social services ?

An attempt has been made to rectify some of the defects which have come to light as a result of the Mid-term Appraisal but they have not dealt with the problems themselves. I think, to a large extent, the annual Plan, if I may say so, including the Minister's speech, is a statement of intentions, very much reinforced by the speech of Mr. Dharia. It is a statement of intentions very good intentions—a statement of intentions that preparations are being made to see that these intentions are some day going to be fulfilled.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The Annual Plan is not an intention, it is a fact.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: Well, I know, the Annual Plan is a fact. Perhaps, next year, when we discuss the performance of the Annual Plan, you will know how much the Plan outlay has actually been increased, whether it has been increased by Rs. 800 or Rs. 900 crores or less and how much employment has been increased and how much production has been increased. After all, the year is not so long. I have the feeling, even the 1972-73 Plan...

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That is different. But to say that it is merely an intention is wrong, because the Annual Plan is a fact.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO : I find it very embarrassing to reply to the Planning Minister because he is a very able person. But he only gave us the Annual

Plan yesterday at about lunch time. The real discussion has been about the Mid-term Plan Appraisal, and the main remarks we are making are all about the Mid-term Plan Appraisal. The Annual Plan came in only to indicate what is the effect of the Mid-term Appraisal on the thinking of the Planning Commission. And I have already said to that much extent, to the extent I have already mentioned, that something has been done. But on the major things, viz., on the rate of savings, on the mobilisation of real resources, what have you to say? For example, I would like to suggest that there has been some reorientation. The Minister has claimed in his speech that there has been re-orientation of the Plan. All right, there has been some re-orientation. I will not dispute that. I would suggest that the re-orientation will be more complete if the following questions are answered :

Firstly, how the national income target has been broken into individual sectoral targets by classes? This is the only country in the world which is a socialist country where targets are in terms of national income. I would like to know what is the target for the income of Government servants. What is the target of income of industrial workers? What is the target of income for agricultural workers? What is the target of income for the Backward Classes and tribes and Scheduled Castes? I think the society has to be divided into classes and the targets have to be broken down into targets for income for the classes and the minimum for the national as a whole. Long time ago we have abandoned the concept of a per capita income as a kind of indicator of growth. If there is going to be a real re-orientation, I hope the Fifth Plan will give us targets in terms of classes. It should be in terms regions, in terms of minimum to them, and not the overall global figure of the per capita income.

The next question to which I would like attention to be paid by the Planning

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Commission in the Fifth Five-year Plan, in regard to which the hon. Minister is wanting suggestions, is in regard to the mobilisation of resources. I want to ask: Has the mobilisation of resources been examined from the point of view of its not having adverse effect either on the price-level or on saving or on investment? I venture to make one suggestion regarding the way we have been mobilising our resources. Figures are very good, saying, here we have Rs. 3,000 crores, Central Government has exceeded the targets, and so on and so forth. But, I think, it is high time that somebody examines the mobilisation of resources with a view to find out as to what its effect is, what is the effect of the technique of mobilisation on prices. Let us ask: What is its effect on production? What is its effect on investment? What is its effect on savings? Because, Sir, a time has come when if we don't do it, we may find ourselves caught up by what we are doing ourselves. Financial mobilisation might well become an illusion. I don't say it is, but it may become. The Fifth Plan, if it is to be re-oriented, should examine this question very thoroughly. It is like patting the Central Government on the back when they say, they have raised Rs. 2,500 crores, reached the target 2 years before the end of the plan, and all that. But, in what way? What is its effect on the investment, prices and so on and so forth?

Then again, Sir, how are they going to reorientate the institutional and organisational structure of the economy? This is very important. This is very important for social justice, for economic growth, for socialistic society. It is not merely a question of saying, for agriculture so much, for something else so much and so on. But, over and above that, the question is this. Have we got any actual, implementable proposals for reorganising institutional and organisational structure of our economy with a view to, number one, elimination of black money? I don't want

to elaborate on that. This requires institutional change, a structural change. If they take away black money tomorrow by demonetisation, well, I doubt whether you can succeed because it will come in another way like Ravana's head. The important thing is to kill Ravana and not only to cut off one head, because it will keep on coming again. Therefore, what is the structural change contemplated, in order to remove the problem of black money? That is point number one.

The next question is this. What are we going to do to give land for self-cultivation to marginal owners and landless labourers? We talk so much of land reforms. The hon. Minister made a very good speech some days ago. He said, he does not see why there should be a holding of more than four hectares. He said in Japan they are able to do it. Why should we have more than that, he asked. He said 40 million acres should be available for purposes of re-distribution under land reforms. If that had become available, we would have gone a very long way in establishing in this country both a socialist Society as well as dealing with the problem of rural unemployment.

Therefore, the question now is: What is the structural change that will bring about land for self-cultivation to the landless and marginal farmers?

The third thing is economy in public and private expenditure in terms of, what I say, functionalism rather than display or routine. In terms of functionalism, have they found out, for instance, is a certain carpet necessary for officer's rooms, is a certain type of large room necessary, is a certain type of table necessary etc.? I am talking about the non-functional expenditure in our economy, because I have no doubt in my mind about this. From my long experience of our economy, I have no doubt that this non-functional expenditure is certainly one of the foremost hydra-headed monster in this country, taking

away resources from productive purposes, wasting them, impairing the growth of our economy.

I now come to the climate of industrial peace. Here again, Sir, what is the structural change? Mere speeches won't do; mere appeals won't do. After all, people are very hard-boiled about these things. What is the structural change you contemplate to have? What is the institutional change you want to bring about? What is it that you are going to do? Are you going to have any sort of penal legislation? Are you going to give the workers inside the company the power to control themselves? What is it? What is the structural and institutional change for inducing this climate of industrial peace?

Then there is another thing. What is the institutional change for bringing about a social commitment on the part of the bureaucracy? By bureaucracy, I do not mean only the Govt. servants; I include all of us, in whatever work we are doing, and whatever salary we are drawing, including Members of Parliament. What is the kind of institutional and structural change that we are doing in order to get in us and in the bureaucracy this feeling of social commitment and work commitment, because, Sir both of these are extremely important?

Finally, what are we doing for inducing in the country institutional change, for inducing a climate of austerity and savings for a better life in the future? What are we doing? What is the institutional change that is being made? The hon. Minister has been saying very good things. He made a speech, I think, some time ago, calling for conspicuous austerity. Conspicuous austerity is a slogan that, I think, ought to be coupled with *Garibi Hatao*. If we do not have conspicuous austerity, I do not think that we are going to *hatao Garibi*. What is being done in this regard? What is the institutional change that we are making?

Are we trying to bring about conspicuous austerity?

The real problem, therefore, as I see it, is this. If we want to reorient the Plan, I think I have thrown a number of suggestions, which I hope will be considered by the hon. Minister and his colleagues when the Fifth Plan is drawn up, so that we shall know if it is a re-oriented plan or the old kind of plan dressed up in rather fashionable new clothes.

But the real problem of the economy is one of increase in production, involvement of the small man in the increase, the involvement of the small entrepreneur and the small craftsman and the small fellow in the increase, mobilisation of resources in a non-inflationary manner. This involves a big rise in the rate of real savings, deliberately enlarging the base of the new entrepreneur. We give licences, but the entrepreneurs are not there; banks are willing to give money, but the entrepreneurs are not there. What are we doing to enlarge the base of entrepreneurs in this country? What are we doing to raise the rate of real savings in this country? What is the motivational action for promoting discipline and hard work in all sections of the community? What is the motivational background that we are creating in this country?

All this can be done, in my opinion, if only the proper lead is given by the elite. By elite, I do not mean only the Ministers; I do not mean only the politicians to be the elite, but I mean the elite in all sections of society . . .

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah): The hon. Member himself was a member of the Palanning Commission. Why did he not take up all these things at that time?

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: I am surprised that a senior Member like my hon. friend should put this type of question. I may tell him that in legis

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this is considered to be a very great fallacy, namely to entertain such doubts. . . .

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The hon. Member may ignore the interruption.

M.R. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may ignore it.

DR. V.K.R. VARADARAJA RAO : I should have thought that such senior Members like my hon. friend would have known it. As to what I did and what I did not do as a member of the Planning Commission, I can tell my hon. friend about it in private, not in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is not relevant.

DR. V.K.R. VARADARAJA RAO : I was saying that all this could be done only if the proper lead was given by the elite, in terms of life and conduct, life and conduct, not speeches, not slogans, not positions in legislative attitudes, but in terms of life and conduct rather than merely in terms of technical improvement and financial manipulation.

I know that something is now being done to improve the technical efficiency of planning in India. I have no doubt in my mind about it. That is a good thing and a fine thing. But financial manipulation is also going on, and that is not a good thing and that is not a fine thing. But these two things are not going to solve the problem. The problems can be solved only if the proper lead is given in terms of life and behaviour on the part of the elite. What is needed is a restoration of the Gandhian outlook, not the Gandhian methods, not the Gandhian industry, but the Gandhian outlook, the avoidance of disparities between the top and the bottom, the banning of conspicuous consumption, effective ceilings on incomes and expenditure, and willingness to share poverty if necessary, not to become absolutely poor but willing-

ness to share a certain measure of poverty for a generation and the giving of teeth and strength to the forces of social and economic change.

As the Prime Minister pointed out, the employed have a responsibility to the unemployed, but I shall add, the properties to the propertyless, the educated to the uneducated, the advanced regions to the backward regions and the top three deciles of the population to the bottom three deciles of the population. We want targets in terms of employment; rise in the level of living of the poor or the bottom three deciles of the population and a production sufficient to fulfil these targets, radical social attitudes and technical efficiency in economic operations are the need of the hour.

Perhaps, we are trying to reach one of the two, but not the other. Unless we have both, we are not going to succeed. And Government alone cannot solve the problem of *Garibi Hatao*. The people have to co-operate in positive way and not just by voting in elections. This needs Gandhian standards of consumption and motivation at the top. And I suggest that this is a field where both attention and action are reduced, and I hope the Planning Minister will reveal Government's thinking and policy on this subject when he replies to the debate

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Was the Professor referring to Indira Gandhi or Mahatma Gandhi?

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO : Of course, to Mahatma Gandhi.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj) : The Mid-Term Appraisal of the Fourth Plan is an illuminating document. I was glad to hear the speech of the hon. Minister which was a brilliant one. There are certain achievements to his credit. He said that the size of the Plan has increased. But after devaluation, I do not know how far it is a real increase. I also welcome the

ban on overdrafts because it was not fair that disciplinary steps were not taken against those States which took overdrafts and those States which did take overdrafts benefited.

I am very happy that they have stopped imports of subsidised foodgrains which was very baneful to our agriculture. But cotton import consumes about Rs.98 crores of our foreign exchange. Then there is import of oilseeds also. We can produce these commodities and their import should stop. Then we import steel, fertilisers and non-ferrous metals, petroleum products. All these are a drain on our economy.

I do feel that we could improve our position in regard to agricultural produce by better planning and better irrigation, but we have not given attention to it. We can easily increase our production in these spheres if we go out for it.

As regards steel, what is very disappointing is that though we have giant steel plants, we have to import steel. The essence of a socialist economy is that we must have surpluses from our national projects. But it is a very depressing picture that is presented by these big projects as we are losing in all of them. I hope the Planning Minister will appoint an action committee to look into this and the committee will see to it that the investments in these steel plants give their return and these plants really show surpluses and not deficits.

I am very happy that attention is now to be given to education, health, water supply, housing and so on. But the amount provided for education is too small. The sum of Rs. 125 crores provided is a paltry sum. Under our Constitution, we are committed to providing free and compulsory education upto the age of 14 years within ten years from the commencement of the Constitution, that is by 1960. We are now in 1972. I think this is one thing to which the highest priority attention should be given. If we open as many schools as possible for this purpose, we not

only provide education to the young boys and girls but also solve the problem of educated unemployment to some extent. I hope special efforts will be made towards this end and more money will be allotted for this purpose.

