

LOK SABHA

Thursday, May 2, 1968/Vaisakha 12, 1370
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

बेकारी की समस्या

*1587. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में रोजगार कार्यालयों में नाम-दर्ज व्यक्तियों की संख्या निरन्तर बढ़ती जा रही है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों तथा शिक्षा संस्थाओं से निकल रहे छात्रों के लिए रोजगार को व्यवस्था करने हेतु सरकार का विचार शिक्षा मंत्रालय तथा योजना आयोग के परामर्श से एक दीर्घकालीन योजना बनाने का है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए प्रारंभिक कार्य अभी आरम्भ ही हुआ है और योजना की विभिन्न नीतियों पर, जिसमें नियोजन नीति भी शामिल है, निर्णय लेना अभी शेष है ।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : हमारे देश में कालेजों से निकलने वाले साप्ताहिक आई प्रेजुएट्स

जो हैं उनकी तो कुछ चर्चा ही नहीं होती है । इंजीनियरों की बेकारी का अब जरा शोर शराबा होने लगा" । उनके अलावा भी हमारे देश में आज कृषि प्रेजुएट, टेक्नीकल डिप्लोमा होल्डर्स और महिलायें आदि भी बेकार हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने ये कुल बेकार हैं जो कि आपके यहां रजिस्टर्ड में दर्ज हैं ?

श्री हाथी : सब मिला कर अभी इस वक्त कितने बेकार हैं, उनकी संख्या तो ठीक मालूम नहीं हो सकेगी क्योंकि जो हमारे यहां अपने नाम एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिज् में रजिस्टर करवाते हैं, उनका ही हमें ठीक-ठीक मालूम है । यही मैं आपको बता देता हूँ । वह मिलाकर दिसम्बर एंड तक 27 लाख 40 हजार 435 ऐसे लोग थे जिन्होंने अपने नाम रजिस्टर करवाये थे । अलग-अलग इनकी संख्या इस प्रकार से है :

1. Professional, Technical and Related workers	1,93,065
2. Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	4,250
3. Clerical, sales and Related Workers.	1,14,504
4. Agricultural, Dairy and Related Workers.	9,934
5. Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers.	2,812
6. Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations.	73,135
7. Craftsmen and Production Process Workers.	2,10,786
8. Service Workers.	1,08,559
9. Labourers with work experience not elsewhere classified.	1,09,688
10. Persons without professional or vocational training or previous work experience.	19,13,702

ALL INDIA TOTAL 27,40,435

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में देश में नब्बे लाख या एक करोड़ के लगभग लोग बेरोजगार थे। चौथी योजना में सम्भवतः आप यत्न करेंगे कि प्लानिंग इस प्रकार से किया जाये जिससे अधिक से अधिक शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार दिया जा सके। परन्तु इसके बावजूद भी क्या आपके पास ऐसा कोई अनुमान है और क्या आप यह बता सकते हैं कि ये जो एक करोड़ के करीब लोग बेरोजगार हैं इन शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की संख्या में क्या आघात करोड़ के लगभग और वृद्धि नहीं हो जायेगी ?

श्री हाथी : वृद्धि कुछ होगी लेकिन अभी सारा नक्शा हमारे पास नहीं है कि कितने लोग बेकार हैं। लेकिन एक बान तो है। आज बेरोजगारी इंजीनियर्स में, टेक्नीकल आदमियों में और एजुकेटिड लोगों में बढ़ गई है और उस का कारण भी एक है। माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम ही है कि पिछले दो तीन साल में इकोनामिक रिसेशन आया है जिस की वजह से जो इकोनोमिक ग्रोथ में बढ़ती हो रही थी वह कम हो गई। जैसे मैं बताऊँ इंजीनियर्स के बारे में, तो आपको इस बात का कुछ अंदाजा हो जाएगा।

In 1962, the number of engineers on live register of employment exchanges were 13,000 and the number of vacancies notified for engineers were 10,695, that is, there was a difference of about 2000. In 1963, the number of registered engineers was 14,800 and the vacancies increased to 14,800, that is, both were equal. In 1964, the number of engineers registered were 13,000 and the vacancies were 18,000 that is, there was a shortage of engineers that way. In 1965, the number of engineers began to increase, that is, there were 17,000 while the vacancies were 14,000. In 1966, the number of engineers were 26,000 whereas the vacancies notified were still less, that is, 11,000. Then, in 1967, the number of engineers were 28,000 while the vacancies were 8000.

