

Fifth Series Vol. XXXI - No. 30

**Tuesday, September 4, 1973
Bhadra 13, 1895 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)



(Vol. XXXI contains Nos. 21-30)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 2.00

[ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE AND NOT THE TRANSLATION THEREOF.]

CONTENTS

No. 130—Tuesday, September 4, 1973/Bhadra 13, 1895 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
<i>Re.</i> Short Notice Questions	1—7
*Oral Answer to Question—	
Short Notice Question No 6	7—17
<i>Re.</i> Adjournment Motions	18—25
<i>Re.</i> Question of Privilege—	
Non-circulation of Answers to two Questions to Press Correspondents	25—39
Papers laid on the Table	39—42
Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitzings of the House— Minutes— <i>Laid</i>	43
Public Accounts Committee—	
Ninety-sixth Report— <i>Presented</i>	43
Committee of Privileges—	
Fifth Report— <i>Presented</i>	43
Coking and Non-Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill—	43—51, 54—106
Clauses 2 to 6 and 1	
Shri Somnath Chatterjee	46—51
Shri Narsingh Narain Pandey	54—58
Shri R V Bade	59—60
Shri Damodar Pandey	60—54
Shri E R Krishnan	64—67

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(ii)

	COLUMNS
Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra	67—69
Shri Ramavatar Shastri	69—72
Shri Ramsingh Bhai Verma	72—75
Shri Dhan Shah Pradhan	75—76
Shri R. N. Sharma	77—79
Shri P. M. Mehta	80—83
Shri Madhu Limaye	83—86
Shri T. A. Pai	83—93
Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya	94—100
Motion to pass—	
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai	101—103
Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya	104—105
Shri P. M. Mehta	105—106
Shri T. A. Pai	106
Statement Re. Stoppage of Passenger Shipping Services on the Konkan Coast—	
Shri Raj Bahadur	51—54
Motion Re. Approach to the Fifth Plan	
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad	106—52
Shri K. Hanumanthaiya	107—16
Shri K. Hanumanthaiya	116—25
Shri Virendra Agarwal	125—31
Dr. Kailas	131—38
Shri Murasoli Maran	138—52
Shri Amrit Nahara	152

LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, September 4, 1973/Bhadra 13,
1895 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

RE. SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would like to know how it is, Sir, that you have agreed to admit this short notice question. We have given hundreds of notices of short notice questions during this session, but one has been admitted. Will you kindly tell us how this matter which is six months old could be admitted as a short notice question? It is sarcastic; it is fantastic.....

MR. SPEAKER: In the hon. Member's absence, this was referred to yesterday.

यह कल हाउस में बात हो चुकी है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अध्यक्ष महोदय, अल्पकालिक प्रश्नों के बारे में नियमों में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। केवल मंत्री की दया पर इसे नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता। बाकी सबाल मंत्री की दया पर नहीं होते। आप तय करते हैं तो फिर इस शार्ट नोटिस के बारे में अलग नियम क्यों हैं? मंत्री से आप कह सकते हैं कि वह स्वीकार करे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: नियम तो हाउस के ही बनाए हुए हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given at least hundreds of notices during this session but not one has been admitted. I may tell you, Sir, that it

2

is a mutual admiration society; a Congress Member gives a short notice question and it is admitted straightway. The questions tabled by others are not being admitted. I want to bring this to your notice. (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I agree with Shri Vajpayee that there should be a change in the rule. The only thing about a short notice question is whether it should be asked at short notice. Otherwise, about the admissibility, there may be no doubt; the question may be admissible, but the only thing that the hon. Minister may say is that he is not prepared to answer it at short notice. But we find that the same question is answered after ten days. It is the Minister who comes in the way of its being answered at short notice. That is something which we cannot understand.

श्री मधु सिन्धवे: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का मवाल है। यह मैं मानना हूँ कि सारे काम नियम बना कर नहीं चलते। कुछ परिपाटी भी होती है, अडरस्टैंडिंग भी होती है। महाराष्ट्र असेम्बली में तो यह नियम है और सभापति को उन्होंने विवेकपूर्ण अधिकार दिया है कि मंत्री महोदय यदि अडंगा दानि तो सभापति धावेस दे सकते हैं अगर इस तरह का नियम आप यहां नहीं चाहते हैं तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। लेकिन कुछ तो आपसी समझौता या अडरस्टैंडिंग हो कि जिन प्रश्नों को आप महत्वपूर्ण समझते हैं और वास कर के तारान्त्रित प्रश्नों का नोटिस देने का समय जब खत्म हो जाता है अस्तित्व 30 दिनों में तो अध्यक्ष को अपने विवेक के अन्दर वह अधिकार रखना चाहिए और मंत्रियों की भी

अध्यक्ष के आदेश पर शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन मान लेना चाहिए। (इंटरवल) . . .

श्री हुकूम चंद कछवाय : पहले परिपाटी थी कि एक क्वेश्चन पर पांच पांच व्यक्तियों के नाम होते थे। कम से कम वह परिपाटी तो चालू करिए।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I rise on a point of order under sub-rule (1) of rule 54, which says that a question relating to a matter of public importance may be asked with notice shorter than ten days, if the Speaker is of opinion that the question is of an urgent character. . . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Of course, he can do it.

MR. SPEAKER: I can do that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is what I am questioning. What is the urgency in this question? It is a matter which is six months old.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस नियम के बाद भी आप ने सदन में कई बार यह कहा है कि अगर मंत्री महोदय अल्प सूचना पर मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ? आप को अधिकार हीना चाहिए प्रश्न की महत्ता को देखते हुए. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दे दीजिए अधिकार।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : फिर आप मंत्री को कह सकेंगे।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Our submission is that there should be a check on the arbitrariness of the decision of the Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister sometimes does some drum-beating and tells me:

ज्योतिर्मय बसु शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन हैं तो हम मान लेंगे।

This he does if it is advantageous to him. This is really a mutual admiration society.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Should we have our record cluttered up with the kind of observations which go on, the kind of exchanges which are taking place which should take place behind doors, which should never happen on the floor of the House in the presence of the public and the press? Is it in order, is it in conformity with the rules of propriety which you are to uphold, that things are said in this House which being recorded for posterity might be utilised against the fair name of this Parliament and our country? Is it not incumbent on you to see that much of the proceedings? We, as they go on should not be conducted openly and for that purpose you have to meet the gentlemen concerned who are so often propounding things which should never be brought into the record? Is it not desirable that you please meet them somewhere, in your Chamber or at your residence instead of bringing these things here which is a slur on the face of this Parliament and the country?

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: It is a good suggestion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is he taking objection to? We have not said anything objectionable.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to draw your attention to the fact that notice of almost a similar short notice question was given earlier but was rejected. Now by a mutual arrangement this has been brought in. I want to know why.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot do things like that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know the propriety of it. Notice of almost a similar question was given earlier. That was rejected. Now at the fag-end of the session, on the same subject, almost the

same question which was rejected earlier has been admitted. What is the propriety of it?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow a debate on this.

Yesterday evening the same question arose and I put it to the House. The Business Advisory Committee had already decided not to take up any other subject. But this question came, the Minister accepted it and I put it to the House. It is very rarely that this happens, that such short notice questions are accepted. I thought I should not come in the way.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Earlier a similar question was rejected.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bosu was not present here yesterday. He has raised it again without going into the proceedings.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We are not objecting to it.

MR. SPEAKER: He was absent. Therefore, he has raised it again.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There should be a uniform standard.

MR. SPEAKER: One thing is very clear, that the Minister has got the right to accept it or not accept it. The other alternative suggested is that I should be given those powers. If you give me those powers, if the rules provide for it, I can exercise it. If you do not provide for it, I cannot.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Please Change the rules.

मधु सिन्धे : ठीक है महाराष्ट्र प्रसेम्बली का नियम हम लोग स्वीकार करें।

MR. SPEAKER: Then there is no question of anything in the nature of a short notice question. If the Speaker is going to do it, it will be one in the list as an ordinary question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You decide about call attention notices. Why cannot you decide about short notice questions?

MR. SPEAKER: If you want me to do it, I will put it along with ordinary questions. Along with the other questions, this will also be there.

As for the remark that sometimes this is manoeuvred, it does happen sometimes in some Parliaments of other countries that many Ministers do not get any turn to answer any question or anything concerning their portfolio. So, what they do is that they approach the Member and ask him to put a question and the Member asks a question and then the Minister replies! In this way they come into the picture at least once in a year. But that is not the case with Mr. Pant. He is everyday in the picture. So, I do not think this applies to him—that it is arranged.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): Sir, may I add one word? This particular Short Notice Question has a background. In the House itself Mr. Nawal Kishore Sinha raised this one day and many friends in the House said that this is a matter about which the Government should make a statement in the House. Then the Chair was pleased to direct that the Government should come forward with a statement. Before that, a Short Notice Question comes to me and I thought it was only proper and correct and it was in keeping with the sentiments expressed in the House that we should accept the Short Notice Question. So, this has a certain history which I wanted to place before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I would, however, advise the Ministers that they should keep a balance between the Opposition and the Treasury Benches. So far as the Short Notice Questions are concerned, to remove this impression that they are only from the Congress Benches, I would advise them in future when one is accepted from this side, you also accept one from the other side.

Now, Mr. Nawal Kishore Sinha may put his Short Notice Question.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state—

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Why president?