As regards health and family planning, there are some defects in the programme. In my district of Gorakhpur, there was a camp held recently for one month. During the course of sterilisation operations, 13 persons died. I can assert confidently that at least 75 per cent of the people who were sterilised were above 60 years of age, and work of the administration in the entire district was stopped, and every Government employee from Patwari, Lekhpal, Registrar, Kanungos, and Tehsildars to the S.D.O.s all were busy hunting people for the sterilisation operations on point of severe punishments or hope of promotion. All work of the administration was stopped during the month. No other work was being done. The result was that people were forced to undergo sterilisation operations. (*Interruption*) Is it good? It makes the people detest family planning, and more people will not come forward hereafter for sterilisation. What is done now is, they are given baits, Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 for each sterilisation. Is that what you want? I think those who want to get sterilised should come voluntarily. In fact I think that you should not use the whole government machinery in order to promote family planning. There is a separate department for it. They should do it. Why should the district magistrate, the SDMs, the tehsildars spend all their time during a whole month, in this work? No other work was done in the tehsils or in the districts during that month. Naturally, there were some cases of death, because they wanted the people to get themselves sterilised, not caring for their state of health or proper nutrition, proper medical treatment, proper provision for after-care and all that. What is the result? The result has been that there has been a very big setback for family planning in the dis-

[Prof. S. L. Saxena]

trict. People will not go for sterilisation hereafter. It was waste of money. Further, sterilisation should really be performed on people who belong to the proper age-group. What is the use of sterilising people who are 60 or 70 years of age? If you order an enquiry, you will find that more than half the number of people who were sterilised were above 60 years of age. I feel that the family planning programme should be proceeded with properly and the money allotted for it properly utilised and not wasted. Now, it is only a waste of money if you try to sterilise people of 60 and 70 years of age.

Then, you have said that the money will be spent on labour welfare. So far, I feel not much has been done in that respect. In fact, they are the most susceptible but neglected sections of society. I find that in your speech you have held out much promise, and I hope it will be fulfilled. But rising prices have made the condition of labourers worse.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : About major and minor irrigation projects, I am happy about one thing. You have held out the promise that the States have got one single-party rule, the problems of major irrigation will be solved by resolving inter-State river disputes. I hope that the necessary efforts will be made in that direction. About minor irrigation, I feel it needs to be extended very much.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : The biggest problem is that of unemployment. Unless you solve this problem, nothing good can happen. I hope that for this it is necessary that not only jobs but land must be distributed properly, and there must be progress in education, and many more schools must be opened which can provide employ-

ment to hundreds of thousands of educated unemployed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Vankatasubbalah absent. Shri Vikram Mahajan.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra) : Sir, the object of the five year Plans has been to raise the condition of the weaker sections of society and put the country on a stable footing, to meet the demands made by the people of the country and to remove poverty. That is what we are aiming at, and these are the basic objectives. The objectives is to see that we develop so fast economically that the want which is so much in our country is removed. From this point of view, we have to judge the Plan.

15.44 Hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

Now, the Ministry has given an appraisal of the Fourth Plan and it has given us the relevant data to show that we have been fulfilling the objectives to a great extent, and in certain cases what they anticipated has been exceeded; they have done better than what was anticipated. For example, the resources which they have raised are more than what they had anticipated. The size of the Plan has gone up. They had planned for a smaller size, but it has gone up by Rs. 815 crores and so forth. So, I will not dilate much on the achievements. I would only like to point out certain shortcomings because that would help us a little more.

The basic difficulty that we are meeting with is the growing unemployment. As every year passes, the number of unemployed is going up in spite of every effort to find sources of employment. That is one shortcoming which we are facing. The second is that the population is going up. Though our agricultural and industrial production has gone up, yet the population increase has beaten all our efforts to

improve the conditions of our people. Our Plan has to meet these two shortcomings.

In this particular Plan we have provided enough resources for family planning. My learned friend from opposite condemned family planning. As persuasion and official machinery were being used, he said we should put a stop to it. On the other hand, I submit that the time has come to find new methods of stopping this population growth rate in our country. There has to be some sort of coercion introduced to see that this rate slows down and the population does not multiply to such an extent that all our efforts are set at naught by this growth. In the last ten years population has gone up by more than ten crores, but the economic growth has not been commensurate. The result is that in spite of our four Plans, we are still where we were at least so far as the common man is concerned. For example, when I was in my constituency in December-January when the snow was falling, I saw farmers with tattered clothes, shivering. This is in 1972, in spite of twenty-five years of freedom. So, I submit that we have to meet this problem from this angle. I would request the Minister and the planning Commission to find out a way of reducing the rate of growth of our population. We have tried voluntary methods, and I think that they should have courage enough to say that the time has come to introduce some sort of coercion by way of legislation. If they keep on walking on the same old path, possibly the Fourth Plan, the Fifth Plan or the Sixth Plan will meet with the same fate which the previous ones have met with, because in spite of the growth in the economy and increase in production in the industrial and agricultural sectors, the population has beaten us in every respect, and the rise in the *per capita* income has been very nominal. So, while keeping on raising production, we should at the same time see that the growth in population is halted or is slowed down so that

those who are born are given a fair deal by the country. Therefore, I submit that the Planning Commission should come out with a proposal of introducing some sort of compulsion to see that this growth does not set at naught all our economic progress.

Secondly, the Planning Commission has again gone on the same beaten track so far as employment avenues are concerned. They have laid emphasis on the jobs to be provided by the Government basically, or in collaboration with the public sector. They have forgotten that it is not possible for the Government or the public sector to provide jobs for every student or young man who comes in the field. A way has to be found out to give him encouragement to start his own small unit which can enable him to stand on his own legs. You have to catch the young man, the student, right in the school or college so that on coming out of the educational institution he does not go straight to the employment exchange and ask for a job. You have not made any effort in this respect. The result has been, in spite of four plans, unemployment has been going up. You have only said, "We will help in setting up so many units. We are going to provide so many jobs". This will not solve the problems. This will only put us all in difficulty. Even if you provide employment in this manner, you will give a new citizen just Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 a day. This is not going to raise his economic standard or solve the country's problem. You have to bring in a class of citizens who can come out and on their own take up new professions, start new units, etc. You can do it only by a new system of planning. You should catch the students in the schools and colleges, teach them new professions or techniques, teach them how to make radios, wireless sets or how to run small dairies etc., and give them requisite finance so that when they come out of the college, they do not go to the employment exchange direct but set up their own units. This is the way in which you can to a certain extent meet the unemployment

[Shri Vikram Mahajan]
 problem. Otherwise, you are going to add to the already huge number of unemployed a new crop every year.

For the last two years, in my constituency, every boy who comes out of the school after passing matric, does not want to work on land but wants some job as a chaprasi or LDC or something, because in your educational institutions you have not taught them to respect self-labour and doing work with their own hands. The result is, they all want white-collared jobs. Therefore, the Planning Commission should change its approach and persuade the State Governments to draw up a plan which can give the young generations a new source of employment through self-reliance, so that when they come out of their schools and colleges, they can open some small workshop or take up other professions on their own rather than seek Government employment. Otherwise, on your own you cannot provide employment to all the new young men who are coming out of the schools and colleges every year and to those who are already unemployed.

80 per cent of our population in India relies on land. With every passing generation, land holding is getting smaller. 60 to 70 per cent of them have less than 5 or 6 acres. If there are 4 sons, in the next generation, each son gets just $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The Planning Commission has so far not suggested any legislation to prevent it. A holding of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres puts you on starvation level. The Planning Commission should persuade the State Governments to pass legislation to prevent fragmentation of land holdings below an economic unit. Those who are taken out from agriculture should be given some financial help to start small units.

It was amused to read a small note by one of the Planning Commission members saying that the yield in the agricultural sector is upto Rs. 6000 an acre. I do not know whether he ever farmed any land. I can bring thousands of people to the

Planning Commission who are willing to hand over their land for half of what was suggested by that member of the Planning Commission. This is not the way planning is done. I wish the Planning Commission starts a farm, calculates the cost of farming and then formulates the plan

I would also request the Planning Commission to persuade the government to see that the agricultural sector is given a fair deal. The levy which has been imposed on fertilizer is going to injure the small farmer and not the big farmer. Instead of a levy, the Planning Commission should, on the contrary, try to persuade the government to give subsidy, so far as fertiliser meant for small farmers who own five acres or less is concerned.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASS MUNSI (Calcutta South) : Sir, when I rise to speak on this occasion on the importance of planned economy and the issues related to the Mid-term Appraisal of the Fourth Plan, I do not like to go into details because the time is too short. The suggestions and proposals of the Mid term Appraisal on the Fourth Plan and the speech delivered yesterday by the hon Minister of Planning, Shri C. Subramaniam, while moving the motion highlighted some of the specific problems and our achievements also. Today I heard the speech of our Minister of State for Planning, Shri Mohan Dharis. Though I am not frustrated to hear his speech, I must say that I am unhappy because planning is such an important thing and the Minister in charge of Planning is also a very important man. So, apart from referring to the emotional concept of planning, he should come to the realistic value of planning and the achievements so far.

The Minister expressed an opinion on the socialist form of society and he promised a fair deal to the working class and the poor peasantry. I do not understand why only ten per cent of the means of production are under the control of government, under the control of the public sector, and the

rest is outside the control of the government. I want the Minister to satisfy the House, and the Planning Ministry particularly should satisfy the people of the country as to what are the specific steps which they propose to take to cure the disease, by what time and in what respect.

I have gone through the report in detail. It only clarifies the problem—these are the problems which we have to face. Today the people are not interested in knowing what are the problems or what are the difficulties. They want quick action and quick results. Whenever the question of planning is discussed, be it on the floor of the House or in a seminar, I have always noticed that the intellectuals try to confuse the nation or the people with more problems. They try to highlight the problems rather than their solutions.

To give one example, there are many problems all over the country, in different States, like health, education, irrigation etc. The Planning Commission has to specify the items which should be given priority. It is a matter of regret that even today the Planning Commission has not identified which matter should be given first priority and which second priority. To give a concrete example, Bihar and Bengal require irrigation immediately. The State of U.P. also requires this but they also require immediate expansion of industries in different zones. The Planning Commission's suggestion to the State Chief Ministers' Conference is just to collect reports and basing on those reports to design some model which would be assigned as the task. But not even till today has it been decided as to which State should be given which specific task for a particular year, month or time. If we could do so and concentrate our whole energy on that specific task for that year or month, the people could be satisfied that a major portion of that problem or at least half of that problem was solved and the rest we could take up on the next occasion.

16 hrs.

But what do we do? We see that we are suffering in health; so, primary health centres should be increased. We see that we are suffering from lack of irrigation; so, irrigation should be given. We collect all the documents and papers, jumble them up and go through it. Ultimately, we find that we have developed some things 1 per cent, some other things 2 per cent and we make that an average annual growth of the nation. But the demand of the nation, the demand of the people, in particular sectors is neither completely met nor partially met which could make the nation progressive.

I lay specific stress on the political impact, the economic impact and the social or cultural impact on the Plan. Whenever we discuss about the planned economy, we go into details of the economic section—the financial capacity, economic discipline etc. I was very glad when Shri Dharia, the hon. Minister, told us today that we should not always think on narrow parochial basis but we should think rather on the national basis. It is very good. But unless the Planning Commission considers the entire social, political and national objective of the country, the approach of the Planning Commission cannot be correct.

The Planning Commission suggested some specific programme and the Planning Ministry took some brilliant steps after the Plan holiday and we are developing. There is no doubt about it. But during the four years from 1967 to 1971 we have seen in all the States that the main reason for the lack of annual average growth is not economic indiscipline and social tension but political instability also. There lies the first problem. Because of the people's support or participation in democracy we have overcome the problem and political stability has come. Now when we are stable we have to make up the gap, which we have faced during the four years of political turmoil.

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dass Munsii]

in our annual average rate of growth. But when we were stable, immediately we had to face some more problems like the war, international problems etc., which we thought we should take up in the other years. In the mean time we could do nothing. We give our idea but they could not materialise. If we could make up the gap, that we have already had in the period of instability of four years, within one year and take further steps for the latter, then the country can be in a stable economy. But if we take into consideration the gap we have already had and the things which we would like to do more and combine them, we shall see after one year that we could neither make up the gap nor increase the rate of growth which we would like to do.

The economic impact of the Plan is one of the important things. Our Minister rightly suggested how to control the high prices of commodities. That example is very bright but I will give you one example. In the village, the village peasant produces potatoes in the season and sells them at four or five annas a kilo to some people of the locality, the storage man or the middleman, because he has immediately to collect money for the seeds etc, which he had purchased through loans from other persons. But I have seen that the entire stock of potatoes is stored in cold storage by some mahajan, middleman or businessman and the poor peasant had to take four annas a kilo as his return. During rainy season, the poor peasant has to purchase that potato for his own consumption for 1 rupee a kilo. I asked him what is the problem. He told me that the problem is, if the poor peasants are given an opportunity to store the entire potato, all their share, in the cold storage, they can sell it, procure it and send it to the market. But the social problem is, apart from the legal side, apart from the planning approach, that it cannot come into practice because there are certain persons who immediately take it when they give loans. That is the

social problem. Unless we solve it, we shall have to consider the legal aspect with the local authorities. So, the decentralisation of power and decentralisation of planning should be done. It should be a planned economy at district level and at local level.