So, the economic growth, specially in engineering sector, which was estimated at 10 to 11 per cent came down to 7 per cent

or so. Therefore, the employment of engineers became less.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : On the one hand, there is the labour saving device which increases unemployment but saves cost and on the other hand, there is the necessity of providing as much employment as possible in this country with a vast population. May I know what steps the Planning Commission and the Government propose to take to see that more employment is provided to the people without taking recourse to too much of labour saving devices on the one hand and reducing, at the same time, the cost of products of manufacture in our country ?

SHRI HATHI : There are two points involved in this. Firstly, with the increased tempo of development and more development project work being undertaken, more and more opportunities of employment will be available. Now, that actually is being discussed by the Planning Commission with the various employing Ministries, such as Irrigation and Power, Defence, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Communications, etc. That is one way of finding it out. The second thing is that the engineers who come out do not get jobs because they have no on the job training. They only look to jobs. Some attempt is being made so that they can be trained and have their own vocations. Then, there are people who are not at all technically trained. They are mostly people who want employment. Their number is about 10 lakhs. If some technical training is given to them, they can also start their own workshops for tractor repairs, tubewells, etc. mainly in the rural areas. These points are to be considered and are being considered by the Planning Commission so that employment opportunities are increased.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : There is a feeling that the employment exchanges are not effective in finding out jobs for those who have registered with them. I would like to know what is the total number of those who are registered with the employment exchanges and what is the percentage of those who actually got employment through them.

SHRI HATHI : The feeling is bound to be there because the number of people seeking employment goes on increasing and the number of people getting jobs is decreasing. This feeling is very natural. I just gave an illustration of engineers. The number of engineers registered in 1962 were less while the number of vacancies were more in 1963 and 1964. In 1965, the number of engineers enrolled began to increase and the number of vacancies began to decrease.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : What is the percentage ?

SHRI HATHI : I will give the whole statement if the hon. Member likes. I have got it category-wise, the number of educated who registered their names and who were placed, that is, who were given employment, for whom appointments were found.

In 1967, there were 10,87,000 unemployed educated people, i.e., matriculates, graduates and so on, and the employment given is only 1,51,000.

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN : May I know whether the Government has made any survey or assessment about the people in the rural areas who have been unemployed and if so, what is the total percentage of the people who are unemployed in the rural areas, and secondly, what do the Government propose to remedy it ?

SHRI HATHI : The people in the village areas are unemployed and also under-employed ; they do not get work for the whole period. Now, as I said, in order to give them employment, the best way would be to have such kinds of works there as irrigation projects and other things, rural workshops, repairing tractors; such kinds of workshops can be started where they can be brought and given work; some rural development work which would give them employment. That is being looked into by the Planning Commission.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR : Have the Government examined any scheme for encouraging these engineering graduates to form themselves into co-operatives by which they can undertake small-scale and medium

units and produce many of the engineering goods which are now being imported ?

SHRI HATHI : This was one of the items that was discussed in a meeting held by the Education Minister on the 22nd April, and this was one of the items which was suggested.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी योजना है कि जितने टैक्निकल हैंड्स अनएम्प्लायड हों, उनका एक पूल कायम किया जाये, जहाँ-जहाँ वैकेंसीज हों, उनको उस पूल से फ़िल अप किया जाये और जब तक उन लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट न मिल जाये, तब तक उनको कुछ मेनटेनेन्स एलाउंस दिया जाये ?

श्री हाथी : ऐसी तो कोई योजना नहीं है। हमने पब्लिक सैक्टर अंडरटेकिंग्स की एक मीटिंग बुलाई थी। उस में माननीय सदस्य श्री तिवारी, भी मौजूद थे। वह जानते हैं कि वहाँ पर एक सुझाव दिया गया था कि एक पूल जैसा हो, जिसके अन्तर्गत अगर एक जगह पर्सनेल की जरूरत हो, तो जहाँ पर सरप्लस हैं, वहाँ से भेज दिया जाये।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : जो लोग अन-एम्प्लायड हैं, क्या उनका भी कोई पूल बनाने की कोई योजना है ?

श्री हाथी : उनके लिए कोई योजना नहीं है।

SHRI UMANATH : The backlog of unemployment is getting added up Plan by Plan so much so at the beginning of the Fourth Plan it stood at one crore. The Plans, instead of becoming instruments of employment are becoming instruments of unemployment. In these circumstances, the introduction of sophisticated machinery in production processes and electronic computers has become one of the factors, one of the reasons contributing to this increase in unemployment ; notwithstanding what the hon. Minister said, the addition of new employment, the overall posi-

tion is this. In view of this, I would like to ask whether the Government propose to enforce at least a moratorium for some time on the use of sophisticated machinery and electronic computers in production processes.