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the first time that a Member has followed the right procedure and you are asking him to sit down. The normal procedure is that the Short Notice Question is read in the House.

AN HON. MEMBER: Never.
(*interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let him follow the procedure. He is an old Member coming from a State Legislature where it is always read.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

(SHORT NOTICE QUESTION)

NAGA AND MIZO HOSTILES WHO SURRENDERED SINCE MARCH, 1973.

6. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:
SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Naga and Mizo hostiles who have surrendered since March, 1973; and

(b) the arms and ammunition which were either captured or surrendered by Nagas or other Hostiles since March, 1973 as also its make, type and the names of manufacturing countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). According to information available between March and August, 1973, 1446 Naga and 43 Mizo hostiles have surrendered. These include 1155 persons of the Naga underground belonging to the self-styled 'Revolutionary Government of Nagaland', who renounced their underground activities at an impressive ceremony attended by about 7000 people held at Zuhneboto in Mokokchung District of Nagaland on 16th August, 1973. They will now take their due place as law abiding citizens of India.

844 armed personnel and 311 others of the so-called Revolutionary Government of Nagaland have come over-ground. They surrendered 230 weapons and 12139 ammunition of different types.

The weapons surrendered by the so-called 'Revolutionary Government of Nagaland' include MMGs, Mortars, Rocket Launchers, Rifles, LMGs, Stenguns etc. The weapons and ammunition are being further examined by Ordnance experts.

Amongst the prominent figures who came overground were Scato Swu, the self-styled Prime Minister and Zubeto Sema, the self-styled C-in-C of the so-called 'Revolutionary Government of Nagaland'. In the course of the ceremony, Scato Swu condemned the activities of the self-styled underground 'Naga Federal Government' and their dependence on foreign countries. It is expected that more followers of the so-called 'Revolutionary Government of Nagaland' will renounce their underground ways and surrender more arms.

The Government of Nagaland have drawn up suitable schemes for rehabilitation of those who have renounced the underground.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: From the type of weapons that have been surrendered or captured from the hostile Nagas it appears that there are some foreign powers behind their military organisation. MMGs, mortars, rocket launchers, rifles, etc. cannot be had from a normal market; these have got to be from foreign manufacturing firms; some persons in some foreign countries are assisting them in these matters. According to Press reports there are six elements which are combining to create the present situation in war-like the Eastern region, Nagaland and Mizoland. They are: a retired general of the Burmese army Bo Lath Ba; the other is supposed to be Arrakan Independence Army led by Mao Sang of Burma; these are anti-Burma Government people. The third are the renegades of the Pakistan Army; the fourth are the volunteers of

Lai Danga, members of the freedom front; the fifth are supposed to be the members of the Cochin freedom Army and the six is supposed to be the revolutionary council of T. P. Banu, colleague of A. Z. Phizo. These are the six elements behind this activity in the eastern region. Besides, because of the elections in Nagaland and Manipur those belonging to the UDF led by the former Chief Minister Angami and former Deputy Minister in the Government of India who used to sit here, Shri S. C. Jamir, are assisting the kind of activities ..(Inter-ruptans). It is generally believed that because of the achievements of the BSF in the eastern border, we heard about some of this from the hon. Minister, a sense of complacency has crept in the attitude of the Government of Nagaland. I hope that the same sense will not prevail in the Government of India. What specific steps do Government propose to take in the near future to see that these six elements and the other elements which are combining to thwart our efforts for peace do not work against us?

SHRI K. C. PANT: On the first question. I should like my hon friend to keep the matter in perspective, when he talk of some foreign manufacturers supplying arms, etc. Only 280 weapons had been surrendered by the so-called revolutionary council of Nagaland and the total number of weapons surrendered in this period was 397. They are of different makes, including Chinese, different countries not only Chinese. He named various elements, some against the Burma Government, some against the lawfully constituted Government in the North-eastern region or the Government of India. I think it would be too much to say that there is any collaboration between various elements; they are dispersed and distributed. There may be occasions on which they come close to each other and help each other but I do not want to give the impression that there is any co-ordinated action on the part of these diverse elements.

Then, he referred to the UDF, a party in Nagaland which sits in the opposition. He referred to Mr. T. N. Angami. He is not the president of the UDF. The

President of the UDF is Mrs. Rano Shalza, although Mr. Angami is a member of the UDF. Mr. Jamir is also a member of the UDF. He is an M.L.A. The only thing I can say is, the UDF professes adherence to peaceful methods and we have an eye on the total situation in Nagaland. We hope that the UDF will adhere to its peaceful approach and democratic approach for the solution of the problems in Nagaland.

There is no complacency in the Government of Nagaland or the Government of India. The very fact that one thousand men who till now had not seen the wisdom of participating fully in the development of Nagaland as law-abiding citizens have now seen the wisdom of doing so shows the situation there is improving. This is a very welcome step. If you permit me, Sir, I would like to read out two small extracts from the address by Shri Scato Swu on the occasion of dissolving the self-styled Revolutionary Government of Nagaland. He said:

"We have assured the Prime Minister that in order to ensure peace, prosperity and good Government of Nagaland, we shall take the oath of loyalty to the Constitution of India so that we, like others in Nagaland, can fully participate in the affairs of the nation and the State and enjoy the rights of the Nagas safeguarded in the Constitution."

At another place, he said:

"Finally, I would like to emphasise that any imposition on the common man by some elements should not continue under the pretext of achieving something which is impossible. We unequivocally declare that we would give our unflinching loyalty, co-operation and support to the State Government of Nagaland and Government of India to put an end to Lawlessness in the State. This is the avowed wish and desire of all peace-loving people of Nagaland and anyone

who would turn against the popular and collective will and wisdom of our people will have to pay a heavy penalty."

Apart from this, a very important development is, the Government of Nagaland has taken upon itself the task of keeping law and order in Nagaland and if I may say so, they are discharging that responsibility with great firmness and success. There are occasional clashes. This perhaps cannot be avoided for various reasons. But the firmness and determination and the will of the Government of Nagaland should not be questioned in the matter. That is all I would like to say.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: May I know whether the Chauhan Pass, through which the Naga rebels who are trained in China come, create trouble on the border and run away to Yunan Province of China, has been closed?

SHRI K. C. PANT: It is not as though anybody likes to go out of India, come back and indulge in various unlawful activities. It is sometimes true that crooks come and go back. But considering the terrain and the diversionary tactics of some underground rebels inside Nagaland, they do come in trickles. But the security forces are very alert and sometimes small groups have to wait for months, according to our information, on the other side of the border to get a chance to come in. The exit and entry of very small groups is very difficult to avoid. But even in those cases we get information and as the House knows, there have been instances where immediately following receipt of information, persons who have belonged to the small groups have also been captured. Every information that has come to us we have always placed before the House.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Out of the 397 weapons which have been captured, may I know how many are made in USA and how many in other countries? How many of them are of Indian make?

SHRI K. C. PANT: According to the information with me, none of these wea-

pons is manufactured in the USA. It has not shown so in any case. I have already said there are some weapons which are manufactured in China and some other countries. It is for you to consider whether we need name them. It is possible they have acquired some of the weapons which have been left over from the last war in that area. Do we need mention the names of other countries? If you insist, I will give you the names. It is up to the House to decide it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: How many of them were Indian made weapons?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I presume most of these are Indian make. Where the makes are not given I presume they are of Indian make. The only word of caution I would utter is that these weapons are still being examined and till the final report comes nothing can be said positively. I would like to clarify that the makings are not very clear in those weapons.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I know whether it is a fact that there is still regular contact between Mr. Phizo, the Naga rebel leader, who is still outside our country in London, and the Naga rebels who have been trained in East Pakistan when it was in existence, which has now been stopped with the emergence of Bangladesh? What steps have been taken to see that the regular contacts between Mr. Phizo and the Naga rebels is completely broken and Mr. Phizo is brought to India for trial?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Mr. Phizo is in the United Kingdom. According to our information, he does have contacts with some persons in Nagaland and he does give them advice from time to time. While he is anxious that he is putting constant pressures on followers to step up violent activities, over the years, the situation has improved so much that one can say that, on all appearances, the underground Nagas are losing ground in Nagaland. So, one should not, I think, exaggerate the importance of any individual.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether even after the surrender of hostile Nagas and Mizos, the law and order situation in the Nagaland and Mizo Hills has not improved and whether the unlawful activities, murders of officials and the bomb explosions are being intensified by the underground Nagas and Mizos?

SHRI K. C. PANT: There has been an increase of incidents in Mizoram and in Nagaland. But in respect of Mizoram—we have discussed a little about Nagaland—I would like to point out that the nature of incidents has changed. Previously, on the pattern of insurgency, there were clashes between the security forces and the Mizo underground. But now, they are resorting to individual cases of terrorism. Some of them are directed against their old comrades who have since surrendered and have settled down in Mizoram. They are trying to attack them. There have been a few cases. So, there is a distinction between an old type of cases and a new type of cases. After the emergences of Bangladesh, they have lost a base. Today, they are somewhat scattered. To make their presence felt, they seem to be indulging in the acts of terrorism. We should see it in that perspective.