Another aspect of the planned economy is its social impact. The Planning Minister has rightly suggested some of the achievements in industry, agriculture, etc. and also of our shortfalls. But the main thing is how the nation is marching towards development. The Minister of State for Planning gave an example of the H. M. T. and showed a wrist watch to his American friend while talking about the progress made in this field. He also quoted an example of the Hindustan Antibiotics, etc. It is good. But the progress of the nation is not identified with the achievements which can be placed before the House. The diminishing returns, the tremendous degeneration of society, are one of the things which should be taken into consideration. It is a fact that we are raising the number of universities, expanding educational facilities for the masses of the country. But it is also a fact that as soon as there is a rise in material development, there is a rise in the number of liquor shops, there is a rise in mal-practices and corruption within the framework of law. That is also happening. It is where the nation and the Government are not taking serious steps. Ultimately, the people lose confidence to pursue in the democratic movement and to participate in the social transformation because they think it is just a hoax or some sort of exploitation. If the Planning Ministry takes these things into consideration which do not come in the sphere of material development, then, I think the entire concept of planned economy can be a success.

I do not want to go into details. The time at my disposal is very short. I would only say one thing about unemployment. The Planning Ministry is not correct to say

because as they are confused the people are confused, that the problem of unemployment cannot be solved with increasing population. I believe, still with the manpower and natural resources which we possess specially in the hill areas and in the neglected areas where the land is not utilised with scientific and technological developments, if they are properly used, and if we have a separate plan or a separate planning bureau, I think, some people can find new avenues of employment in these places other than general employment opportunities in factories or white-collar jobs

With these words, I support the Motion and hope that with a new approach of the Planning Minister, the problems which have been highlighted in this debate would be solved very soon within the term of this Parliament so that after the term of this Parliament is over, after four years, at least we can go back to the people and show them that some of our commitments made to them have been honoured.

Lastly, bureaucracy has been the headache of the nation I believe. the Planning Minister will suggest to the Chief Ministers that whatever might be the governmental activities, before they join the work, they should read the manifesto of the party in power as to what they have committed to the people and they should put both their body and mind, brain and intelligence, into that so that they can identify the governmental programme and follow it up. Otherwise, political approach of the Government would be, quite different and the clash would be evident.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Ministers for Planning, both the Ministers, for giving us an opportunity at least to study and say something on the Fourth Five-Year Plan by way of appraisal. It is a curious fact to reflect upon that we are dealing with the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Fourth Plan without getting an oppor-

tunity to study or debate the Fourth Five-Year Plan itself. I do not blame the Minister for Planning because he had placed the Fourth Five-Year Plan on the Table of the House, but for want of time or pressure of work we could not discuss the Fourth Five-Year Plan at all . . .

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM Because you did not give priority to this.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : We tried, but it was not possible.

Therefore, I have said that it is a curious fact to reflect upon Without examining the Fourth Five-Year Plan, we are now trying to understand the performance of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, and that too, the mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Five-Year Plan Since both the Ministers were not responsible for the Fourth Five-Year Plan and since a number of members must have dealt with this mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, I do not want to be critical.

Today I read in the newspapers that the preparation of the Fifth Five-Year Plan has been undertaken and the work is going on. I was happy to read it. In this connection, I would like to suggest that two types of machinery are required for the purpose of success of Plan implementation. One is the formulation of the Plan. The formulation of the Plan will be based on group studies in the Yojana Bhavan. But the question is this : once you prepare the Plan, whose responsibility is it to implement the Plan ? This appraisal gives us the idea that programme was chalked out, allocations were made . . .

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : Targets are fixed.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Targets are fixed first, Allocations were made but the moneys were spent on items other than those included in the Plan. Therefore, an effective machinery for implementing the Plan, both at the State level and at the district level, must be devised. How the Planning Minister will do it, I leave it to

[Shri R. D. Bhandare] his ingenuity. But [this is absolutely necessary. I need not give illustrations.

In every five-year plan, some targets are fixed for betterment of the downtrodden, the under-privileged, or to use the hackneyed term, small farmers, marginal farmers, and landless labour. Targets are fixed but moneys are never spent on the causes for which they were allotted. This is the first point. I need not elaborate on that. Both the Ministers are quite aware of the fact that allocations are made but moneys are not spent on those items at all. Therefore, the necessity for the machinery for implementing the Plan. I would like to raise the question whether it is social planning or economic planning, planning for economic or planning for social improvement.

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH .
Socio-economic planning

SHRI R D BHANDARE : That will be too high, rather on a high plane that may be made. I know these hackneyed phrases—socio economic or politico-economic. But, I would like to ask the Minister for Planning whether arrangements for drinking water in the villages have been made or not and why in a number of villages and that too, in the villages belonging to the Backward Classes, provision for drinking water has not been made at all. Monies are allotted. When I was in the State as Leader of the Opposition, I happened to visit the places. Different places were shown and a number of villages, to my great surprise and shock, had no provision for drinking water at all. If I am to elaborate the point, I may explain—this is a fact known to you and to everybody—in every village, there are two villages, one village occupied by the Suvarnas and the other village occupied by the Members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Now provision is made for the drinking water but in the village occupied by the Backward Classes and the Scheduled Castes, the allocations made for the drinking water were never utilised but used for some other purpose. This is one aspect.

Another aspect to be told to the House is that I was shocked when I heard when we were just taking stock of the situation, that a number of villages which are electrified or electrification work has been carried on in a number of villages—I must thank those Governments for making arrangement for electrification of the villages but could you believe that in a villages where electrification arrangement has been made, the *bastees* of the Scheduled Castes have been meticulously avoided?

AN HON. MEMBER : They get priorities.

SHRI R.D. BHANDARE : For exclusion. They must have been given priority for exclusion. The hon. Minister for Planning is quite aware of this fact and, therefore, the Planning Commission decided to give more weight and attention to this aspect and electricity would be provided for those villages occupied by the Scheduled Castes. I, therefore, say that planning must give more attention so that this aspect could be reflected in the formulation of the social planning. Our country is a country of villages and large masses belonging to the Scheduled Castes live in the villages. But, our planning has always been based on the economic determination, a hackneyed term taken from the language used in the western countries. Here, Indian society is based on social determination. Man is placed and his position in society is decided and his status is decided according to the community or the caste in which he is born. In that sense, the Planning Commission has never taken up this aspect. Some allocations are made for Social Welfare. Some allocations are made for Drinking water schemes. But these allocations and programmes are not getting implemented. I would like to suggest that Planning must have social bias instead of economic. We should have proper social base for building ourselves.

Only one question I will ask and then conclude. There have been vast disparities, huge economic disparities. The gap is increasing between the rich and the poor.

would therefore like that the Planning Commission must decide as to what should be the gap in between the rich and the poor. How is this disparity to be removed? What is it that should be done concretely to remove this disparity? What should be the range of an individual income, the income of the individual as such, the income of the family and the income of the richer classes? It is this which ought to be decided first. Let them decide on the criteria for determining or deciding as to what should be the range of an individual income; let them decide what should be the ceiling on the income of the individual and the richer classes. Let them decide what should be the difference in between urban area and rural area.

Sir, I have been hearing ever since I came to this Parliament that monopolies will be curbed. Everybody would like to talk of monopolies. But, have the Planning Commission, have the Government, tried to curb monopolies? My own answer is, it is doubtful. Regarding price wage policy of the Government, have they thought out what should be the price-wage policy of the Government? This should also have been decided once for all.

Sir, I need not tire you and my time is up. Otherwise I would have dealt with two chapters, chapter on Unemployment and the chapter on Education. Sir, do you believe that ever since we got independence our illiteracy has been increasing? Do you believe this fact? There are more illiterates in our country today at the end of the third five-year plan, or even at the end of the mid-term appraisal of the fourth plan than what we had at the time of our independence. There are more illiterates now; illiteracy is increasing, not decreasing. There have been more fallouts and wastages in education. There are a large number of fallouts in the second, third and fourth Standards of education.

Therefore, Sir, this question of unemployment and this question of education must be studied in their new

aspects, aspects which will give us pride that our country is making progress. I am not deriding whatever progress has been made. There is no doubt that because of Planning, our country has made some measure of progress. There are certain factors like drinking water, electricity, housing. These are our *Panchsheel*. First is housing, then health, education, food and shelter . . .

AN HON. MEMBER : Clothing . . .

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I am thankful to hon. Members who are prepared to correct me, in whatever mistake I commit. Everybody is thus aware of these things, and this Panchsheel has been impressed very much on the minds of this House. And yet we are helpless in implementing this Panchsheel.

With these words, I thank the hon. Minister again for allowing us to have a discussion on the mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal). *Adhyaksha* I am speaking in Telegu. You may kindly excuse me

AN HON. MEMBER : Why in Telegu? He can speak in English. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : At the outset, let me congratulate and compliment the Planning Minister for the very candid and frank appraisal which he had made while introducing the motion in this House. Very rarely had I the experience of a Minister coming forward and placing the facts before this House for consideration, so far as the targets achieved in the Five Year Plans were concerned.

While outlining the Plan achievements, it has been stated that though the national income has gone up, the industrial growth rate has been less than that of agricultural

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

production. Agricultural production has gone up to the satisfaction of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may resume his seat for a minute. I find that there are still more than 12 Members on the list to speak. I do not think that the hon. Minister wants that each should take only four or five minutes on this important subject. I do not want the House should sit without notice after 6 p. m. When the time is fixed already, generally we should stick to it. Therefore, what is the pleasure of the House ? I would like to know whether the hon. Minister should speak tomorrow or today.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS :
Tomorrow

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR . The Hon. Speaker had decided that we should finish this debate today.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I did not know about it

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : It was decided earlier. Anyhow, I shall go and seek his permission if he is here, and then I shall speak to you.

MR. CHAIRMAN . I did not know that he had decided like that . . .

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : We can certainly ask him to reconsider it. It is not a ruling.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right, I shall await instructions from the Hon. Speaker. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah may now continue.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I was saying that the rate of growth in agricultural production had gone up. But there has been a sharp decline in industrial growth. The spirit in agricultural production has been brought about by the Plans that had been drawn up by Shri C. Subramaniam when he was the Agriculture

Minister, and the impact of the green revolution has been felt by us and we have attained self-sufficiency and self-reliance so far as foodgrains are concerned, and it has also given a tremendous boost and also a psychological dignity to us, and we need not import foodgrains any more.

But coming to the sharp decline in industrial growth, we find that all our Plans had been frustrated from the time of the inception of these Plans. I had the experience as the Chairman of the Estimates Committee how bureaucracy in league with the big capitalists had been cornering all the industrial licences as a result of which industrial stagnation has come into the economy. So, an honest attempt has to be made to see that industrial growth is accelerated so as to keep pace with the growing needs of our people. While Agricultural production is the infra-structure of our economy, industrial growth is going to be the super-structure. Growth in these two sectors must be kept in pace.

There have been many distortions in our Plan. For instance, see the sorry spectacle of sugar production and sugar prices. While there is a glut and over-production of sugar, the price of sugar has gone up considerably. Also with regard to cotton production, as the Planning Minister said, we are importing cotton worth Rs. 98 crores a year. But this year cotton prices have crashed and agriculturists are in great difficulty. They have produced cotton, but there is nobody to buy. In some other sectors, the same distortions can be seen. Take, for instance the mineral-based industries. They are not working to capacity. I have come to know that minerals are not carried to the industries. The railway comes in. There is no adequate supply of wagons. At the railway stations or at the pits, huge quantities of minerals are being stacked. There is some lack of co-ordination. These distortions have to be corrected before we can go in for further improvement in production.

Another important factor is resource mobilisation. This, as the Planning Minister has said, is accelerated. More than this, I would point out there is a buoyancy in the economy, as Dr. Rao has pointed out. This is not due to the fact that people have suddenly become rich and are contributing by way of taxes to the Central Government. But the greatest asset is the psychological satisfaction among the people that here is a Government which is sincere in its attempts and is serious about implementing its programmes and policies. This is the greatest asset a Government has got; I hope it will not be frittered away and the Plan targets left unachieved.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon'ble Speaker has been consulted. If the House is prepared to sit late by half an hour or so, we can accommodate all the speakers and the Minister can also reply today.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I may not be in a position to stay late because of some other engagement.

MR. CHAIRMAN : In that case, I will call upon the hon. Minister at 5.30A.M.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : When I speak of resource mobilisation, I would request the Planning Minister to see that there is a national scheme of taxation. Resource mobilisation does not mean that we should suck away whatever saving the people have through tax.