SHRI HATHI : In the first place, about the first observation made by the hon. Member that the Plan has become an instrument of unemployment, I would like to say that it is not so...

SHRI UMANATH : The overall position ..

SHRI HATHI : It is not so, because in the three Plans we have been able to find jobs for nearly 31 million people. It was 7.5 million in the first... (*Interruptions*). Of course, the backlog has increased; that, I admit. But that is not because of the Plan. We have to look to the population growth also. So, that of observation was not correct.

SHRI UMANATH : For that, loop is there.

SHRI HATHI : That is for the family planning institutions.

So far as the other point is concerned computers, automation and all that, this is a matter which certainly has to be looked into. We are discussing that question, but I would not say that from today I can issue any directive or the Labour Ministry can issue any directive to... (*Interruption*).

SHRI UMANATH : Would they consider the proposal for a moratorium for some time?

SHRI HATHI : Not, for the present.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : The functioning of the Employment Exchanges needs a thorough probe. An Advisory Committee was set up in my constituency, in Howrah Employment Exchange, but that Advisory Committee never met. Complaints have been systematically made that the employers do not accept the recommendations of the Employment Exchanges, in view of the fact that many of the employers, because of certain arrangements with their Unions, are bound to

accept the employment of those recommended by the Unions. Will the hon. Minister enlighten this House if his Ministry is in a position to meet the situation by some process, so that the Employment Exchanges really carry out the functions of Employment Exchanges as such.

SHRI HATHI : Really, the administration of Employment Exchanges is under the State Governments, but we have advised the State Governments to form such Advisory Committees, so that, if they have any defects in the procedure, in the working, they may look into it. But I am taking note of what the hon. Member has said and I will take it up with the State Government.

श्री बलराज मधोक : श्री मंत्री महोदय, ने बताया है कि गांवों में भी बेकारी बढ़ रही है। क्या सरकार के पास कोई आंकड़े हैं कि गांवों में कुल बेकार-पूरे या अर्द्ध-बेकार—कितने हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि अनएम्प्लायमेंट हमारी प्लान्ज द्वारा नहीं बढ़ी है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इनवेस्टमेंट का अर्थ केवल उपज बढ़ाना नहीं है। इस देश में बेकारी एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। इसलिये इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये कि अगर एक करोड़ रुपये की इनवेस्टमेंट की जाये, तो उससे कितने लोगों को ज़ाब्त मिलते हैं। हमारे यहां इनवेस्टमेंट का जो पैटर्न है, उस में इनवेस्टमेंट के अनुपात में ज़ाब्त बहुत कम पैदा हो रहे हैं। इसलिये हमारी प्लान्ज फेल हो रही है और बेकारी दूर नहीं हो रही है। मन्त्री महोदय ने स्वयं माना है कि बेकार बढ़ रहे हैं। क्या सरकार अनएम्प्लायमेंट इन्शोरेंस की योजना लागू करने के बारे में विचार करेगी?

श्री हाथी : मेरे पास ये आंकड़े नहीं हैं कि गांवों में कितने लोग अनएम्प्लायड हैं। जैसा कि मैंने बताया है, जो लोग नौकरी के लिए एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में आते हैं, लेबर मिनिस्ट्री के पास केवल उन्हीं के आंकड़े होते हैं। मेरे पास गांवों की अनएम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में आंकड़े नहीं हैं लेकिन एक बात जरूर है कि

वहां पर अनएम्पलायड काफ़ी हैं और अंडर एम्पलायड भी हैं। मैंने एक खास कानटेक्ट में यह कहा था कि हमारी प्लान्ज की वज़ह से अनएम्पलायमेंट नहीं बढ़ी है। माननीय सदस्य श्री उमानाथ, ने पूछा था कि क्या प्लान्ज के कारण अनएम्पलायमेंट बढ़ी है। मैंने जवाब दिया कि प्लान्ज से अनएम्पलायमेंट नहीं बढ़ी है। अनएम्पलायमेंट बढ़ी है, वह बात सही है, लेकिन वह प्लान्ज के कारण नहीं बढ़ी है।

श्री बलराज मधोक : मैंने अनएम्पलायमेंट इन्शोरेंस के बारे में भी पूछा है।

श्री हाथी : अभी सब के लिए अनएम्पलायमेंट इन्शोरेंस की कोई योजना नहीं है। एक योजना है लेकिन जो लोग प्राविडेंट फंड देते हैं, जब वे बेकार हों, तब उस योजना के अन्तर्गत कुछ करने की व्यवस्था है। जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, अभी सब अन-एम्पलायड के लिये कोई योजना नहीं है।

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Is there any machinery with the Government on the basis of which research is also carried on so that the educated section of the society, after receiving proper training does not remain unemployed and through this machinery it is able to take up some avocation—some immediate employment can be found? Does the Government have any machinery like that?