श्री सुकम चंद कछवाब : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुल प्रश्न के अन्त में यह बात साफ पृच्छी गई है कि उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जो हथियार बना कर भेजने हैं, या जहा से नागा लोग हथियार लेते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि जिन लोगों ने समर्पण किया है उन में से कितने लोग ऐसे हैं जो बाहर ट्रेनिंग ले कर आये हैं, और क्या आप को यह भी जानकारी है कि कितने लोग ऐसे हैं जो ट्रेनिंग लेने के लिये बाहर गये हैं, उन की संख्या कितनी है? आपने अभी एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि सुरक्षा सेना की टुकड़ियों से नागा विद्रोहियों की मुठभेड़ होती रहती है तो क्या आप सेना को इस प्रकार के आदेश देंगे कि जो छुपे हुए विद्रोही नागा हैं उन को मुठभेड़ होते समय किसी को ज़िन्दा न छोड़ा जाय,

सीधे गोली मार दी जाय। क्या छुपे हुए नागा लोगों की यह प्लानिंग नहीं है कि समर्पण करने के बाद वह नागालैंड सरकार में अन्दर घुसकर विद्रोह पदा करना चाहते हैं।

श्री सुकम चन्द्र पन्त : तो कोल्ड रिबो-ल्यूशनरी गवर्नमेंट आफ़ नागालैंड जो है वह तो 1968 से है। दूसरा जो अन्दर आउन्ड निंग है जो फिज़ो माहब की ओर देखता है उस से अलग हो गया था और 1968 के बाद इस में विश्वास करता था कि बातचीत कर के अपने मामले का हल निकाले। इसलिये 1968 के बाद बाहर ट्रेनिंग के लिये भेजने की बात नहीं आती है।

जहा तक आदेश देने का प्रश्न है कि सीधे गोली चलायी जाय, तो वहा की हालत यह है कि अगर कोई गोली चलाता है सेक्योरिटी फ़ोर्स पर तो गोली चमा कर कोई रुका नहीं रहता है। गोली चला कर भाग जाने हैं। लेकिन अक्सर यह होता है कि गोली चलायी गई जिस में कुछ लोग मारे जाते हैं, उन में अन्दर आउंड लोग भी होते हैं। यह बात रोज़ होती है। इसलिये कोई आदेश देने की बात नहीं है।

SHRI PAOKAI HAOKIP: The Minister, in his earlier reply has not clearly mentioned how many, among those 1,000 surrendered, were civilians and how many were underground Nagas. In view of the increasing aversion to subversion activities of rebel Nagas, why not the Government of India take some special steps to bring about some sort of negotiations with underground Nagas?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The first question I had answered in my main statement. The break-up of the 1,155 persons who have surrendered is 844 armed personnel and 311 others, of the so-called Revolutionary Government of Nagaland, and

more are expected to surrender. Because the surrender took place at a short notice, in a way, every one could not collect from far-off places. That process will probably continue. This is what the Chief Minister of Nagaland told me when I met him recently.

On the second question, we are always ready to talk to the citizens of India with regard to the administration of any province or with regard to any developmental project, etc., etc. But, so far as the basic position of the Government in regard to talks with Nagaland is concerned, resumption of talks, it is that the 1960 settlement which was accepted by the Naga leaders and which was ratified by the people of Nagaland in the last elections in 1969 is the final settlement of the Nagaland problem. This is our position and within the framework of this position, if any one wants to make any suggestion, certainly we will listen.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: In view of the fact that the official publication of the Government of Nagaland states—I quote only one sentence:

"In order to solve a political problem and a problem which is basically human, the military is not the answer."

I want to know from the Minister whether the Government of Nagaland do not see eye to eye with the Government of India in dealing with the problem of underground Nagas.

(b) In view of the fact that the Minister has stated that 1,400 persons surrendered this year only—we have been hearing about this surrender, capture and killing year after year—I want to know from the Minister what is the strength of the underground Nagas. Originally we were told that it was only 5,000. Now the figure of Nagas so far captured and surrendered runs to more than 10,000. I want to know what exactly, in the estimate of the Government, is the present strength of the underground Nagas.

(c) I want to know from the Government whether in the Naga Peace Obser-

vers' Team where both the underground Naga Government as well as the over-ground Naga Government are represented, any dialogue was carried on and what is the progress made.

(d) I want to know from the Minister whether the Mizos have offered a political settlement. Mr. Jamir, the former Union Deputy Minister has said: 'when they can carry on a dialogue with Mr. Sheikh Abdullah, what is wrong in having a dialogue with the underground Nagas?' What is the reaction of the Government to this?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The Government of Nagaland and the Government of India are working in very close understanding and co-operation. There is no question of not seeing eye to eye. In fact, the Government of Nagaland wanted to take over the law and order responsibilities and we agreed to that and to-day, the law and order responsibilities are largely taken over by the Government of Nagaland. The army is there. It is used whenever the Government of Nagaland feels the necessity of it. They are not used in the villages as much as they used to be; very little I think. The Nagaland Government maintains law and order in and around villages and this is a very desirable development.

As I said earlier, this has led to good results. The firmness which the Nagaland Government has shown is to be commended and this is something which the House, I think, should take note of.

Regarding the strength of the underground Nagas, the assessed strength of the extremist Naga army is about 1300 to 1400. The hon. Member talked about peace observers consisting of underground and overground Nagas and whether a dialogue was held and whether Mr. Phizo has offered to have a dialogue. I have already explained in reply to various questions that the 1960 settlement was accepted by Naga leaders after which elections took place in Nagaland and so it was ratified by the Naga people also. This is the final settlement of the Naga problem. It is neither desirable nor realistic to entertain any hope of amending the Constitution to give any greater auto-

mony to Nagaland. Under the 1960 agreement, if anything else is required to be done by the Government of India, when peace is restored fully and when the underground is liquidated or has surrendered, I think that is the time when thought can be given to those other matters. In the meantime, as I said, if any citizen wants to make any suggestion either in respect of the governance of Nagaland or any other matter, he is quite welcome. But those who have taken to arms and seek to destroy the peace in Nagaland—we will not entertain them at these discussions.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: As it is known to everybody, Mr. Phizo and Mr. Lal Denga were the leaders of Nagas and Mizo rebels respectively and China and Pakistan were the two countries giving them arms and training. I want to know from the Government whether after the interrogation of the people who have surrendered the Government has come to any conclusion regarding the attitude of China and Pakistan towards the problems of Nagas and the Mizo rebels and whether there is also any change in the attitude of Mr. Phizo and Mr. Lal Denga about their activities which so long they have indulged in regard to the Nagas and the Mizo rebels respectively.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The House knows that both the underground Nagas and the Mizos, particularly, the Mizos had a base in the erstwhile East Pakistan, that is, Bangla Desh now and also groups have been going to China for getting training and arms. So, it is obvious that Pakistan and China have had links with these underground elements.

I am not aware of any change in the attitude of Mr. Phizo or Mr. Lal Denga. . . (Interruptions) But, obviously, the capacity of Pakistan to create trouble now there is greatly reduced. . . (Interruptions) In spite of that, my friend would readily appreciate that with the emergence of Bangla Desh, their capacity is very much reduced.

11.45 hrs.

RE: ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Shri I. K. Gujral to make a statement. . .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): What about the adjournment motion?

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the decision of the Business Advisory Committee and the House. I have not entertained any motion.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): The House has got the right. How does the Business Advisory Committee come into the picture so far as the admissibility or otherwise of an adjournment motion is concerned?

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I want to mention a rule regarding Adjournment Motion.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): What can the Business Advisory Committee say in cases like this where the Central Government has reduced the wheat quota of UP from 45,000 tonnes to 20,000 tonnes?

MR. SPEAKER: I request all of you to sit down. When this matter came up it was agreed that these extra three days will be taken up on specific matters. You could very well have provided that we could take up many things. You decided that no routine motions and no questions will be taken up. If you wanted that many things may come in, you could have said it.

श्री ईश्वर चौबरी (गया) : खाद्य मंत्री का बिहार का दौरा हुआ। उस के बाद बिहार को कोटा मिलना चाहिये था। बिहार में भ्रमण हाहाकार मचा हुआ है (ध्वनिमान)

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: We are concerned with the dignity of the House and you have got the authority as you represent the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mukerjee, I don't come into the picture. In regard to these Motions, Members say, it is a matter of urgent public importance, a matter of recent occurrence, etc. Now, the first one is from Mr. Samar Guha and the second one from Mr. Dandavate. It says, failure of the Government regarding take-over. They are in the form of censure motions. Shri Vajpayee's is the third one and the fourth one is from Shri Jyotirmoy Bosa. Even if otherwise taken on merits, they don't come in as Adjournment Motions.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: You are within your right to allow an adjournment motion. That is a different matter. But you began by saying that on account of some, miserable, decision arrived at by the Business Advisory Committee we are precluded from discussing it here. What I want to submit is that the property of the House, the conventions and the dignity of the House are to be observed and to be upheld by the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: How to uphold it?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Why should the Speaker make a statement in regard to what amounts to depriving the House of a certain right which is inherent in itself by reference to what is supposed to have transpired in a Committee of the House which operates there and which was not reported to the House for confirmation?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mukherjee, this decision was brought before the House. A vote was taken on it and the House unanimously adopted it. There was not a single dissentient vote. This is the decision of the Business Advisory Committee and I really wonder at your innocence, Mr. Vajpayee. You were a party to it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कोई भी एंटीमिपेट नहीं कर सकता है कि कल को क्या होने वाला है। अगर कल को दिल्ली में गोली चल जाए और लोग मर जाएं तो आप क्या यह कहेंगे कि हाउस ने फैसला किया है कि एडजर्नमेंट मोशन नहीं आएगी ;

तब क्या हम चुप रहेंगे ; हाउस ने फैसला किया है तो हाउस अपने उस फैसले को बदल भी सकता है।

MR. SPEAKER: You should have anticipated it in the Business Advisory Committee. For these three days, this is the normal schedule of the programme of the House. Later on, they were just added for discussion on specific matters, like planning etc. You also made some suggestions. I am not going to argue any more with you. I have explained to you the position.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): As a Member of the Business Advisory Committee, if my memory does not fail me, I wish to point out that the understanding was that during the last three days, there should be no motion under Rule 193 or 184 or no question hour. In spite of that, you allowed a Short Notice Question

MR. SPEAKER: It was put to the House.