16.33 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *in the Chair*]

In this context, a sinister role is played by black money in this country. It is adversely affecting our economy. Some steps have to be found to unearth it and bring it to the surface.

It may look funny to say that there is large-scale circulation of counterfeit currency in the country. Many a time questions were asked in this House. The Government

does not seem to be very much aware of this circulation and how it is having an adverse effect on the economy.

The third point is with regard to regional imbalances. I am afraid if the administrative machinery does not take stock of this situation and reorient its thinking about tackling it and removing it these imbalances will continue to grow. There would not be much of help to the backward areas. For instance, this 10 per cent subsidy to the industries set up in the backward areas is a good idea, and it has been taken up very well by the people. But in its actual implementation the small entrepreneur is finding it impossible because of the red-tape and also the hostile attitude of the Governmental machinery to set up any of these industries. So, again in the name of the small entrepreneur, these industries are going into the hands of big monopolists. It is also retarding the progress of industrial growth in the backward areas.

Then, what about the role of the financial institutions? What is their attitude? Is there any change in their attitude in the present circumstances of the financial institutions? I have to say with great regret that there is not much of a change in the attitude of the financial institutions which are intended to help the growth of these industries in the backward areas.

Another important point is about the social services and the implementation of the social objectives with regard to rural housing, drinking water supply and also electrification and so many other things that go to ameliorate the conditions of the common man, especially the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Sir, even in the social service programmes, we have not progressed much. Again, in the implementation part of it difficulty is coming in the way of fulfilling our targets so far as the social services are concerned. Even to this day, there are many places where we do not have drinking water supply, and

[Shri P. Venkatasubbiah]

after 20 to 25 years of our planning, we are not able to provide drinking water to every village, and there are many areas which suffer on this account.

Secondly, there are areas which suffer from chronic famine conditions. We have been formulating our plans but though we have formulated our plans and fixed certain targets, we are not able to do any appreciable work in this field. In my area, for example, famine has become acute and that is due not only to adverse seasonal conditions and lack of drinking water but also various other factors. This also has to be borne in mind. I would only suggest to the Planning Minister to see that the State Governments are advised to set up statutory bodies so far as those areas are concerned, which have been already identified by the Planning Commission, and to spend the allotted amount for the purpose for which it is intended.

Another important factor which the hon. Minister has made in his speech is about the forming of a water grid and a power grid. This is the most important thing, and I hope that the Minister will be able to fulfil this promise which he has made to the House.

There is plenty of water available in the Tungabhadra reservoir, but the crops are withering in Andhra Pradesh because of the lack of water supply. There is a contradiction; the two things are happening: there is power shortage in one State, and it is surplus in another State. So, industrial growth is retarded and agricultural production is also retarded. All these anomalies are to be corrected. In this connection, I really commend the suggestion made by the Planning Minister to see that these national grids are formed and no State barriers are standing in the way of universal economic growth; and this has to be taken into consideration as early as possible.

With regard to Arthik Swaraj and self-reliance, I hope we will gear our efforts

and mobilise our energies to that end, and unless we do that, it will be no use depending upon foreign assistance. We have to develop our own indigenous talents to see that this country attains self-reliance. I hope that the Planning Minister has envisaged in his Plan and he will be able to persuade the State Governments also and his colleagues in the Planning Commission to see that whatever has been stated here, the defects and shortcomings that have been mentioned in the Fourth Plan appraisal, will be overcome and that day will not be far off when our commitments to the people are fulfilled.

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, the principal objective of planning is to achieve self-sufficiency in food, self-reliance in industrial sector, prosperous trade and commerce, more than enough generation of power and electricity for augmenting agricultural production so that the population of 55 crores of people in our country will achieve relatively high standards of living.

So far during the first three Five Year Plans we have spent Rs. 1960 crores, 4672 crores and 10,400 crores respectively. Even after investing such a massive amount in the growth of the country's economy, the country is still bedevilled with the scourge of poverty, shortages, and unemployment. It is not that I am saying this, but many illustrious leaders of the country have said this. It becomes our bounden duty to see where and how we have not succeeded in our efforts and also to take energetic steps for ensuring the success of our planning effort. The discussion on the Mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Plan has given us an opportunity to do this.

The Fourth Plan outlay is Rs. 24,882 crores, with Rs. 15,902 crores of outlay in the public sector and Rs. 8,985 crores in private sector. If we want to meet with success in implementing the Fourth Plan throughout the length and breadth of the

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

country, it is not that the Plan should be drawn up by experts sitting in a remote corner of the country, in the capital city of New Delhi, where it is not possible to comprehend all the conflicting needs of States. One of the main reasons for the failure is this sort of centralised planning. In Tamil Nadu, the Government has set up a Planning Board for the State and also has set up planning committees for each district. The Planning Minister should make an earnest endeavour to set up such Planning Boards in other States also and he should also see that planning committees are set up in the districts.

The Planning Minister, Shri C. Subramaniam, as is wont with him, is trying to re-orient the planning approach and to re-organise the planning machinery at the Centre. He invited the Members of Parliament and ascertained their viewpoints about the Fourth Plan. He also consulted eminent economists of the country and scientists and technologists about the Fourth Plan. I would also like to know what action has been taken on the recommendations made by Tandon Committee, which was set up to examine the question of reorganising the Planning Commission. I request the hon. Minister to clarify this point in his reply.

Though agricultural production has maintained steady progress, the Mid-term Appraisal bemoans that there will be a shortage of 4 to 7 million tonnes in food-grains. Similarly there is likely to be shortages in cotton, jute, sugarcane and the oilseeds. The production is going to be below the target set for them. This is an indication that there will be serious imbalance in our import and export trade. It is necessary that we have to adopt a new strategy in regard to the production of these items. It has been planned that 3.2 million hectares will be brought under irrigation during this Plan, but so far only 1.7 million hectares have been brought under irrigation. Though the allocation was only Rs. 44 lakhs for minor irrigation during 1969-70 in

Tamil Nadu, the Government spent Rs. 673 lakhs. In 1970-71 the Tamil Nadu Government spent Rs. 671 lakhs, though the allocation was only Rs. 499 lakhs. Greater attention is to be paid for bringing more area of land under irrigation. Rural electrification programme should be intensified so that more number of pumpsets can be supplied to the agriculturists.

In the matter of chemical fertilisers like phosphate, potassic and nitrogenous fertilisers, the target of production is not likely to be achieved. This will naturally be a hamper on our programme of green revolution. The Planning Minister should also look into the taxes levied by the Finance Minister this year on fertilisers, pump sets, which in consequence will naturally affect food production. I would suggest that for centrally sponsored schemes, the Government of India should give 50% assistance to the States. Similarly, the quantum of 10% assistance given to continuing irrigation schemes which are being implemented by the States, is not just. This method of assistance is helping only a few States. I would urge the Planning Minister to look into this question also. I would also suggest that the State which is implementing vigorously the Family Planning Schemes should be given additional central assistance of 10%. The States like Tamil Nadu which have exceeded the Plan targets should be given more powers so that they can start new projects of development. As there is no proper attention being paid to backward areas in the States, there is regional imbalance. Special attention should be paid to the development of backward areas in the country.

While intervening in the debate, the Planning Minister of State, Shri Mohan Dharma, was emphatic in his utterance that there will be effective curbs in the growth of monopolies. But the Prime Minister while replying to the debate on President's address was equally emphatic in stating that, only when more licences were given to monopoly industrialists who had the

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

capacity to produce, there would be industrial growth in the country. During 1970-71 93 industrial licences had been given to monopoly houses. I am unable to understand the contradiction in the approach of Ministers so far as such important problems of economic development are concerned. I would like to know which is going to be the policy of the Government so far as industrial growth is concerned.

When the Government are engaged in implementing planned economic programmes, every effort should be made to arrest the ever-increasing rise in prices. When we take recourse to deficit budgeting, we are forced to fill the gap in resources by indiscriminate printing of notes, which in consequence leads to inflationary tendencies. This in turn leads to price rise, nullifying the planning effort. Attempt should be made to control the price rise so that the common people are not affected.

The Mid-term plan appraisal candidly accepts perpetuation of social injustice and inequality. If we are keen to find a lasting solution to this, greater encouragement should be given to small industries, khadi and cottage industries.

The entire country is reverberating with the GARIBI HATAO slogan. Unless greater employment opportunities are created, how can this slogan be translated into action? It is regrettable that a massive employment programme has not been attempted so far. The Planning Minister is an experienced and capable person and I am sure that we will deliver the goods. I wish to state here that he should be allowed to be at the helm of Planning Commission so that the country benefits from realistic plan programmes.

Yesterday my senior colleague from my Party has dealt with the issues in great detail and I request that serious consideration should be given to the suggestions made on the floor of the House. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira) : Sir, I would like to make a few observations and suggestions on this Mid-term Appraisal of the Fourth Plan. In respect of power, I find we have grown in three years from 14.5 to 16.5 million KW but this year we have hardly added 0.5 million. Unless and until we put in an additional 2 million KW every year, there is no hope of increasing the tempo of employment or industrialisation.

About employment, I suggest that it should be need-based and vocational. Presently we have a large number of unemployed among graduates and several other categories, while there is acute scarcity of vocational trainees like masons, blacksmiths, carpenters and even house servants and cooks. The education pattern must change to meet the needs of the people. We have about 17 crores of cattle. Whereas when we received 1 crore of refugees the country was sagging under the burden of their cost, we do not care enough to improve productivity of 17 crores of cattle and the cost of maintaining them is hurting the country.

It was mentioned that in the private sector, there is no appraisal by the public. I would like to say, there is a system of submitting accounts to Government as well as the General Body and an analysis is made in this respect by both.

As for currency, we are annually devaluing the currency at the rate of five percent inflation. Government should attempt to see that the currency is revalued upward, rather than devalued, because in short it means adjusting downwards the capital savings and the earnings to the people.

Coming to resources the cost of collection and the cost of investment take away a good portion of the resources, leaving less as effective.

Coming to industry, we shall carry the jobs to the people instead of carrying the people to the jobs.

The growth rate in industry this year is 1.8 per cent, which is more than wiped out by inflation. With 80 per cent rise in ten years in the cost of capital equipment, which is due to inflation, unless and until we provide for the reinstatement of the capital equipment in future we will have not only reduced rate of growth but reduced rate of production.

We have today witnessed extra production in cotton and certain difficulties to the farmers. Government can hardly take credit for this extra production of cotton because it has grown in places where it did not directly help. All the same, government is not in a position today to extend help to these farmers, though they have made effort and a certain amount of investment for this needed extra production.

Coming public sector, it must generate social surpluses. A monopoly, whether public or private, definitely hurts the consumer, that is, the public. Therefore, the interest of the public requires that whatever investment are made by the public should efficiently earn adequate return and all the social surplus should go toward meeting the cost of additional wealth generating facilities that the government proposes to have.

Coming to the several achievements that have made, if we look minutely, even our achievement in Bangladesh is partly due to circumstances. Instead of gloating over the matter and past and taking pride for it, we should think about it a little more soberly and realistically.

In the field of communication, transport and shipping we have a lot to make up, particularly in shipping. Whereas in Japan a full load of a ship of 40,000 tonnes grain takes three days to unload. In India we take about six weeks, which means so much of locked capital and extra costs the consumer pays. The same is the position in the case of wagons. There is no co-ordinated development of transport.

Again, what is the position in the field of electric power? This year we have added only 0.5 million kw of power generating capacity. Therefore we have today idle capacity in the heavy electrical engineering industry. Power generating capacity is scarce because generating sets are not available. The extra investment we have made in the capital equipment in industry and the interruption we are having in employment and production will more than offset the cost of imports of power generating sets, because of the absence of which we are having shortfall in power generation capacity.

Regarding technology we have seen that a certain body has been formed by the Ministry. We are yet to see the results. I feel that it should be coordinated at the earliest. The so-called fuel oil from coal is a little bit away; but it would not be cheap at the same time. Government have not been able to plan and set up a single new oil refinery during the last three years. It is unfortunate that this year we are importing 600,000 tonnes of kerosene and several other mineral oils.

Regarding import and export, we have today certain deficiencies which I would not like to go into. We have a certain leeway to make up. We have great possibilities but, unfortunately, we are having certain limitations.

Regarding the ceiling on income, this is some what a depressed outlook because I feel that there should be no ceiling on *per capita* income as the sky is the limit. With the natural resources of the country, everybody in the country can afford to be rich. If only we apply ourselves and our technology and our natural resources, we should be doing well.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : Is it the Congress (R) policy or the Congress (O) policy ?