SHRI HATHI : Not that machinery, but the question of giving training to the educated, to the engineers, and all that was discussed only a few days back in line with the present conditions of growing unemployment.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बेरोजगारी की व्यापक समस्या को छोड़कर मैं केवल एक सीमित प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। कभी-कभी ऐसा लगता है कि केन्द्र के मजदूर मंत्रालय और शिक्षा मंत्रालय बिल्कुल अनावश्यक से हैं, क्योंकि जो आवश्यक काम करना चाहिये, उस को भी वे नहीं करवा पाते हैं। क्या इनकी

धोर से प्लानिंग कमीशन, पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय इस्पात मंत्रालय और दूसरे मंत्रालयों को यह हिदायत दी जायेगी कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा चलाई जाने वाली संस्थाओं में पांच, छ, सात साल तक ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त करने के बाद जो लड़के निकलते हैं, वे मंत्रालय अपने यहां सब से पहले उन को काम दें ?

श्री हाथी : मेरे ख्याल से जिन लोगों को कारखानों में ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है, उनको वहां काम भी दिया जाता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : उन को सरकारी विभागों में नौकरियों नहीं दी जा रही हैं। उदाहरण के लिए इंडियन स्कूल आफ माइन्स से निकले हुए लड़कों को सरकारी विभागों में नौकरी नहीं दी जाती है। यह काम कौन करेगा ? श्रम मंत्रालय या शिक्षा मंत्रालय ?

श्री हाथी : इंडियन स्कूल आफ माइन्स से जो ग्रैजुएट निकलते हैं, उन सब को नौकरी नहीं मिलती है, क्योंकि जगहें नहीं हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : उन को नौकरी नहीं दी जा रही है, जबकि दूसरों को दी जा रही है।

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Are Government aware of the fact that in order to get one's name registered in the employment exchanges, especially at Delhi, persons have to pay some kind of graft to the officers concerned? Are Government aware also of the fact that when one wants to get one's name sent up for any job, one has again to pay some graft, and if so, may I know whether the hon. Minister will clean up the Augean stables of these employment exchanges all over India?

SHRI HATHI : Some complaints were received to that effect. We have taken steps. So far as the States are concerned, the matter rests with the States and we have requested the States to have advisory committees which would often go and look into these matters. But certainly if there are any such cases of corruption, they will

have to be looked into and they shall be looked into.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Having failed to provide the necessary employment avenues, Government have now resorted to very unreasonableness and deplorable methods by imposing cuts on admission to engineering colleges. Recently, the State Governments have given directives to introduce a cut of 30 per cent in admissions from next year. This is a very wrong way of doing things and this is not the way how the unemployment problems can be solved. Therefore, may I know whether the Central Government will give directives to the States to withdraw such instructions given to the engineering colleges? Recently, with regard to the employment of engineers, the Education Minister had stated on the floor of the House that he would be able to provide employment to as many as 12,000 engineers within a very short period. May I know what progress has been made in the matter of providing that employment?

SHRI HATHI : I do not think that the Education Minister had said that he would be providing employment to 12,000 engineers. I do not know of that. But I can say that he had been trying to find out employment opportunities and avenues for these engineers who are unemployed. As I have just replied to Shri Humayun Kabir's question, only ten days back, he had convened a meeting with the Planning Commission and all the employing Ministries to find out how best he could train the engineers and give them employment.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : What about withdrawing the instructions?

SHRI HATHI : He may take that up with the Education Minister. There my writ would not run.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बेकारी की समस्या एसा असाध्य रोग है, जिससे हमारे देश में बहुत ज्यादा असन्तोष बढ़ रहा है, आज कालिजों, विश्वविद्यालयों तथा हाई स्कूलों से बहुत बड़ी तादाद में लड़के पढ़ लिख कर निकल रहे हैं, लेकिन उनको रोजगार नहीं

मिल रहा है। क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी योजना है कि अग्रमुक्त समय तक इतने कुशल या अकुशल व्यक्तियों की ज़रूरत होगी, जिनको हमें तैयार करना है? क्या इस तरह के किसी कोआरडिनेशन से काम हो रहा है, ताकि यह समस्या हल हो सके?