श्री मधु लिमये . अविश्वास प्रस्ताव, मदन की मानहानि का प्रस्ताव और काम रोकने प्रस्ताव ये प्रायोरिटी, बगीयना वाले मोज़ है। इनके ऊपर कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है। निर्णय हुआ है ध्यान आकर्षण के बारे में, प्रश्नों के बारे में और बुनरे सवालो के बारे में।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Anyway, there was no Calling Attention Notice. Whether all Members will agree with me or not, that was what we have decided in order to enable us to have a full-dress debate on planning. But you cannot rule out the possibility of an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: You can see the proceedings.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: These are priority motions—adjournment motion, no-confidence motion and privilege motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, regarding the procedure I want to bring to your notice the following. According to Rule 60 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha it has been stated as follows:—

“Provided that where the Speaker has refused his consent under rule 56 or is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order, he may, if he thinks it necessary, read the notice of motion and state the reasons for refusing consent or holding the motion as being not in order.”

How can the adjournment motion not be admitted? You should give the reason for not admitting it. What are the reasons for it? Let me make a submission. The Parliament session will be over tomorrow. Some of us were very much worried that there are certain important and urgent problems which we want to raise

The situation to-day is that in the entire West Coast there is no railway. At the same time the steamer service is also suspended. After the rainy season, from 1st of September, the Konkan Steamer Service should have been started. That is an obligation. They have not done that. The Chowgule Steamer Company has not done it. This is creating a grave hardship to the passengers. We should not be debarred from raising this in Parliament. They go on increasing the fares even. How to prevent them from doing it? This is a failure, I say. How can you say that this failure is not a subject matter for an adjournment motion?

MR. SPEAKER: He is not adding anything to my knowledge. This motion is a censure motion. It is not an adjournment motion. It always takes into consideration matters of urgent public importance of recent occurrence. He says that it is failure of the Government. Then, why should he not table it as a censure motion?

श्री मधु दानवटे : आप उनकी बात को समझ लें। आप 26 सप्ताह का रिकार्ड देखिये। काम रोको प्रस्ताव असफलता पर ही होता है।

MR. SPEAKER: He is always trying to argue with the Chair. I am not accepting it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yesterday, you directed the Food Minister to make a statement (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: So many Members are speaking together. I am not taking notice of any Member. So many of them are speaking. Let them rest assured that I am not going to take notice of anyone. They are speaking simultaneously

I am not allowing any hon Member. Let them please sit down. Unless they sit down, I am not going to make any observations from my side.

I have not allowed any Member. Unless they sit down, I am not going to get up.

I have not called Shri B. V. Naik. Let him sit down. Not a word that he says will go on record.

Now, so far as the first motion is concerned, though it is not admissible, I shall ask the Minister to make a statement.

So far as Prof Dandavate's motion is concerned, though it is not admissible, I shall ask the hon Minister to make a statement.

So far as Shri Vajpayee's motion is concerned, it is not admissible, but I shall ask the hon Minister to make a statement.

So far as Shri Jyotumoy Bosu's motion is concerned, Government have already made a statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): This morning, it is a different news altogether.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon Ministers concerned will make the statement on all these matters.

[Mr. Speaker]

मेरे लिए यह दुस्त नहीं है कि मैं एक्सट्रीम तक जाऊँ। घाय बड़े मोतबर नैम्बर है। इसलिए मैं चाराम से बँठा रहता हूँ। मैंने जिसको नहीं बुलाया उसका कुछ रिकार्ड पर नहीं जाएगा।

12.00 hrs.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): On a point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): On a point of order on the business of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Which business?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What we are discussing now.

MR. SPEAKER: What are we discussing now? I have already given my ruling. There is no business before the House just now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am on the adjournment motion given to you.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You have while pronouncing a judgment said that because Shri Vajpayee's motion referred to non-supply of the quota of wheat to UP and because there is reference to failure of Government, you are creating it as a censure motion and not as an adjournment motion. You are saying down something new. In the history of this Parliament, adjournment motions admitted up to now have always been based on failure of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: It should be in the shape of an adjournment motion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: If I cannot prove that adjournment motion did not include failure on the part of Government, I will resign my seat in Parliament.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: (Serampore): Do not resign; then they will hold a bye-election.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You say that because it is to discuss the failure of the Government, it is not an adjournment motion. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly hear me. You in your wisdom have said that because Shri Vajpayee's motion is about the non-supply of the quota of wheat to UP and there failure of the Government is mentioned, it is a censure motion and not an adjournment motion. This is a dangerous thing.

MR. SPEAKER: Which one are you referring to? Shri Vajpayee did not say it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: There are two. 'Failure of the Government' is the proper term to use for an adjournment motion. Your ruling will be quoted in future.

MR. SPEAKER: There are certain ways of putting, in an adjournment motion, a censure motion, a no-confidence motion and so on. An adjournment motion always starts with this expression. To discuss a matter of urgent public importance of recent occurrence etc. and then you add 'for its failure to do this and that'. May I expect that you will kindly do this in future? After all, it should be in the shape of an adjournment motion. By merely shouting, you cannot get hold of me.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I was trying to draw your attention on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, the point is this. That motion stands in my name. You said that because I have started it with the word 'failure, therefore, it is tantamount to a censure motion. I want to know from you whether it is not a fact that an Adjournment Motion is also a censure motion. (Interruptions) But the difference between an Adjournment Motion and a censure motion is this. If an Adjournment Motion is carried the Government is not obliged to resign. (In-

terruptions) Not necessarily. But if a no-confidence motion is passed, then the Government is bound to resign. But you said that I started the motion with the word "failure". I do not know what is the difference when the word 'failure' occurs at the beginning and when the word 'failure' occurs at the end. I think it does not make any difference. It was also a censure motion, but because of that, you did not allow it. This distinction, I submit, cannot be valid and if you proceed on that basis, I submit that it will be a bad precedent.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think you have added to my knowledge. I do not deny it, that an Adjournment Motion is also a censure motion. But it should be in the proper shape, and then the matter is discussed and then the Minister gives a reply.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE. The rules speak only of Adjournment Motion or no-confidence motion; not of any censure motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Then I will not accept any censure motion. If it is a censure motion you must start it as an Adjournment Motion

12.07 hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

NON-CIRCULATION OF ANSWERS TO TWO QUESTIONS TO PRESS CORRESPONDENTS

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Madhu Limaye, I had sent your privilege motion to the Minister and he wants to make a statement.

श्री मधु लिमये (बाँका) : मंत्री महोदय पहले बयान कैसे करेंगे ; आप मुझे अपना विशेषाधिकार सवाल फामुलेंट करने दीजिए और फिर उन का जवाब सुनिये । उस के बाद आप अपना निर्णय दीजिए । सदन के मामले सब बातें अपनी चाहिएं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप ने उस दिन सब बातें कह नहीं दी थी ?

श्री मधु लिमये : उस के बाद बहुत सी घटनाएँ हो गई हैं । सभी बातें कहा आयी ? अब जो स्थिति है, मुझे उस को सदन के सामने रखने दीजिए । मंत्री महोदय जवाब दे । बाद में आप को जो निर्णय देना है, वह दीजिए ।

श्री भागवत झा झाझार (भागलपुर) .
अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एजेन्डा पर नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या प्रिविलेज मोशन एजेन्डा पर होता है ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Do they want to scuttle the whole Plan discussion, for which we have extended this session? Why should they do it like that? What is this? We want the Plan discussion; not all these things all these hours

MR. SPEAKER. Mr. Azad, he sent it to me in the shape of a privilege motion, but I did not consent to it. I sent it for the Minister's reply. And even now what he wants to say will not be treated as a matter of privilege, but he will say something and the Minister will reply to that, and then, after that, I will consider what shape it takes.

संभार माहवान बँट जायें । इस सेशन के सिर्फ दो दिन रहते हैं । जिस तरह हम जेल में सोचते थे कि रिहाई में एक हफ्ता रह गया है, दो हफ्ते रह गये हैं, उसी तरह अब मेरी रिहाई में दो दिन और रह गये हैं ।

Then we will be on parole for about two months, not holiday, but parole.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विषय पर . .

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):
On a point of order, in regard to this privilege question.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of privilege. Do not interrupt now. Please sit down. He is going to say something and the Minister is going to reply.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: My point of order is under rule 225.

MR. SPEAKER: But on what matter?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: When Mr. Limaye began he said that he wanted to make a statement to take your consent regarding the matter of privilege.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I did not say that at all.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not given my consent.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The point I am trying....

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you forcing yourself like this?