SHRI VASANTRAO PURUSHOTTAM SATHE (Akola) : You seem to be on the wrong side.

SRI D.D. DESAI : I am not talking about the ceiling on income as such in terms of what is available. I am thinking in absolute terms where every individual should have plenty of things to live for. Not that we should live with shortages and scarcities but we should live with plenty. This is something what we have in mind and not the ceiling, because the country has plenty of natural resources and in this modern world with benefits of technology it is not difficult for the country to generate enough wealth for all the 55 crores to be very rich and not that they should be pushed down and down to miserable standards.

On the investment side, we should do it on value analysis. Unless and until we have the value analysis system, our investments are not going to yield the return to the extent of optimum standards.

श्री हरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : बेयरमन साहब मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि काफी पुसंत के बाद हमारे पास एक तकनीक, मिड टर्म ऐंजल की जगह में आयी। यह पहली दफा है कि पूरी तीर पर अपनी बात को बड़े खुले दिल से और साफ़ बयानी से पेश किया गया। नहीं तो ऐसा देखा गया है कि अपनी बात के डिफेंस में बहुत सी बातें लायी जाती हैं ताकि उस को किसी तरह साबित किया जाय। लेकिन इस दफा यह खुशी की बात है कि इन्होंने अपनी बात को सही ढंग से सामने पेश किया है।

एक साल पहले भी, और पार्लियामेंट तथा पार्लियामेंट के इलेक्शनों में और उस के बाद भी हमने लोगों को यह कहा है कि समाजवाद लायेंगे। समाजवाद जिसको हम लोकतंत्र कहते हैं, वह है रोटी, कपड़ा, नकान, शालीय, धनाय और बुढ़ाये का इंतकाम। ये 6 चीजें हैं जिनको हम पाने के लिए कोशिश में हैं। और उस कोशिश

के दौरानजर ऐसा इंतकाम करने की जरूरत है। और इसीलिए एक इरादे की मुसलती को दिखाया गया और उसके लिये कुछ इन्कूब सामने लाये गये, और यह शारी चीज हमारे सामने रखी गयी।

मैं थोड़ा बतत लेना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि समय कम है, इसलिये कुछ मोटी मोटी बातें कहना चाहता हूँ, और वह यह कि धाखिर जर्मो भी हुई। 1962, 1965 और पिछले साल जिसकी बजह से हमारी इकानामी नीचे गयी। इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं। लेकिन अपने रिसेसॉज को ज्यादा तेज करने के लिये जो सरकार ने कोशिश की है वह भी शारीफ के काबिल है। लेकिन इतना सब कुछ होते हुए भी हम को दो पोइंट्स को सामने रखना है कि किसी भी इकतसादी हालत को बदलने के लिए जमीन और मशीन, यही दो काम करने होते हैं, यानी ऐग्रीकल्चर और इंडस्ट्री, ये दो ऐसे पहलू हैं जिनको अगर सामने रखेंगे तो हमारी रपतार काफी तेज हो सकती है।

ऐग्रीकल्चर का जहां तक ताल्लुक है उसमें हम बहुत धाने गये हैं। हम सेल्फ सफिशियेंसी की तरफ चले गये हैं। स्वावलम्बी हो गये हैं। लेकिन उसमें कौन सी चीजें हैं जिन्होंने नयी प्रोबलम हमारे लिये खड़ी कर दी हैं? लैंड सीलिय का उवाल धाया। मुझे केन्द्रीय सरकार से कुछ नहीं कहना है, लेकिन यह कमी ज़रूर है कि स्टेट्स को इन्होंने पला नहीं जैसे इन्डुश्रियल लिये हैं। प्रलय-प्रलय लूने में प्रलय-प्रलय तरह से इस बारे में काम किया जा रहा है। अब बतत था गया है कि सेंटर को उनको पूरा करना चाहिए। इसका फ़ैसला होना चाहिए कि लैंड सेलियेशन किस ढंग से करना है? कोई कहता है कि डिफिय

100 एकड़ की होनी चाहिए। कोई कहता है कि 30 एकड़ होनी चाहिए, कोई 10 एकड़ की सीमा की बात करता है। इसका कोई हल तो होना चाहिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो प्रोबलम और बढ़ेगी, और जो इन्फ-माट्स हैं, लैंड लीस हैं, लेबरर्स हैं, गरीब और हरिजन हैं, जिनमें हमें फ़ासतू जमीन को बांटना है, वह किस ढंग से ही जायेगी इसके बारे में विचार करना पड़ेगा। और वह एक ढंग से सारे हिन्दु-स्तान में धापको क्लेसिफिकेशन आफ लैंड के मुताबिक करना चाहिए। यह प्रोबलम बड़ी एक्यूट प्रोबलम है, और अगर इसको धाप ठीक से हल नहीं कर सके तो लोगों में जो एक नये ढंग की सिमरिंग हो रही है किसी वक्त भी वह खतरनाक सूरत भ्रष्ट-यार कर सकती है। कोई कहता है कि किसी तरह से वह इस छूट से निकल जाए और उसकी जमीन बच जाए। जमीन कितनी निकल सकती है इसका भी कुछ पता नहीं है, कहां से निकलेगी, किस तरह निकलेगी, इसको कोई बताने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। इसका जो हल है वह भी कोई बताने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। इको-नोमी को दुस्त करने के लिए जितनी भी फ़ासतू जमीन मिलती है उसको लैंडलैस कस्टीवेटर्स के बीच में तकसीम कर दिया जाना चाहिए। वह किस ढंग से किया जाए और कैसे जमीन निकल सकती है इसका एक पैटर्न हिन्दु सरकार की तरफ से प्रदेश सरकारों को जाना चाहिए। इसको छिपाने की जरूरत नहीं है लेकिन यह दुस्त है कि धरती भी ऐसे एक्सीमेंट्स मौजूब हैं सरकारों में सुबों में जिनको लैंडलैंड कहना जाता है और जो इन बातों को पकड़े बैठे हैं कि जो सीमित इस वक्त है वह कम नहीं होनी चाहिए। ये धापको धाये बढ़ते नहीं देंगे। उसका हल धापको खोजना है। इसकी जरूरत

है जरूरत है। यह ठीक है कि धाप जितनी-नेशन में पकड़े हैं लेकिन अगर धापने इस चीज को नहीं लिया तो इन्फ्लेमेंटेशन का जो खतरा है वह खाली पड़ा रह जाएगा।

17 hrs.

इंडस्ट्री के बारे में फिगवे दिए गए हैं। उनसे मासूम होता है कि हमारी प्रोब्लम स्लो रही है। कारण यह है कि बिजली की दिक्कत है। इस प्लान के आखिर तक चार मिलियन किलोवाट बिजली की कमी रह जाएगी। तब इंडस्ट्री कैसे बढ़ेगी, इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन की रफ़्तार तेज कैसे होगी, फ़ैब्रि-साइजर फ़ैक्ट्री का उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ेगा, इसको धापको देखना होगा। कपटन का प्रोडक्शन बहुत ज्यादा हो गया है। नतीजा यह है कि स्लम्प आ गया है। इसकी तरफ धाप ध्यान करें। पंजाब में मैंने देखा है कि उसके खरीददार नहीं हैं। मैंने देखा है कि धापका जो कारपोरेशन है उसने इसकी खरीद तो शुरू की है लेकिन इतनी कम मात्रा में की है और इतने कम रेट पर की है कि जिसका कोई हिसाब ही नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि क्राप प्लानिंग भी सरकार को कराना पड़ेगा। इसको भी धापको देखना होगा कि डाइवर्सन आफ मनी न हो। यह बहुत खतरनाक है। जिस चीज के लिए खपया दिया जाता है, जिस काम के लिए उसको एलोकेट किया जाता है, उसी पर वह खर्च होता चाहिए। हरिजनों के सोशल स्टेटस को दुस्त करने के लिए करोड़ों खपया दिया जाता है लेकिन वह रकम किसी और तरह से खर्च कर दी जाती है, उसका डाइवर्सन हो जाता है। डीप बोरिंग के लिए धाप रिजर्व देते हैं लेकिन उन रिजर्व का किसी और तरह से इस्तेमाल कर लिया जाता है, वैसे द्यूबलिंग खपाने के लिये कर लिया जाता है। जो फंड्स धाप पेट्रोलियम खपाने

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

के लिए एप्लीकेट करें, वह भी ध्यान देंगे कि वे उन्नी पॉलिफुजर बाब पर कार्य हों। जब दूसरी तरफ से इस रकम का इस्तेमाल हो जाता है तो बहुत दुःख होता है।

17.02 hrs.

(SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair)

रिजलन इन्वैलेंटिस को पूरा करने की भी जरूरत है। सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न के समाज की हम स्थापना करना चाहते हैं। इसमें यह जरूरी है कि रिजलन इन्वैलेंटिस पूरे हों। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो चुपके चुपके से जो क्लिटिसिज्म चल रहा है, वह चलता रहेगा। इसको मैं इलेबोरेट करना नहीं चाहता हूँ। बहुत सी चीजें हैं जो मैं कह सकता हूँ।

श्री: चीजें तुम्हें देश के 55 करोड़ लोगों को देनी हैं। उनको रोटी मिले, कपड़ा मिले, मकान मिले और उसके साथ साथ तालीम। अनाज का प्रबन्ध हो और साथ ही साथ बुढ़ापे का इंतजाम हो। समाजवाद की दिशा में बढ़ते हुए तभी हम कहे जाएंगे। अगर उनको वे चीजें मिल जाएंगी। उसके लिए हम को मैं समझता हूँ कि एजुकेशन सिस्टम को भी बदलना पड़ेगा। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह काम प्लानिंग कमिशन का नहीं है। लेकिन तजवीज तो वह दे ही सकती है कि एजुकेशन किस ढंग की हो। यूथ जो निकल रहा है वह बायोलेट हो रहा है। वह कह रहा है कि उसको करने के लिए काम चाहिये। वह चाहता है कि जैसे ही वह पढ़ाई खत्म करे उसको काम मिल जाए, मौकड़ी मिल जाए। अगर धाप उसको मौकड़ी नहीं दे सकते हैं तो धापको उसको किरी और सरक बनाना होगा। एक तज-

वीज इस सिचुएशन में मैं धापको देना चाहता हूँ। पंचायत का करम सेंटर विधिल पड़ा है, चुपचाप पड़ा है। वहाँ सिर्फ एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का काम चल रहा है। एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को धाप बदलिये, ड'ब जो है उसको धाप बदलिये, पंचायती राज को नये सिरे से धाप तरतीब दें, उसको रिपेय करके यूथ को वहाँ धाप लगाएँ। 10-20-50 देहातों के पीछे या एक ब्लॉक के पीछे एक सविस स्टेशन धाप दे सकते हैं जो कि किसान की तमाम जरूरियात, देहातियों की तमाम जरूरियात को केंटर कर सकता है। वहाँ धाप यूथ को काम पर लगा सकते हैं। बहुत के एक्स्पेंस वहाँ निकल सकते हैं। जब प्रोप्रियेटिड एजुकेशन धापको उनको देनी चाहिये। तेजी से काम होना चाहिये। इस चीज को पूरा करने के लिए प्लान में बढ़ोतरी करने की जरूरत है। जो काम हम उनके मफाद के लिए करने जा रहे हैं, अगर हमने इस तरह के कामों को नहीं किया तो उसका मतौबा यह होगा कि हम जहाँ हैं वहीं खड़े रह जायेंगे। हमारी पापुलेशन भी बढ़ी तेजी से बढ़ रही है। हम काम भी कर रहे हैं लेकिन पापुलेशन की प्रोथ को देखते हुए हमें अपने कामों में और तेजी लानी होगी। पापुलेशन को कंट्रोल करना भी अजबब जरूरी है। धापके प्लान की वजह से जो पैदावार बढ़ रही है वह जो बढ़ती हुई धाबादी है, वही उसको खाती जा रही है। इस वास्ते धापको धाबादी के प्रोथ को रोकना चाहिए और उस पर ज्यादा खयाल खर्च करना चाहिये। सोशल धार्डर जो है, जो बरीन है, जो हैब गार्ड्स हैं वे ही पापुलेशन बढ़ाने के लिए ज्यादा कारण बन रहे हैं। उनके पास ऐसे साधन नहीं हैं कि वे उनकी जो स्वाहिशास है, उसको पूरा कर सकें, उनके पास कोई सेंसर हाइल नहीं है। उनके लिए धापकी साधनों का प्रबन्ध करना होगा और देश