श्री हाथी : मैंने जैसा शुरू में बतलाया— जब तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना बनी, तब एक असेसमेंट किया था कि 10 से 11 परसेंट तक इंजीनियरिंग इनटेन्सिव सेंटर में भरती होगी, लेकिन पिछले तीन वर्षों से यह 10 परसेंट के बदले सात परसेंट हो गई है यानी कम हो गई है। प्लानिंग कमिशन इस बात को ज़रूर देख रहा है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि जो लोग एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में नाम रजिस्टर करवा देते हैं उनकी संख्या दी गई है। लेकिन इनसे कई गुना ज्यादा बेकार लोग शहरों में पड़े हुए हैं, जो एक्सचेंज में जा कर नाम दर्ज नहीं कराते हैं—क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है? क्या सरकार शहरों के अन्दर बेकारों की सही सही संख्या की जानकारी हासिल करने के लिए कोई जांच आयोग बैठाने को तैयार है? यदि हां, तो किस आधार पर? यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं?

श्री हाथी : मैंने शुरू में ही कह दिया है कि मेरे पास जो आंकड़े हैं, वे उन लोगों के हैं, जिन्होंने एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में अपने नाम लिखवाये हैं। इसके लिए किसी जांच की ज़रूरत नहीं है, अगर वे सभी एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में नाम लिखवा दें तो सही संख्या पता लग जायेगी, लेकिन सब लोग लिखवाते नहीं हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : लेकिन आप को तो पता लगाना पड़ेगा।

श्री हाथी : इस के लिए आंकड़ों की ज़रूरत नहीं है। अनएम्प्लायमेंट है—इस को हम भी

मानते हैं, इसलिए आंकड़ों की क्या जरूरत है।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : May I know whether Government have carried out any survey or investigation in regard to the major projects which are likely to be taken up in the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans and if so, how many persons will get employment as a result thereof ?

SHRI HATHI : As I said in the main answer, that is exactly being done. The Fourth Plan is not yet drafted and finalised.

SHRI NATH PAI : One of the more laudable objectives of the plans, now of course forgotten, was to reduce and if possible, eliminate the volume of unemployment in the country. I think the hon. Minister will agree with me that the number of unemployed in the country today is greater than in 1951, and we should not indulge in the casuistry of saying that the rate of growth of unemployment is smaller. It is the sum total of the unemployment in the country that matters, which, I think, has crossed the ten million mark. In view of the fact in the last resort, this discontent of the unemployed is a very explosive dynamite under the edifice of our democratic structure, may I know whether Government would take up this problem not lackadaisically as they seem to but seriously, and whether they have any crash programme, and whether in the meanwhile, any ameliorative measures, particularly for the educated unemployed, are contemplated by Government ?

SHRI HATHI : As I have said, this problem has been taken up seriously by Government, and for the last two or three days this matter is being discussed by the Planning Commission with a view to finding a solution.

SHRI NATH PAI : Still discussing it ? They have discussed it for 18 years. Now, we want action.

SHRI HATHI : The action will be there when we decide what should be the expenditure on the plan. After all, it is a question of giving employment, which means finding out new avenues of work,

and deciding what kind of work should be provided for what categories of people, the educated, the uneducated, technicians, the skilled, the unskilled etc. That is exactly being done, and after the whole assessment is done I think they will be able to prepare some plan for this.

Sugar Mills in Bellary District

*1589. **SHRI S. A. AGADI :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the first 40 per cent sugar quota released in November, 1967 by Government to the manufacturers was sold by Kampli Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd., and the India Sugar Mills Limited, both of Bellary District in Mysore State, at Rs. 461 and Rs. 331 respectively on the same day receiving more than Rs. 100 in cash per bag by the latter mills ; and

(b) if so, whether any investigation is being instituted for such mal-practices resulting in duping the public ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) According to information received by Government, the Bellary Central Cooperative Stores Ltd., Sugar Factory, Kampli sold the sugar released to them on 23rd November, 1967 for free sale, at prices ranging between Rs. 425 and Rs. 455 per quintal and the India Sugars and Refineries Ltd., Hospet, sold the sugar released to them on the same date for free sale at prices ranging between Rs. 310 and Rs. 410 per quintal. Government have no information that the sugar Factory received more than Rs. 100 in cash per bag.

(b) The matter has been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs and the Ministry of Finance for necessary action.

SHRI S. A. AGADI : As the hon. Minister has said, there are two sugar factories in Hospet taluk, one managed by the co-operative society and the other managed by Mr. Morarka. The co-operative sugar factory sold at the rate of Rs. 461. The factory managed by Mr. Morarka sold at Rs. 330 and received Rs. 120 in cash from the buyers without giving any receipt,