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह इन लोगों को हुआ क्या है? ... (अध-वाचन)....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is precisely what I am trying to bring to your notice under rule 222.

MR. SPEAKER: Rule 222 does not apply; I am not treating it like that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Under which rule are you allowing him to speak? Let us understand it.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to put a question to the Minister about a certain matter and the Minister will reply to it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Under what rule?

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन का जवाब दूँ अगर आप की अनुमति हो?

आप की अनुमति हो तो मैं प्रक्रिया क्या होती है यह बताऊँ? ... (अध-वाचन) ... आप की अनुमति हो तो, इन की अनुमति से तो मैं नहीं बोल सकता हूँ।

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: You have said that you want him to put a question to the Minister and a reply would come from the Minister. Under what rule? Why should he be allowed to put that question now? किस रूल

के अन्दर आप यह कह रहे हैं? प्रिविलेज के बारे में आप को अधिकार है। लेकिन आप ने स्वयं कहा प्रिविलेज वाला प्रश्न आप ने मंत्री को भेजा है। मंत्री की रिप्लाय के बाद वह तय होगा कि वह उठना है या नहीं उठना है। फिर उन को यह क्यों कहने का मौका देने है?

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष महोदय, नॉटिस मूवमेंट के बाद इस में सदन की मानहानि का प्रश्न उठना है या नहीं इस का निर्णय आप सदस्य को और मंत्री को सुनने के बाद करते हैं। जब आप का निर्णय हो जाता है कि हाँ, उस में सदन का मानहानि का प्रश्न उठता है तब फिर आपों को जो नियम है उन के अन्दर वायवार्ड होता है। अगर आप का निर्णय यह हो जाता है कि नहीं, इस में सदन का मानहानि का सवाल नहीं उठता है तो यह नहीं उठाया जाता।

श्री बलराम साठे: अडर व्हाट रूल?

श्री मधु लिमये: 225 के तहत।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Have you given your consent under Rule 222?

MR. SPEAKER: If any privilege motion comes, without giving any consent, the Speaker has got the right to listen to the member, then listen to the minister and after that decide. I have not given my consent to him. I am just listening to him.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अध्यक्ष का यह स्वबलित अधिकार है कि अपनी तसल्ली के लिए सदस्यों की सुनें। यह तो सभी पार्लियामेंटो में प्राधिकार है।

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD. I agree, you have a right to hear him. But on this point you have heard the member twice already. Let the reply come. But if you want to hear him every day, you can do so. We have no objection.

MR. SPEAKER. If you see the books on this, you will find that the Speaker has the inherent right to hear an hon member if he has some doubt, then ask the minister to say what he wants to say and then decide. I am very clear about it. He is vague and I am going to hear him for a short time, then hear the minister and then give my ruling. I have not given my consent.

SHRI VASANT SATHI: That is not the rule, unfortunately. Will you hear me first?

MR. SPEAKER. I am sorry, if this goes on like this, then I cannot ask the opposition members also not to do it. It is very difficult. I am not prepared for that.

SHRI VASANT SATHI. I am not challenging your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER. If I am in doubt, if I am not very clear on any point, instead of straightway giving my consent to it I can give two minutes to the member to explain what is the position so that I can satisfy myself, then I can ask the Minister to say whatever he has to say and then give my decision. We should see that this House does not go purely by the rigidity of those things. After all, this is democracy and we have to proceed.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर ये हल्का करेंगे तो मैं नियम आप के सामने रख सकता हूँ। (अध्यक्ष) ... मैं भाषण करने के बजाय, केवल अपना वह नोटिस पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ।.....

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Bairer): Sir, I rise on a point of order. You were kind enough to say that you have to seek some clarification.

MR. SPEAKER. Mr. Madhu Limaye, I am told by the Secretary that you have already read it in the House or made observations concerning it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE. That was a different proposition on a point of order. The Speaker allowed me to raise a point of order, not of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER. But you have read this notice.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने आप को दो पत्र लिखे हैं—नियम 225 के तहत। आप मेरे पत्रों का पढ़ सकत हैं। या ना आप पढ़िये, नहीं ना मैं पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ। जो मैंने नोटिस दिया है—मैंने उस में मदन के अधिकार का मवाल उठाया है। उस में कांग्रेस या प्रतिपक्ष का कोई मवाल नहीं है। अगर मदन अपने अधिकारों का हनन करना चाहता है, तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। लेकिन मैंने जो नोटिस दिया है—वहाँ पढ़ कर सुनाऊंगा। उस के बाद मंत्री महोदय का मरुई आये, फिर आप को जो निर्णय करना हो, कीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER. Please do not try to create complications. If you want to read the notice, I have been told that you have already read the notice in this House.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE. No, that was a letter to the Deputy-Speaker on a point of order.

वह नोटिस नहीं है। मैंने प्राइन्ट आफ ऑर्डर पर पत्र लिखा था, वह पढ़ कर सुनाये। बाकायदा नोटिस तो मैंने बाद में दिया है।

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Sir, I rise on a point of order. You were kind enough just now to say that if you have some doubts for clarification, you could allow an hon Member to speak. What he is reading is the notice he has already sent to you and you have read it. Now

(Shri Amrit Nahata)

after reading it, if you have some doubts on which you want any clarification from Shri Madhu Limaye, he can give clarification on those doubts.

श्री मधु लिमये : जैसा आप आदेश देगे वैसे करने के लिये तैयार हूँ, लेकिन इन को नियंत्रित कीजिये। आप जो कहेंगे मैं मानने के लिये तैयार हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am told this matter was already brought up by Shri Madhu Limaye in the House. Shri Madhu Limaye says that he read it on a point of order. Whether it was a point of order or not, the matter is already before the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या ये कह सकेंगे कि क्या विषय है

अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरे लिये तो बड़ी मुश्किल है। जब मैं खड़ा मा उन को बैठाता हूँ—आप एक और आफेन्सिव कर देते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये यह क्या आफेन्सिव की, आक्रमण की बात है—मुझे माफ कीजिये। इस के बारे में एक शब्द भी पूरी प्रीसीडिंग में नहीं कही थी। मैं आप की आज्ञा से, आप की अनुमति से खड़ा होता हूँ—इन को बीच से पढ़ने की क्या जबरन है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने उसे प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर पर पढ़ा है, तो उस के बाद मिनिस्टर जा ख देंगे, अगर उस में कोई बात रह गई है, तो प्रेमा आप ने कहा है कि आप ने दो नोट्स और लिखे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप अपने निर्णय को कितनी दफा बदलेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: I am told...

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में टोल्ड का क्या मतलब है—प्रीसीडिंग का सवाल है, मैंने मानहानि का सवाल बाकायदा नहीं उठाया था, मैंने प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर उठाया था।

MR. SPEAKER: I expressly asked you in the very beginning, "Did you lay it in the House? You said, "No". Again, I asked you, "Did you mention it in the House? You said, "No". Then, I insisted that you should speak. Now, this paper is before me. I find you have already mentioned it in the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने सारे तथ्यों को नहीं रखा है। मैंने आप को यह पत्र लिखा है, उस में सारे तथ्य दिये हैं। आप मुझे अपने मुद्दों को रखने दीजिये—एक-दो-तीन-चार कर के रखेंगे। उस के बाद आप मंत्री महोदय को सुनिये—फिर आप का जा निर्णय हो वह दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER: This is on the 1st of September. My observations are:

"I want to tell Mr Limaye that I am keeping his privilege motion. There is one no-Confidence motion also. I will take it up later on."

Mr. Limaye makes a statement after my observation. It is not the Deputy-speaker who was sitting; I was sitting at that time. Then, you have made a long speech here.

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे 2 मिनट्स के पत्र का आप देखिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे इस आन्वेषकान के बाद आप ने कहा कि आप मुझे विनय करने दीजिये और उस के बाद—

After that, you have stated your entire case. In the very beginning, I asked you whether you had already mentioned it in the House. You said, "No; I did not mention it in the House." In reply to my second observation also, you said, "No; it was a point of order raised before the Deputy-Speaker." It was not the Deputy-Speaker; it was the Speaker

श्री मधु लिखये मैंने मत्र
नहीं कही है—आप ने कहा था कि मैं मि
निस्टर ने पहले पूछूंगा।

MR. SPEAKER: I asked you in the very beginning whether you had already mentioned it in the House and you said, "No" But I find you have already mentioned it in the House So, what I shall do is to ask the Minister to make a statement

श्री मधु लिखये अध्यक्ष महोदय
आप मरी बात सुनिये—मैं खुलामा कर रहा
हूँ। (इश्वरबाल)

मैंने इसमें तीन मुद्दे उठाये थे—क्या इसमें पार्लियामेंट सेंक्रेटोरियट की कोई गलती है ? क्या इसमें वित्त मन्त्रालय की कोई गलती है ? क्या इस में इन्फर्मेशन मिनिस्टर की कोई गलती है ? उस क बाद मुझे मान्यता हुआ कि पार्लियामेंट सेंक्रेटोरियट की कोई गलती नहीं है। वित्त मन्त्रालय ने भी समय पर दिया था। अब केवल एक मन्त्रान रह गया कि क्या इन्फर्मेशन मिनिस्टर ने समय पर पत्रकारों के बीच में मेर प्रश्न और उन के उत्तर प्रकाशित किये थे ? मैंने ता० 2 को आप को बताया था कि राज्य सभा में भी इसी तरह प्रश्नों को दवाने का काम किया गया था और वहाँ पी० आर्डी० बी० के एक प्रकमर के बारे में मन्त्रान उठा था—

MR. SPEAKER The Minister will make a statement now

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with reference to Unstarred Question Nos 5121 and 5231 dated 31st August, 1973, the cyclostyled copies of the answers to the above Questions were made available at the P.I.B. Desk of the Press Room in Parliament House for the use

of the accredited Press Correspondents and reporters around 12 10 p.m. as soon as they were received from the Ministry of Finance.