इंतजाम करना होगा ताकि वे रोटी खा सकें और धाराम उनको मिल सके।

प्लानिंग का क्या असर हो रहा है ? दस आदमियों या उससे ऊपर जो आर्गेनाइज्ड सैक्टर है, उसमें 1969-70 में 2.5 परसेंट की इनक्रीज हुई है। लेकिन 1970-71 में वह 2.4 रह गई है। मतलब यह है कि कम हो गई है। मैं इसके साथ साथ पब्लिक सैक्टर की तारीफ करना चाहता हूँ। प्राइवेट सैक्टर के मुकाबले में उसने प्राफिट ज्यादा किया है। जहाँ पर पब्लिक सैक्टर का बहुत ज्यादा क्रिटि सज्म सुनाई देता है। यह ठीक है कि उसकी जो कंपैसिटी है उसका पूरी तरह से युटिलाइजेशन नहीं हो सका है। लेकिन प्राइवेट सैक्टर के मुकाबले में 1969-70 में जहाँ उसका प्राफिट 3.2 परसेंट और 1970-71 में 3.4 परसेंट हुआ वहाँ प्राइवेट सैक्टर में 1969-70 में 1.4 परसेंट हुआ और 1970-71 में वह 7 परसेंट रह गया। कहा जा रहा है प्राइवेट सैक्टर। उसको आप पब्लिक सैक्टर में वनवर्ट करने की कोशिश करें। आहिस्ता आहिस्ता अभाव आप कर सकते हैं लेकिन अगर आगे देरी की तो बाद में आपको तेजी दिखानी होगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि डेमोक्रेटिक सेंट अप में स्पीड स्लो होती है लेकिन उसको हमें काटना होगा और आगे बढ़ना होगा। डेमोक्रेसी का मतलब यह नहीं है कि तमाम जो काम है वह ढीला होता चला जाए, आहिस्ता चल। डिटेमिनेशन आपने दिखाया है और आपका इसको इम्प्लीमेंट भी करना चाहिये। प्राइवेट सैक्टर पूछ करके काम कर रहा है, कारखानों के लाइसेंस इन्होंने ले रखे हैं, सब रूस कर बैठे हैं, कारखानों को कम चलाते हैं, उत्पादन कम करते हैं ताकि सप्लाय जो है वह कम हो

और उनका मुनाफा ज्यादा बड़ जाए। वे मुनाफाखोरी ज्यादा करते हैं। तभी बाबू-कभेटी ने कहा है कि कई हजार करोड़ रुपया ब्लैक मनी का पड़ा हुआ है। उसको किस ढंग से निकालना चाहिये, इसका ढंग आपको सोचना होगा। बहुत देर ले यह पड़ा हुआ है। छोटे मोटे छापे मारने से काम नहीं चलेगा। आपको तजबीज बनानी होगी ताकि उमका पैसा इस तरह से देखा न रह सके। ब्लैक मनी का इस तरह से पड़े रहना एक अखरने वाली बात है। पैसे का यह उतती बात नहीं है जितनी कि लोगों की साइकोलोजी की बात है। राजा महाराजाओं के जब खर्च हमने बन्द किये, वे रोक दिये, चाहे वह रकम इतनी ज्यादा नहीं थी लेकिन लोगों को उमसे सेंटिसफैक्शन हुआ। उसी तरह से जो ब्लैक मनी है इसको निकास जाना चाहिये और इसको डिवलपमेंट के कामों में लगाया जाना चाहिये ताकि काम तेजी में हो सके।

आप यह भी देखें कि बेकारी हमारे लिए कहीं ज्यादा जहमत का कारण न बन जाए। यह बढ़ती जा रही है। यह क्रिटिसिज्म की बात नहीं है। आपने टारगेट तो रखे हैं। लेकिन यह समस्या दिन प्रति दिन गम्भीर होती चला जा रही है।

एग्जिकलचरल सैक्टर के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम जब एग्जिकलचर के मिनिस्टर थे तब भी यह सवाल आया था कि गेहूँ के दाम बढ़ने चाहिये या कम होना चाहिये। इस बार भी यही सवाल हमारे सामने है। मेरी इस बारे में एक तजबीज यह है कि जो भी दाम आपको मुकरर करने हो वे एक साल पहले कर दिया करें ताकि लोगों का पता चले कि क्या दाम उनको मिलाने वाले हैं और वे आप प्लानिंग

[श्री वरवारा सिंह]

कर सकें। आप अब फैसला तब करने जा रहे हैं जब फसल किसान की प्रा रही है। इससे लोगों में बेचैनी फैलती है और डिस्कॉन्टेंटमेंट फैलता है। इसी तरह से लैंड रैजिस्त्रेशन आप कम्पलीट करें। प्रोटीन की जो चीजें हैं, पॉलिश जो हैं या दूसरी क्राप्स है, उनका भी आपको प्लानिंग करना पड़ेगा। उसके बगैर गुजारा नहीं हो सकता है। एग्रिकल्चरल सैक्टर में जिस तेजी से हम चल रहे हैं हो सकता है कि अगले साल हम उसमें सैल्फ सफिशेंट हो जाएं और जो टारगेट है वे झूठी हो जाएं। उसके बाद आप क्या करेंगे। तब जो प्राबलम उठेंगे उनको भी हल करने की जरूरत है जो समय मिला है उसमें मैं अपने प्वाइंट के साथ जस्टिस नहीं कर सका। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर ने जो तजवीज दी है, उसको दे कर उन्होंने बोल्ड स्टेम्प लिया है। जो काम बहू करना चाहते हैं, वे उन्होंने पॉलिसीमेंट के सामने रखे हैं। मुझे उम्मीद है कि वह पब्लिक सैक्टर और एग्रिकल्चरल सैक्टर को मजबूत करने की तरफ पूरा ध्यान देंगे।

जो बैंकवार्ड एरियाज डिब्लेयर किये गये हैं, उनमें बैंकवॉर्नेस बहुत ज्यादा है। लेकिन उन बैंकवॉर्ड एरियाज में भी जो बैंकवॉर्ड क्लासिज और हरिजन हैं, उनके बारे में खास ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। स्टेट्स में सरकारें चल रही हैं, लेकिन वे क्या किस तरफ लगाती हैं इसका भी ध्यान करना चाहिए।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Mr. Chairman, I welcome this present Mid-term Plan Appraisal.

Mr Chairman, I think planning in this country has come at the cross-roads

because I think the Planning Commission as much as the Planning Minister will have to get a clear picture about the type of society that we want to build up.

In the early years of our freedom, we had a very clear-cut picture about the type of society or at least the elite and the leaders of our society had it. It was the Gandhian model of our economy. It was the Gandhian model of our economy in as much as there was a sort of Gram Swaraj. There was self-sufficiency. There was, of course, *khaddar*. There were lots of moralistic values which were brought in, but, in the course of the last 20 years, there have been certain changes. The Gandhian mode of our economy was internally consistent. It had also a certain amount of artistic as well as aesthetic beauty we can say, but, in the course of the last 20 years, we had abandoned it but we have not been able to pick up an alternative model. The Gandhian economy or the Gandhian economic model, though it had an artistic as well as an internal consistency, was still not found to be workable in the face of the industrial development of our country and what we brought in after abandoning it, was, at best, a sort of an economic cult. It was not a sort of a system. At best, it was applicable to a small or more enlightened section of our society and to that extent, some people call it as a cult and the rest of them call it as a sort of an economic eccentricity and we have given a go-by to the essential ingredients. To make it into a sort of universal one, we have not been successful. We have gone towards the stage of industrial development and in this industrial development, during the recent mid-term poll as well as in the subsequent massive poll which we had in March 1972, there has been a mandate for a plan for a socialistic pattern of society. But, in the course of the 20-25 years we have certain imbalances which have developed in our society and of these imbalances, the worst part has been the black money or the black economy or the black market.

There has been a lot of conflict regarding the sectoral claims. Let me complete. I am developing only one point. There has been a conflict regarding this black money. In a way, there is no such sort of a free sector or private sector left in this country except the black money sector where there is this principle of *laissez faire*, where there is a group of entrepreneurs, where the interest rates, the deposit rates as well as lending and borrowing rates have got their own value, and their own norms. That is the only private sector which we have left in the country and the rest of the sectors are at various stages of the public sector. Now, Mr. Chairman, why I am trying to make out this point is, these inter-structural differences and inter-structural conflicts arise because in the course of the last 20 years we have abandoned Gandhiji's model of society as well as of economy. We did not have a clear conception as to what should be the alternative model which we are going to effect, although we talked about the socialist pattern of society. It is therefore that we have found ourselves in this sort of mixed economy. In this mixed economy there is the State sector, the public sector. There is also a sort of joint sector and there is the so-called private sector, the organised private sector, which is, the black-money sector.

Mr. Chairman, whether we take the small farmers medium farmers or the big farmers, or the traders, we find that three-fourths of them are self-employed in this country. They may be self-employed in venture capital; they may be self-employed on their own land; they may be self-employed on their own business. If we take a very dilettante view about the socialist pattern of society and say that the entire private sector of our economy has to be nationalised or even if we go for certain very favourite lobbyists' clutches like commanding heights of the economy—I have nothing against it, I am for it, as a committed socialist, I am going to work for it,—where we have got three-fourths of our people making a living by themselves,

not as part of any organised sector, under these circumstances, however much we might talk about nationalisation as a panacea for all our national ills, for all our national problems, is not the correct thing to do, and this, I would say, Mr. Chairman, for the attention of our Planning Minister, is not going to solve any of our basic problems, whether it is about the rate of growth or of social justice.

Why I am saying this, Mr. Chairman, is that for the last 20 or 25 years the planning machinery has principally depended upon one instrument. I mean, the instrument for the implementation of our plan. That instrument has been the Governmental machinery and the Governmental machinery,—uncommitted as it is, though it tried to deliver goods to a certain extent, to the extent that it was possible,—has not certainly been able to have an ideological content in the performance of its work.

Therefore, under these circumstances, we have got to find out an alternative source for the implementation of our plans. For this we get our Ruling Congress which has said that it is going to be an instrument of social change, but I wonder whether in a multi-party system our economy as well as in our society, we would have a situation where one party alone could take up the responsibility of transforming our entire society. The transformation of society is not possible to be accomplished by a set of people who are, I may say, conformists. The transformation of the society has to be done by non-conformists, because, it is these people who are going to be the reformers, the transformers, and as long as the implementation of the plan and its ideological content is going to be given to a coterie of a small group of conformists, to that extent, Mr. Chairman, our ideology of socialist goal of society is not possible.

I would like to make a suggestion whether in this transformation we can abandon our age-old method. Can we

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bring planning somewhat above the level of party politics? In my view, the planning Commission ought to give thought to this aspect, and in that process, give accommodation for almost all shades of opinion. Because, planning cannot be left as a sort of tool of the party machinery itself. For this, I would suggest, we would have to make use of the tool of our educational system, of our schools and high-schools and class-rooms, as well as the universities, in trying to translate this plan of ours into a reality.

I had many more points to make, but I shall take some other opportunity to do so. In conclusion, I would say only one thing, and that the transformation of our society into a socialistic society is a long-term project. Socialist society is not like Instant Coffee, but it is a distant goal. In these circumstances, I would suggest that let us treat this period as a period for laying the foundations of a socialistic society.

SHRI KRISHNARAO PATIL (Jalgaon): At the outset, I would like to congratulate the Planning Minister and his team and express my satisfaction at his having brought forward the Mid-term Appraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan before the House for discussion.

The report gives a very clear picture of the Indian economy and indicates the various problems to be faced by the country in future. Some hon. Members had expressed their doubts and fears during the course of their speeches regarding the overall planning policy, approach, performance and achievements during the course of the last twenty years of planning. I could understand and appreciate the anxiety of hon. Members regarding the shortcomings and in achievements, regarding the failures in performance of schemes and the regional imbalances. But I cannot appreciate their deep doubts regarding the direction of the Plan itself.

Planning is a continuous process of development, and in such continuous all round development of the country, the short-term objectives may change. From plan to plan having in view the urgent needs of the country. This change in approach does not necessarily mean that we are going in a wrong direction. It only means a change in emphasis and priorities to some extent considering the urgency of the problem, and this is the essential feature of democratic planning.

In spite of various defects and failures in the process of planning during the last twenty years, the country as a whole can claim, and we can also claim, that we have succeeded in laying down a sound foundation for the Indian economy and have reached a stage of economy which can self-generate the required strength and additional resources which can bear the burden of any eventuality or emergency resulting from natural calamity or human calamities such as foreign aggression or internal disturbance. This is a matter of great satisfaction to the people of India, and it has created confidence among the Indian people. Confidence is the inherent strength of India today and that signifies the success of democratic planning.

I would not like to repeat the suggestion made by some of the hon. Members, but . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not the practice here to allow Members to read out written speeches.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is speaking for the first time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request all hon. Members to bring their notes and consult them and speak extempore. On this occasion, I shall allow the hon. Member, but in future, he should bring notes and consult them and speak extempore.

SHRI KRISHNARAO PATIL : I would now like to give some of my suggestions regarding planning and implementation. The first is a very concrete suggestion, and it is that a very bold stand constant and vigorous efforts are necessary to mobilise additional resources by tapping all the resources including hidden resources to face the critical economic situation and the pressing and critical problems. Secondly, the implementing machinery must be reorganised, revitalised, tightened and channelised to add to its strength and skill to execute the programmes with the utmost efficiency. It should be development-oriented cadre in the real sense of the term. Thirdly, investment priorities should be properly laid down. The first priority must go to defence, the second to irrigation and power, and the third to rural development programmes such as drinking water supply, rural housing, link roads, minor irrigation and small-scale industries. Then, the stage has come when we should stand guarantee for work. The huge man power of our country must be properly utilised. This is an area where there has not been proper planning; there has been no proper assessment or survey. This is a very sorry and disappointing feature of our planning. I feel that the stage has come now when we must stand guarantee of work to all citizens.

In this connection; I would like to say something about some States. States like Maharashtra, Andhra and Tamil Nadu have taken a good initiative to proceed with the implementation of programmes, developing their own resources, chalking out and finalising their programmes and carrying them out. The Centre must stand guarantee to such States by way of providing some matching or block grants. This is very essential to encourage them to eradicate poverty and unemployment.

Then control over trade and marketing is essential to control the country's economy and check the rising trend of prices. There must be a price guarantee of

essential commodities to consumers, and also a guarantee of reasonable price to the producers. If we really want to step up our programme of production and increase the rate of growth, there must be this balance kept. This parity in the price structure is essential.

Apart from guaranteeing the prices of essential commodities to consumers, there must be means devised to ensure easy supply of these commodities at those prices.

Expansion of the public sector is the need of the hour. The last one decentralised planning. This is very essential to correct regional imbalances.

These are the observations I have to make.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI : It was announced by the Dy. Speaker that the time would be extended by one hour.
SOME HON. MEMBER ROSE—

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am very sorry I cannot accommodate the many names still in the list. We have to conclude the debate today and I have called the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : Mr. Chairman, I am really happy that members have evinced great interest in this debate. The very fact that there are many more members who are eager to speak only emphasises the importance of this debate and the earnestness of members, not only to try to understand the problems involved in the process of planning but also to suggest solutions to them. As far as the objectives are concerned, I think there is general agreement. These objectives have been placed before the public in unmistakable terms. First of all, we have made a commitment to the people that we will eradicate poverty, *garibi hatao*. For this, we have to tackle the pro-

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

blems of unemployment. Therefore the second commitment we have made to the people is to tackle this problem. The third commitment—which is a corollary to the first two is to effect reduction of disparities that exist in society today, whether they be regional imbalances or imbalances as between individuals and individuals. The fourth factor that has come into the picture today is self-reliance. Particularly after the experience we have gone through the last year, it has become necessary to ensure that we become self-reliant in our effort to march forward, while these objectives are accepted as a whole by all shades of political opinion naturally. As to the approach to those problems and the solutions to those problems, every political party has its own formula and has its own approach to the planning and the solutions. But as I put it in my speech in the very beginning yesterday, what is the experience we have gained from our planning effort during the last 21 years? Have we to make a different approach with regard to tackling the problem of poverty? In all the previous plans, while we did emphasise this aspect that we should give a better standard of life to the entire population, still the emphasis was on growth. It was only on the basis of increasing the GNP that we thought we would be able solve these problems.

We also had a belief and faith that once this GNP increases, all the other problems may take care of themselves. But experience has proved that while the GNP may increase, whether it increases to the extent we anticipated or not, poverty need not be eradicated. That is the experience. Therefore, do we stick to that approach of seeking increased GNP and allow things to happen and percolate in the natural course, so that the people at the lower level also ultimately get the benefits of this development? perhaps it might happen if we had the time in our favour and people, particularly at the lower levels, were patient,

were resigned to their fate. But that is not the state of affairs.

Therefore, we have to change our strategy and to make a frontal attack on poverty, and a frontal attack on unemployment. Unless we do this, eradication of poverty will be a mere slogan, as is emphasised by many of the political parties. I agree that this will remain a mere slogan unless we change our strategy to a certain extent and make this frontal attack. It is this which I wanted the house to discuss more than anything else, so that the Planning Commission may have some guidance in approaching this problem.

Naturally, when we think of making a frontal attack on poverty, it means providing the basic minimum needs to the people who do not enjoy it today. That should be the basic objective of our plan effort particularly during the fifth Plan. Even for providing these basic minimum needs, there has got to be growth and greater production. But in this context, the composition of growth becomes different; the components of production become different. As a matter of fact, we can have more and more production, but production for the benefit of the richer sections of the people, for luxury consumption. We may see that there has been an increase in the GNP but still that may not benefit the poorer sections of the people. That is why not only production but what we produce is important. This is where we have to alter the strategy; not only do we have to produce more, but produce these goods which are necessary for mass consumption, which are essential for meeting the basic minimum needs of the people.

That does not mean going back on our strategy of improving science and technology. As a matter of fact, when we analyse the problem of providing the basic minimum needs of the community, it becomes all the more necessary to apply science and technology to much greater extent than before. And there-

fore, it is not going back to a primitive state of society where we develop a culture of poverty and say that we have achieved a certain level of satisfaction and contentment. It is not that approach that we want to make. On the other hand, we want to make a dynamic approach in this matter. By the application of science and technology, we want to take the community forward, so that we provide the basic minimum needs, and the concept of basic minimum needs would also go on expanding. It is from this point of view that we have to find out how we approach the Fifth Plan.

I am glad that my learned friend Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao raised certain basic issues. These are very important, particularly in this programme of eradication of poverty and providing the basic minimum needs of the masses. While production is important and what we produce is important, it is also important that the benefits of this production reaches the masses of the people. That could happen only when we provide the purchasing power to the people. Provision of purchasing power can be only through an employment programme. That employment programme should be linked to our production and developmental programme. So, in short, this is the strategy we have to adopt in the Fifth Plan. It is from that point of view that we have to look at institutional aspects, various organisational aspects, especially with regard to resource mobilisation.

When we want to provide the basic minimum needs to large masses of the people who do not enjoy them, and particularly in a short period of time, say five to ten years, it could happen only on the basis of restricting conspicuous consumption at the higher level. Without that you cannot tackle poverty and provide basic minimum needs. How are we going to do it? Dr. Rao put the question: How

are we going to have savings? Savings can be brought about only by restricting consumption. Where can we restrict consumption? At the lower level they are not consuming much. Therefore, consumption has to be restricted at the higher levels where they are consuming a little more. May be even that consumption, when compared to consumption levels in America, may not be adequate. But taking the country as a whole, we have to restrict consumption at the higher level. That is the only way to have savings and investments and production for the benefit of the masses.

SHRI K. MANOHAARAN (Madras North): How can you restrict it?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is the question I have put to the House. Not that I do not have a strategy for it, but I wanted to know what this House has to offer to me.

SHRI VASANTRAO PURUSHOTTAM SATHE: Do not allow them to produce those books.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour) Give them more licences for more concentration of wealth as you have done in the last few years.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Once these basic concepts are accepted, the action that we have got to take almost follows. As the hon. Member pointed out, even in licensing, whether it be the bigger houses or the smaller houses or the public sector, what we are going to produce is important. If we give licences for production of goods which could be consumed only by the richer section, then naturally we have to leave purchasing power in the hands of those people for purchasing those goods. Otherwise, there will be a glut. There will be a recession. So, the pattern of production also has to be laid down. Once that is done, we can easily find out where it has got to be produced.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

The basic minimum need is food. Therefore, we will have to give priority to the production of food, not necessarily cereals, because it has got to be a balanced diet. Apart from cereals, we need various other things like pulses, vegetables, fruits, meat and fish. Therefore, the first priority has to be given to agriculture. Fortunately we have developed a technology to increase production in agriculture which can be applied not only to cereals but other commodities also.

Hon. members would have noticed that we have a special programme of cotton production. It has yielded results, not on the basis of giving them increased prices or increasing the area, but because we brought in this new technology of high yielding varieties. That is why we have a larger production than ever before.

In our country, as pointed out by hon. members, 70 per cent of the people are engaged in agriculture. If eradication of poverty has to take place within the context of the 70 per cent of the people engaged in agriculture, the purchasing power of the poor masses will have to come from within this Sector. Dr. Rao suggested that unemployment can be solved only on the basis of increasing our industrial base. In the long run, I agree, it is so. But immediately taking into account our capacity to invest and the resources available for investment in industrial sector, even if we are able to employ the entire urban sector in the industrial sector, that will be a great achievement. In my view even that will not be possible. Therefore, the balance will have to be done within the agricultural sector for the near future, at least for the next 10 or 15 years. This is where land reform has great significance. Unless we make land reforms the key-stone in our agricultural sector we cannot remove poverty and provide the basic minimum needs in the rural sector. How far politically we are prepared for this is a question which every-

body has to answer. As a matter of fact, because of the new technology, per-hectare productivity has considerably increased. Nobody can deny it. If you are talking in terms of 30 standard acres with the traditional technology, with the new technology where production is doubling or trebling in various crops, and instead of one crop we are able to have two or even three crops should we not revise our view on the concept of ceiling? This is where hard political decisions will have to be taken. In Japan or Taiwan where a vigorous land reform has been put through and the ceiling has been put at 2 or 3 hectares, has agricultural progress suffered?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: This will be in relation to irrigated area.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am talking of the standard acre which has got irrigation. It can be related to the dry or unfertile land and minimum areas fixed for them. Therefore, when we talk in terms of eradication of poverty and providing employment opportunities, if we stick to the old concept of ceiling of 20 acres and 30 acres, and that too not with reference to a family but with reference to each individual, how are we going to tackle the problem of poverty or un-employment. If we are keen and sincere about the *garibi hatao* programme, particularly in the rural areas, agricultural land will have to be dealt with in a particular manner. This is where a structural change has to take place. If that does not take place in the rural sector, poverty which exists extensively in the rural areas will continue to persist.

AN HON. MEMBER: This will distribute poverty.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Even if it is distribution of poverty, we should be prepared to distribute poverty rather than have affluence at one place and poverty at another place. Otherwise, we cannot fulfil our commitment... (interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would invite the attention of hon. Members to rule 346 (ix) which reads:

"shall not obstruct proceedings, hiss or interrupt and shall avoid making running commentaries when speeches are being made in the House."

Hon. Members may take note of this rule.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : This is where our sincerity is going to be tested, and not with regard to various other actions which we take. Our sincerity is going to be tested by asking what is going to be our attitude on land reforms, ceilings and the policy of land to the tiller. I hope and trust that over the next two years the atmosphere will clear and we will be able to put through a radical land reform programme which alone can form the basis for a programme for eradication of poverty.

Secondly, when we want to have modern agriculture, as we should have for improved production, it cannot happen unless we have an industrial backing for the programme. This requires a sophisticated fertilizer industry, plant protection chemicals, new implements, and so on. And, when we produce at this higher level, post-harvest operations become important; they are storage, transport, processing and distribution. Even here, industrial backing becomes necessary. This leads to various other industries which become necessary for producing these essential materials.

Then, take the question of providing the basic minimum need, particularly the essential articles which are required for every human family. Take fuel, apart from food. Today we depend largely upon whatever fuel is available from the forest, by cutting of the wood. But when we improve the standard of living of the people, even the cutting down of the forests would not provide enough fuel.

Therefore, this requires application of science and technology to the available natural resources to be provided as fuel.

Coal is available, but coal certainly cannot be used directly; it has got to be soft coke. Domestic coke has to be produced. Think, in terms of providing millions of people with soft coke apart from other things, as fuel. This requires a set of industries, and there are many by products which will have to be processed.

In the same way if you take the clothing or housing requirements, industries become necessary and that will have to be taken care of.

Therefore, industrial production is a must not only for the purpose of backing up our agricultural production but even for providing the basic minimum needs of the masses. Naturally our priority will have to be investment in industries which produce these mass consumption goods rather than luxury goods.