The answers to all the other Questions of the day were received earlier and were made available as usual when the Question Hour was over The answers to Question Nos 5121 and 5231 of 31st August, 1973 were made available as soon as they were received There was no delay on PIB's part in making them available to the Press.

It is not correct to say that the answers were not supplied to the Press Room In fact, the News Agencies carried the answers, in the services and many newspapers have also published the answers

Answers to Parliament Questions are supplied to the Parliament Library direct by the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariat, and not by the PIB

To summarise, answers to Questions No 5121 and 5231 were, in fact, made available to the Press in due time and there was no question of any attempt at suppression of any proceedings of Parliament by the Press Information Bureau

श्री मधु लिखये अध्यक्ष महोदय अब प्रिविलेज मोशन केज्जन पी० आर्डी० बी० तक सीमित है इसमें मन्त्री का भी मन्त्रान नहीं है। आप को निर्णय इस तान पर देना है। कई पत्रकार बच्चों ने मुझ से कहा मैंने स्वयं उनका वन प्रकाशित किया है उन्में यह दोनों प्रश्न जायज थे यदि आप 227 की तहत प्रिविलेज कमेटी का प्रामाण्यता भेजेगे तो उन पत्रकारों के नाम में आपको दगा अगर आप उनके तानत लेगे और पी० आर्डी० बी० के प्रकमरों से भी आप बुलायेगे तो सत्य का पता चलेगा। अब इसमें किसी मन्त्री का मन्त्रान नहीं आता है क्योंकि मन्त्री महोदय न यह नहीं कहा कि इसको सक्कुलिट मत करो। प्र० पी० आर्डी० बी० ने, जो बचैच आते है उन्में इन प्रश्न

श्री मधु लिमये

को लनाया या नहीं इसका निर्णय प्रिविलेज कमेटी करे। इस सीमित मामले को प्राप प्रिविलेज कमेटी के पास भेजे। मैं पत्रकारों के नाम आपको देने के लिये तैयार हूँ।

श्री बसंतदीर सिंह : वित्त मंत्रालय से जो प्रश्न पहले धाये उनको बच करके हमने पहले रखा लेकिन इन दोनों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर बाद में भेरे पाम धाये इसलिए बच करने का उम समय टाइम नहीं था। जल्दी से जल्दी वह पत्रकारों को भिा (अवकाश)।

श्री मधु लिमये 12 बजे इनको देना चाहिये। क्या 12 बजे तक प्रलग से या बच मे दिया गया, इसकी जांच कोत्रिये और बाकी मुद्दों को छोड़िये।

MR. SPEAKER: The position is like this that all the answers come to the Secretariat. Some of them are laid in the Notice Office and some of them in the library office. These questions come to the House. We also supply to the Press....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Do you supply also to the Press correspondents?

MR. SPEAKER: As the position goes, we also supply to the news agencies.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Not to all Press correspondents?

अध्यक्ष महोदय पर प्राप रोज देखते हैं रेप्लाइज बड़ी होती है। मैंने मिनिस्टर से हमके बारे मे पोजीशन पूछी है। मैं प्रिविलेज कक तो किम बात पर कक। मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि हमारा डिपार्टमेंट में और सर्विस करता है बैसे ही हम यह भी करते हैं। हम जहां और इन्फार्मेशन देते हैं वहां यह भी देते हैं। उममें प्रगर प्रागे पीछे हो जाये तो यह मामला प्रिविलेज का नहीं है। जैसे और बातें करते हैं बैसे इसमे भी हो जाता है। लेकिन

उन्हो यह कहा कि इसमें प्रगर देते हैं तो ... दीजिए, प्रगर नहीं देते हैं तो सर्विस हमें दे दीजिये।

This is not a matter of privilege. They are not bound to perform this function as part of their duty to the House. That is an administrative duty....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Duty all the same.

यह इनकी इ्यूटी है, कर्ज है, कोई उपकार हमारे ऊपर नहीं कर रहे है।

MR. SPEAKER: You can discuss otherwise, the functioning of the Ministry. If you place it as a question of privilege, where are the regulations that they are bound by such and such duty to the House and they are not performing that duty to the House? On the other hand I would tell the Minister that, if they perform this social function voluntarily, that should be complete

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: That is the procedure laid down in the book of Mr. Kaul and Mr. Shakdher.

MR. SPEAKER: That should be complete. If the replies are placed later on, some procedure may be evolved to inform me the reason as to why the replies were given later on. But, so far as the privilege is concerned, no privilege is made out.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): The question of privilege apart, do you imply—from your observations, unfortunately, that implication comes to my mind—that the PIB or similar organizations can discriminate, pick and choose and supply?....

MR. SPEAKER: They should not.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): That is the whole point.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: That will give room for the PIB from now onwards to discriminate. That is a matter which impinges upon the rights of the House....

MR. SPEAKER: I very much hope that the Minister will take it as an advice from me that there should be a complete service. Nothing like pick and choose, if they want. Either they do not do it—we do not mind if they do not do it—but if they do it, it should be a complete picture.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: It is not a question of your hope. It is not a question of the Speaker's hope. It is a question of the rights of the House. I want that the question of discrimination by the agency has to be investigated, whichever agency has to be investigated, whichever be the agency—not the Privileges Committee perhaps—but by somebody else.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): May I clarify one thing? I think my hon. colleague has already clarified it. In this particular case, what happened was that for these two particular questions, the replies were received by us at 12.10. That is why there was some delay in giving it to the Press. That is the main thing.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने एतराज किया. प्रॉटेस्ट किया तब प्रसारित किया, यह स-ब है ।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: No, no. That is wrong. At 12.10 it was placed in the Press Room and they were taken ... (Interruptions)

श्री मधु लिमये . आप चिनिये मेरे साथ, प्रेम करेस्पाइन्ट्स के सामने फंमला हौर्न दीजिये ।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: So far as I am concerned, I think my statement, as I am a member of the House here and I am speaking in the House....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You are not a member of this House.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: My statement should be taken in comparison with any statement made by anybody outside. The main point is that we placed these replies in the Press Room at 12.10 because they were received late.... (Interruptions) I have got all the papers here as to how many papers published this news on the basis of the information given to them. They would not have published them if the information was not given

श्री मधु लिमये . मैं ने उन का ध्यान खीचा था, आप श्रेय, क्रेडिट न लीजिये । मैं ने यहा हाउस मे सवाल उठाया ।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: If my hon. friend wants to go and publicise himself, he is welcome to do so and I have no objection.... (Interruptions) That is one thing. We have also performed our duty. Also it was given to the PTI.

Secondly, your observations are always respected. What we normally do is.....

श्री मधु लिमये : आरने आग्रवामन मागा है, उनके बारे मे कुछ कह ही नहीं र है ।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: If they do not want to hear me, what can I do? Usually the replies are received by us at about 10 O'clock. Then, they are sorted out and are brought here and placed in the Press Room. They are available to the Press at about 12 O'clock. Sometimes, it does happen that the replies in the concerned Ministry are not finalised till the last moment. That is why, the replies are received sometimes late and at 12.10 or 12.15 they are placed in the Press Room.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप 12 बंटे पहले मंगवाइये, शाम को मंगवाइये प्रश्नोत्तर के पहले की शाम को ।

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam):
The point is this. He says that the replies were received at 12.10. According to the Rules of Procedure, the answers to questions which have not been taken up for reply here and the answers to the unstarred questions, should be placed on the Table of the House at 12 O'clock. From the Minister's statement, it seems that the replies were received after 12 O'clock or at 12.10. That means that they could not have been given for publication. I want to know how a reply received after the time could be laid on the Table of the House and how can it be released to the Press?

MR SPEAKER: We have had enough discussion. We do it every day, throughout the session, even though there was enough time earlier. This extension was mainly meant for discussion on the Plan. Yet, these matters are brought up even now. Please don't do it. Let us pass on to the business of the House. I request hon. Members not to take up the time of the House tomorrow like this. Pure Plan, nothing else.

Now, Papers to be laid on the Table

12.41 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CENTRAL EXCISE (9TH AMENDMENT) RULES, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER A P EXCISE ACT, 1968 AND INDIAN STAMPS ACT, 1899 AND A STATEMENT

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

- (1) A copy of the Central Excise (Ninth Amendment) Rules 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 398 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th August, 1973, under section 38 of the Central Excises and salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library See No. IT-5604/73.]

- (2) A copy of Notification No. 2391-T2/70-34, Revenue (T) published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 17th July, 1973, making certain amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Arrack Manufactory Rules, 1971, under sub-section (4) of section 72 of the Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1968, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5605/73.]

- (3) (i) A copy of Notification No. Q3 1812 77 11, published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 27th July, 1973 making certain amendments to the rules for the supply and distribution of Stamps as in force in the State of Andhra Pradesh under sub-section (2) of section 75 A of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[Placed in Library See No. IT-5606/73.]