If this is accepted, what sort of industrial pattern do we want to develop? We have laid down the policy that public sector will have predominance even though we have allowed a mixed economy to subsist in our country. I think, it was Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, who made the criticism that we have not made progress. Perhaps he might say that there is not adequate progress. If you take the progress during the Plan period, you will find that at the commencement of the period we had Rs. 29 crores of investment in the public sector. It rose to Rs. 81 crores at the beginning of the Second Plan. It was Rs. 953 crores at the beginning of the Third Plan and it is Rs. 4,500 crores today. I am not taking into account the railways, post offices, and other undertakings. I am taking into account investment in public sector industries as such.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I talked about the outcome in the shape of resources.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Therefore we have made investments in the public

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sector. That cannot be denied. We have given importance to that

I do agree that we are not satisfied with the performance in the public sector. That is accepted by everybody. Therefore, if we are wedded to the public sector expanding, what is important is to see that this improves, and not that, because it is not performing properly at present, we should give up the public sector and get ourselves oriented towards the private sector. That is why I emphasized that we are taking all steps improving its performance

I had experience as a minister in charge of public sector projects. I would like to tell you that it is not an impossible task. It is possible to improve the performance of our public sector and there are already signs that it would improve and would continue to improve. I want to give this assurance to the House.

When we particularly want to reduce disparities in the rural sector, it cannot happen only in one dominant, major sector, in the rural areas alone, and you can have your own structure for the urban and the industrial sectors. What happens in the rural sector will have to get reflected in the urban and industrial sectors; otherwise, you cannot put through a rigorous land reform programme. Not only with reference to the ownership but even with reference to the pattern of production, we have to look at our industrial policy, review it and evolve a relevant industrial policy against the background of the objectives which we want to achieve as quickly as possible. This exercise is also going on.

While these things are going on there are certain basic things on which we should all be agreed and on which you will have to take action. Hon. Members expressed concern about the rising prices; naturally so, because if there

is a continuous rise in prices, there is erosion of the purchasing power. Here also, do you want to control the prices of the entire production in the country, that is, of all commodities? Or do we take hold of certain essential commodities and say that their prices will be controlled and made available at reasonable prices to the people? We have to identify essential commodities and these could be easily identified, say, foodgrains, sugar, fuel, cloth and certain other things.

Can we do this? We have attempted to do it. Whenever an emergency arises, during war time, we have a strict rationing system. Whenever we get into a situation of scarcity, we try to do it. But as soon as we get into a comfortable position, we relax and even dismantle the entire machinery which had been built up for the purpose of procurement and distribution. If we have an *ad hoc* or short-term programme of meeting an emergency alone, we are bound to get into difficulties. We have to work out a long-term strategy with regard to the production, procurement and distribution of essential commodities. We are now trying to work this out. In respect of other commodities, it is left to the purchasing capacity and to the eccentricities or likes and dislikes of persons to pay more and get them certain articles. But the basic commodities which are essential for the common man, should be taken care of. In my view, this should be the price strategy.

With regard to production, while all these institutional changes are necessary, ultimately it is only human effort which can produce things. Particularly, in the industrial sector today, we have run into difficulties due to very many reasons. It is not the same reason, the same cause, which has reduced production in the industrial sector. If we analyse it sector by sector, in some cases, it is for want of raw materials; in some cases, it is the transport problem; in some cases, it is the

maintenance problem; in some cases, certain marginal components are not available and in certain other cases, it is the inefficient management. But there is one common feature which exhibits itself in all these areas is the industrial relations. How are we going to tackle this problem? After all, nobody can say that we are backward as far as labour legislation is concerned. I think we are one of the progressive countries with regard to labour legislation..

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Labour legislation is not only backward but in a modern industrial society it is primitive

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am silent; I am checking myself.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I am glad you are exercising some restraint. But if what we consider as progressive labour legislation does not deliver the goods, then that is not adequate. Of course, his concepts are different. We are talking in terms of what exists in the country and the system in which we are working. If some other system comes into existence, industrial relations will be on a different footing. There can be no strikes; there is no question of protests. If we reach that stage, then no legislation is necessary; it is a complete ordered society. But, fortunately, we do not live in such a society. I hope that is not the goal we are aiming at. Therefore, in the present context, if the industrial relations have got to improve, we have to make certain structural changes.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM (Coimbatore) : Your model is America.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It is not Russia also. We have got to have an Indian pattern which we want to evolve. Therefore, some structural change has got to take place, particularly if we have to give incentive and motivation to labour to produce more. That is not going to happen in the present context where he gets certain remuneration which, however good

it might be but when compared to other people who are getting remuneration at a higher level, he feels is not adequate. Therefore, this aspect of industrial relations has to change. As even on land, the relation has to change, here also the industrial relation has got to change.

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And how are you going to bring that about? This will have to be considered. (*Interruption*) I am not suggesting any solution. But the present relationship has not delivered the goods and, therefore, we have to change it. There are ever so many patterns; I do not know whether it is American or Yugoslavian pattern, which is self-management, or some other pattern where you make the labourers the owners of the factory; I do not know. Here is an area in which hard thinking is necessary and a national consensus is also necessary. There is no question of playing politics. If we play politics here, we are playing a dangerous game. Therefore we cannot tinker with this problem. That is why some basic thinking and not sniping at people whether it is going to be American or Russian, is necessary with regard to what we have got to evolve, taking into account the conditions existing in our country. I would request the hon. members belonging to various political parties not to be obsessed with what is happening in other parts of the world; we may have to gain something from the experience of those countries, but taking into account the conditions existing in the country, we have to bring about a new industrial relationship. Otherwise, we may have investment, but there will not be production. We may have new science and technology, but still there will not be production. Therefore, this is another basic matter on which we have to evolve a national consensus. (*Interruption*)

Of course, an appeal has been made that there should be no strikes or lock-outs. It is all right; as a short term measure, it will prove effective. But I do not know

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how far the political parties would respond to it; it is the political parties who have to respond because even labour is in the hands of political parties. A trade union is not merely a trade union; it has become an adjunct to political parties. Therefore, it is the political parties which have got to come to an agreement first on what is called moratorium on strikes and lock-outs. In my view, moratorium alone is not going to produce results; it might, for a short term, till we evolve a better industrial relationship. This may be a truce; but a more subsisting industrial relationship will have to be worked out. It is not that I have no ideas at all, but I do not think I should dilate on it and explain it here; it has to be done in a different forum. Whatever the other steps we may have to take, industrial relations have to be tackled in a very realistic manner. Without doing that, we are not going to have increased production which alone would eradicate poverty.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) :
What is the realistic manner ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Kindly
tell me what it is.

Then we come to another aspect about which we have been struggling for the past 25 years, ever since we attained independence. It is the implementing agency, our administration at the various levels. We have come to the conclusion that there is no use blaming the individuals as if we are all much better people than those who are occupying the positions as officials. They also belong to the same stock. And they are better trained and more talented. But they function in a particular system. As long as that system is there, we cannot blame the individuals we have come to the conclusion that this system has not delivered the

goods. We have got to change that. It was for that purpose that we had the Administrative Reforms Commission. Still we are struggling with the same system, with the same procedures, and we find ourselves in difficulties. While we think in terms of Fifth Plan and better implementation, we have to devote attention to the administrative systems at various levels. That has to improve at various levels and particularly at the ground level where implementation has to take place and at levels where decisions have to be taken. I do not know how far we are prepared to change the system and bring in changes in the administrative system. If we do not do it, it is going to be a disadvantage in our approach to the solution of the problem and in fulfilling our commitment to the people.

These broad aspects have all to be taken into consideration. Unless we find solutions with a broad national consensus these problems, all the other details would be of lesser importance. Once these basic decisions are taken, all the other things would fall in line. If you don't take these basic decisions, taking decisions on marginal matters might have marginal improvements, but we are not going to meet the situation as a whole. This, I feel, is the task of the nation to-day. It is the task before Government to-day. It is also the task of the planners. Planning also has become attuned to these new problems and new approaches and all the time, we are trying to find solutions to the best of our ability. I am not prepared to say that we are all so good that we shall solve many of the problems. But we are trying our best to listen to other people and try to find as best a solution as possible.

I would like the House to approach these problems having regard to our national commitments. Even though *Garibi Hatao* is a commitment made by one Party, it has become a national commitment because it is the mandate which the

people have given. Even the other political Parties which might have some reservations these programmes and slogans, will I am sure, get committed to these objectives. So I want the co-operation of all the political Parties, not only during this debate but later on also. That is why we want to get the Members involved more and more, and also the political parties and other experts, scientists, technologists, economists and labour leaders. Involvement of people does not mean that you go and ask a peasant or a labourer. It is the involvement of the people at various levels which will produce the result. We want to make this particular approach.

With regard to the Fifth Plan, if hon. Members would think after full consideration, that this is not adequate and something more will have to be done, we will be only too glad to have the suggestions of the hon. Members or of anybody else who has got any suggestions to make.

With regard to regional imbalances, some points were made, particularly, by Mr. Bosu. If I don't answer them, perhaps, he might get offended. He has shown some patience and restraint... (Interruptions) and I should deal with his point. He has particularly highlighted the problems of the north-eastern region. I know it has got peculiar problems, particularly, political problems which had intensified economic and social problems. Fortunately, a new state of affairs has come into existence. This is not to the liking of the friends there. But, whether it is to their liking or not, I am sure they would welcome the stability, the political stability that has come about even in their own State of West Bengal. Because, otherwise, in spite of investing crores and crores of rupees, we would not have achieved the results, we would have achieved only confusion and chaos. Conditions have been established where, even if we are prepared to sink money, it will produce some results. We will have to look into the

problems of West Bengal. We will have to look into the problems of the north-eastern region which with the vast industrial resources, is still backward. But, I will not say that in the north-eastern region, all the states stand on the same footing. West Bengal stands on a completely different footing altogether. Till recently, it was the most progressive and the best industrialised State and ahead of other States. But the friends there have managed to create such a situation there that it has become a part of the other north-eastern States. Perhaps, if things had been allowed to continue in the same old way, they would have become much worse than even Assam, Meghalaya and other regions there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am sorry you are mistaken.

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM : We have to look into these problems. If more investment is necessary, that will have to be given priority. In my view, West Bengal problems are peculiar and Calcutta's problems are peculiar. Calcutta problems cannot be solved unless we solve West Bengal's problems as a whole.

I would like to make one submission to Mr. Bosu. He read out the plan figures. He said West Bengal has got a smaller share. If he looks into the central assistance given, he will find that it is as good as any other State. But the resources within his State has been much less. I do agree. That is due to the internal conditions. He should realise that more than Rs. 140 crores have been allotted outside the plan for Calcutta's development. That work is going on. It is only for accounting purposes that it is outside the Plan. But it is more than plan expenditure. If he takes that into account, he will find, West Bengal is already getting preferential treatment.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : That is why

we have regional discrimination.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is getting much better treatment. That treatment is necessary for West Bengal. I do not say we should not give it. If that is taken into account, the States which have to complain would be Assam and Nagaland and other States. Their problems will have to be looked into.

Fortunately, the north-eastern region presents a new picture now, after the emergency of Bangla Desh. That north-eastern region will have to be looked into in a different light altogether. The Planning Commission will devote its attention to this region, taking into account the new situation that has now arisen. I want to assure Mr. Bosa and his friends that we have plans for the development of the north-eastern region. In the Fifth plan, I hope, he will derive some satisfaction when he looks into the projects and programmes that we have for the development of the Northeastern region.

This, in short, is what I wanted to place before the House in reply. Not that I have met every point, which has been raised in the House, because that would require much longer time.

As has been pointed out by my Colleague who dealt with the problem more exhaustively, we are in a political and

economic situation now where we can go forward in a very big way to tackle this problem. Many people ask, this approach was not made during the First and the Second Plan. They must look into the order of resources available and put into the plan. In the First Plan, the outlay in the public sector was Rs. 1960 crores. In the Second Plan it was Rs. 4672 crores. During the Third Plan, it was Rs. 8577 crores. These are the actuals I am giving. During the Fourth Plan, it was Rs. 15,900 or Rs. 16000 crores. Having built up the industrial capacity and the agricultural potential and the infra-structures, we are in a position today to make a frontal attack on poverty and unemployment. With this new political stability in the country, I am sure, not only during the Fifth plan but during the rest of the Fourth plan, period also we can make a dent on the problems and leave somewhat an easy situation for our successors to deal with.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Debate on the Motion is concluded. The House now stands adjourned to meet at 11 A. M. tomorrow.

18.13 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 7, 1972|
Chaitra 18, 1894 (Saka).*