MEMORANDUM OF THE ACTION TAKEN ON THE REPORT OF COMMISSION OF INQUIRY RE AIR INDIA STOWAWAY INCIDENT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR SAROJINI MAHISHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) of the action taken on the report of the Commission of Inquiry in respect of the Air India stowaway incident of March 3, 1973. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5607/73.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER A. P. GRAM PANCHAYATS ACT, 1964 AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notification under sub-section (5) of section 217 of the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act, 1964 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh:—
 - (i) G.O.Ms. No. 100 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette, dated the 26th July, 1973, containing the rules relating to establishment, maintenance of Cattle Pounds by Gram Panchayats, together with an explanatory note.
 - (ii) G.O.Ms. No. 174 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette, dated the 9th August, 1973, containing rules relating to the constitution, powers and procedure of Joint Committee for management of Public/Government Ferries in Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis, together with an explanatory note.
- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi versions of the above Notifications.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5608/73.]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF TANNERY AND FOOTWEAR CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., KANPUR FOR 1971-72

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following

papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1971-72.]
- (2) Annual Report of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1971-72, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5609/73]

INDIAN MUSEUM RECRUITMENT (2ND AMDT.) RULES AND VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL (GENERAL PROVIDENT FUND) AMDT RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): On behalf of Shri D. P. Yadav, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Indian Museum Recruitment (Second Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 898 in Gazette of India, dated the 18th August, 1973, under sub-section (3) of section 15A of the Indian Museum Act, 1910. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5610/73]
- (2) A copy of the Victoria Memorial Hall (General Provident Fund) Amendment Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 897 in Gazette of India, dated the 18th August, 1973, issued under section 5 of the Victoria Memorial Act, 1903

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5611/73.]

12.41½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF
MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF
THE HOUSE

MINUTES

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Eleventh sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held during the current session.

12.42 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

NINETY-SIXTH REPORT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the Ninety-sixth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations as disclosed in the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), (Posts and Telegraphs), (Railways) and (Defence Services) for 1971-72 and action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Forty-ninth Report.

12.43 hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

FIFTH REPORT

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Committee of Privileges.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dhiren Bhattacharya, I am not allowing you. Nothing will go on record.

12.44 hrs.

COKING AND NON-COKING COAL
MINES (NATIONALISATION)
AMENDMENT BILL

Clauses 2 and 3—(Amendment of section 4 of Act 36 of 1972 & Amendment of section 5)

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up Clause-by-clause consideration of the Coking and Non-coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill.

We take up Clauses 2 and 3. There are no amendments to Clauses 2 and 3.

May I tell you that it was introduced yesterday and the consideration motion was passed yesterday? Now, we are on clauses.

श्री रामाकृत्तर शास्त्री (पटना) .
मैं ने भी नाम भेजा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय . मैंने नाम नाम तो
किसी ने नहीं भेजा ।

Why don't you send in advance? I must receive the names in advance You cannot send it during the discussion. How can I know it?

श्री रामाकृत्तर शास्त्री अध्यक्ष जी,
मैंने कल ही भेज रखा है अपना नाम ।

MR. SPEAKER: You defy everything You do not send the names in advance but you get up during discussion. Anyway, I shall put the clauses to the vote. You can speak on clauses.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): I gave my name yesterday. But, I was never called.

MR. SPEAKER: You will kindly sit down. Let me be sure. Where is the list? I am trying to look into it. Let me see as to who are the members who have given their names. This list has just now come to me in time. Shri Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as this Bill is concerned, we welcome it. It is a step forward, but still, I say this is a half-hearted measure.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chatterjee, wait a minute. I have verified from the record that the consideration motion was passed yesterday. The only alternative is this. I shall put the clauses to the vote now. This is purely a technical thing. I shall give you all the chance to speak on clauses. The consideration motion was already passed. So, I shall put Clauses 2 and 3 together. I shall put Clause 4 separately because there are amendments on it. But, there are no amendments on any other clause. You can speak on Clause 4. Those who have given their names and any other Member who wants to speak, they can do so. But, let us not go out of the procedure.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Then, I shall speak on Clause 4. I have already given my amendment.

MR. SPEAKER Now, the question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 4—(Insertion of new section 124)

MR. SPEAKER: I come to Clause 4. On Clause 4 any Member can speak. Are you all moving your amendments? Dr. Iaxminarayan Pandeya is not here.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

Page 3,—

after line 19, insert—

"12B. At every mine, colliery and also at Board of Directors' level there shall be elected representatives of the workmen who in addition to jointly working after the management of the nationalised mines will help the management to scrutinise the workers' claims on previous owners on account of wages, provident fund, gratuity, earned leave wages or any other such claims before referring to the Commissioner." (1).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I beg to move:

'Page 3,—

after line 3, insert—

"(4A) In case the amount paid to the Commissioner under section 21 is less than the total amount of arrears referred to in sub-section (1), then the Central Government shall pay, within one month from the date of determination under sub-section (4), the amount of difference to the Commissioner and shall be entitled to recover the same from the owner of the coking coal mine or group of coking coal mines or coke oven plant, as the case may be, as if it were an arrear of land-revenue." (2)

'Page 3, line 5,—

after '(4)' insert—

"and paid to him under sub-section (4A)." (3).

'Page 3, line 11,—

add at the end—

"subject to the provisions of sub-section (4A)." (4).

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Pandeya is not here

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone): Can I move the amendment on his behalf?

MR. SPEAKER: How can you move that?

श्री शार० बी० बडे : मैं माननीय लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय के मशौदन पर बोलना चाहता हूँ ।

शुभचक्र महोदय : आप कैसे बोल सकते हैं जब तक आप का नाम नहीं है ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Clause 4 seeks to provide for payment of the dues of the workers in preference to other dues. But, Sir, a

[Somnath Chatterji]

similar amendment had been brought by us when the main Bill was discussed. But, at that time, we could not persuade the Government to accept it. Now the Government has done some re-thinking and they have accepted a part of our amendments. We are happy about it. But as I was saying, this is a half-hearted measure.

So far as the working of the collieries is concerned, I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister that things are not happening there as they should happen after nationalisation. One should remember that the proposal for nationalisation has been supported really by the workers. The employers have not co-operated. The owners have not co-operated with Government, and recently it has come to be known that a huge amount of machinery worth Rs. 2 crores was removed and was found at places like Asansol, Kalipahari and so on. These machines belonging to the mines could have been removed only with the complicity of the owners and some of the high-ups in the management. This was found out with the help and assistance of the workers who are very keen that the assets of these nationalised coal mines should not be squandered away or dealt with in a manner which would be detrimental to public interest.

But what are the workers getting in return. One of the grounds which had been mentioned in the statements of Objects and Reasons for the introduction of the Nationalisation Bill was that the previous managements were indulging in unscientific mining slaughter-mining and they were not looking to the interests of the workers, and they were not implementing the wage board recommendations and the awards and agreements entered into with the tribunals and so on.

But the most shocking thing that is happening is that the new management that has come up after nationalisation is not taking back the retrenched employees in favour of whom there are tribunal decisions. The decisions under the Payment of Wages Act are not being implemented.

What will happen to these workers? Will these workers have to run after the old management for the purpose of getting their dues, in respect of which there are already decisions of tribunals and already decisions by the wage board competent authority or the competent authority under the Payment of Wages Act. Again, so far as the pending cases with the tribunal are concerned, what would happen I would like the hon. Minister to answer these questions, because these are agitating the minds of the workers very much in their day-to-day affairs.

I know that in the parent Act, there are provisions under which awards or agreements or decisions made prior to nationalisation will not be applicable. Although we had pressed for this, the late Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam was not in a position to accept our amendment. But what about the cases pending with the tribunal? What would happen to them? What about the agreements already entered into? Would Government honour those agreements or not? Again, in some of the collieries the recommendations of the wage boards were not implemented. Are Government going to implement them in those collieries?

The present Bill is going to meet only some of the demands of the workers.

Let the hon. Minister kindly consider what will happen. Now, the proposal is that the dues of the employees in respect of certain heads like provident fund, arrears of wages etc. will be quantified and will be deducted from the amount payable to the owners by way of compensation under the main Act. Precisely here we have put forward an amendment that they should be paid first, and if there is any shortfall, Government should make good that shortfall and try to realise the amount from the owners. So, the question is whether Government should pay it to the workers and realise it from the colliery owners themselves or whether the workers should run after the colliery owners and try to recover their dues. We have already submitted and we still make this submission that so far as the workers' dues are concerned, their legitimate dues

such as arrears of wages, provident fund, gratuity etc., in regard to which there cannot be any complaint or grievance, they should not have to run after the colliery owners, but on the other hand, it will be much easier for Government to take recourse to certain proceedings against the owners to recover the dues rather than ask the workers to run after the owners.

The amount of compensation given to the non-coking coal mine-owners amounted to Rs. 30 crores. It is generally estimated that about Rs. 10 crores are outstanding so far as workers are concerned. What is the difficulty in realising this amount and paying it to the workers? If in respect of any particular colliery or group of collieries their entitlement by way of compensation is not sufficient to meet the dues or the wages in respect of the colliery workers from that particular colliery or group of collieries, Government should pay that amount and recover it from the colliery-owners themselves. To that effect, we have given our amendments.

There are many collieries like the Nimcha colliery, Khas Kajora colliery and Selected Amritnagar colliery where the workers are not getting back their jobs although there are vacancies and fresh appointments are being made of workers. Those who have been retrenched could not go there for diverse reasons, mainly the law and order situation created there. They are not being taken back into the collieries.

Then, I and some other MPs have also written to the Minister about seven or eight employees of the Indian Mining Association. No doubt, this was an association of the colliery owners. No doubt, this association has no function. We are not happy with the functioning in the past of this association. But we are not asking for employment of the big officers. These are seven or eight clerks, typists, stenographers etc., who were working in the IMA as ordinary employees. They were not concerned with the formulation of policy. Because this Association has no work because of nationalisation of collieries, these employees have lost their jobs. We have been appealing to Government on behalf

of these employees to give jobs to these eight people. Why should they suffer as a result of nationalisation for no fault of theirs? Some of them have worked for 20 and 30 years. The minimum period of their service is 9 years. Therefore, Government should consider their cases as well.

With regard to the negotiations that are going on with the colliery workers, sometimes representatives of the trade unions, in most cases those of the CITU, are not called for discussion. When the Minister goes there, he is good enough to call all the recognised trade unions for discussion. But some of the officers, when they discuss matters with the employees, do not call the CITU representatives for the discussion.

So far as the production and distribution of coal is concerned, time is short and I cannot go into details. But I will say this about distribution. The hon. Minister should look into this closely and carefully. Today in West Bengal there is a shortage of coal. There is a good deal of shortage in regard to supply to Calcutta. The price of domestic coal has gone up by leaps and bounds. Ordinary people who are not getting coal are greatly suffering. What steps are being taken to remedy this situation? If as a result of nationalisation we find that the ordinary people are suffering, what will happen? The ordinary people will lose their faith in it.

Therefore, kindly look into the proper management of it. We want nationalisation to succeed fully. Do not allow these bureaucratic overlords to control the business or management of these essential commodities of everyday life of the common man. I would therefore request him to pay particular attention to distribution apart from production also for the purpose of seeing that there is proper price control, that the price is not allowed to go out of control.

13.00 hrs.

Sir, I would request the hon. Minister to consider favourably the amendment that I have given, because the Government can easily afford to pay this, and the

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Government can afford to realise this from the previous owners whom they are doing away with the compensation and who are enjoying this money. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to consider this amendment favourably.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to have the lunch-hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Raj Bahadur wanted to make a statement.

13.01 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: STOPPAGE OF PASSENGER SHIPPING SERVICES ON THE KONKAN COAST

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): Sir, I have to make a statement regarding stoppage of passenger shipping services on the Konkan Coast.

MR. SPEAKER: You can lay it on the Table.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): He may be allowed to read it.

MR. SPEAKER: This is lunch-time. He may lay it on the Table.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I lay the statement on the Table.

Statement

1. The present operators M/s. Chowgule Steamships Ltd. had represented to the Government for an increase of about 42 per cent in passenger fares. In support of their demand for an increase in fares, they had stated that there had been all round increases in operative expenses and that they had already incurred the following losses:—

1968-69	— Rs. 10.37 lakhs
1969-70	— Rs. 13.45 lakhs
1970-71	— Rs. 13.32 lakhs
1971-72	— Rs. 15.32 lakhs

2. The request of the company for an increase in fares was referred for consideration to a Committee consisting of Director General of Shipping as Chairman, Chief Surveyor to the Government of India, a representative of the Shipping Company, a representative of the user public, namely, Shri V. G. Prabhugaonkar, M.L.A., Maharashtra and Senior Deputy Director General of Shipping. The Committee examined the entire question in detail and recommended an increase of 20 per cent in the passenger fares as against the increase of about 42 per cent demanded by the company. However, the representative of user public, Shri Prabhugaonkar, signed the report subject to a note of dissent suggesting taking over of the service by Government.

3. A copy of the report of Bhave Committee was forwarded to the Government of Maharashtra. The matter was also discussed by me with the Chief Minister and the concerned Minister of Maharashtra. They strongly expressed themselves about the unsatisfactory nature of services provided by the present operator and stressed in particular the following grievances and complaints of the user public in regard to the present service:—

(a) irregularity and unpunctuality; and

(b) the arbitrary manner in which the services are run.

4. They have further communicated that in their opinion, if a fare rise is given to the present operators, "there will be tremendous resentment among the people of the entire coast. The travelling public it is apprehended, will put up a stiff resistance and it would create a difficult problem for this Government." The Chief Minister of Maharashtra has reiterated that the public sector shipping companies should take over this service and they should resume regular services to the ports of Janjira, Shriwardhan, Harnai, Dabhol, Malwan, Palshet, Tivri, Ranpar and Achra which are not being served now by the present operator

5. While no particular date is fixed for the commencement of the service, depending upon the end of the monsoon, it is operated usually from early September to about middle of May in the following year. The services remain suspended during the monsoon period. The present operators were not agreeable to incur any expenses on annual survey inspection of the vessels this year unless a decision on their request for an increase in passenger fares was taken by the Government in advance. Since in any case the ships have to undergo special survey before the services can commence, the operators were asked to get the vessels surveyed on the assurance that if the service was taken over by the Government, the expenses incurred by the Company on the survey of vessels would be reimbursed while fixing the compensation amount. Accordingly, the company is getting the vessels surveyed and they are expected to be ready for service by about the third or last week of September.

6. It would, therefore, be appreciated that the Government has been confronted with a situation in which (a) the present operators demanded fare increase which was opposed by the people and the Government of Maharashtra, who have also expressed their dissatisfaction with the present services; (b) the Government of Maharashtra who were requested to take over the services themselves has not shown any willingness to do so; (c) the public sector shipping companies who were also asked to consider taking over the service have shown their reluctance to do so without the assurance that they would be allowed to charge economic fares. It may further be pointed out that the present operators have not only asked for an increase in the fares but have also demanded a structure of passenger fares that ensures them a 10 per cent return on their equity capital. In this situation all possible efforts are being made to find out a basis for the earliest resumption of the Konkan services satisfactory to the users, after the end of the monsoon. The matter is being attended to with all due expedition and urgency in consultation with the Government of Maharashtra.

MR. SPEAKER: We now adjourn for lunch. Mr. Narsingh Narain Pandey will speak on the Bill after lunch.

13.02 hrs.

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

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen Hours of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

COKING AND NON-COKING COAL MINES (NATIONALISATION) AMENDMENT BILL—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. We shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Coal Mines Nationalisation (Amendment) Bill, Shri N. N. Pandey

श्री नरसिंह नारायण बांडे (गोरखपुर):

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं क्लॉज 4 का, जो सदन के सम्मुख विचार के लिये प्रस्तुत है, ममर्बन करता हूँ और इस क्लॉज के संबंध में जो मशीघन पेश किये गये हैं, उन का विरोध करता हूँ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान गोरखपुर लेबर मार्गनाइजेशन की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। गोरखपुर लेबर मार्गनाइजेशन 1942 से देश के विभिन्न कोलफील्डज में, और सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी सस्थानों में, जहाँ जरूरत पड़ती थी, मजदूर भेजा करता था और इसके लिए उसके द्वारा लेबर का रिफ्रूटमेंट होता था। वहाँ रिकार्डें आफिस, लेबर हास्पिटल और बैलकॉन्ट्रोलर स्कीम भी चल रहे थे और यह डिपार्टमेंट गवर्नमेंट के मातहत काम करता था।

कोल नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद सी० धार० प्रो० को एवालिश कर दिया गया और वह हम सब नौश्रों के ममर्बन से एवालिश किया गया। मजदूरों की बहुत बड़ी रकम, जो छब्बीस लाख रुपये के लगभग है, अभी तक सी० धार० प्रो० के ऊपर बाकी है, जिसका

[जी नरसिंह नारायण पांडे]

घभी पेंसेट नहीं किया गया है। बलफेयर स्कीम का पैसा और मजदूरों के फंड का पैसा अभी तक सी० आर० ओ० के जिम्मे बाकी है। प्रश्न यह है कि उस पैसे का क्या होगा। यह पैसा पूर्वी क्षेत्र के म्यारह जिलों के गरीब मजदूरों का है, जो विभिन्न कोयला खदानों में काम करते थे। आखिर उम पैसे का एडजस्टमेंट कैसे होगा ?

उस पैसे के एडजस्टमेंट के बारे में हम क्लार्क में कुछ प्रक्रिया अपनाई गई है। वह बहुत ही सुखदायी प्रक्रिया है और मैं समझता हूँ कि उम से उन मजदूरों का लाभ होगा, उन की स्थिति में सुधार होगा।

लेकिन मैं निबेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भूतपूर्व मंत्री, श्री मोहन कुमारमगलम ने इस बारे में कुछ एंशोरेमिज दिये थे और कपालियामेंटरी कमेटी बनाने की बात कही थी, जो इस बात पर विचार करे कि गोरखपुर सी० आर० ओ० के एवांजिन के बाद गोरखपुर लेबर आर्गनाइजेशन का क्या होगा और कैसे गोरखपुरी मजदूरों को वाइंड रोड आर्गनाइजेशन आदि में खपाया जाये। उत्तर प्रदेश की सब से बड़ी समस्या यह है कि हमारी धरती पर आज बहुत अधिक बोझ है और चानीम फॉर्मदी मजदूर बाहर जाकर काम करते हैं।

आज मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि गोरखपुर लेबर आर्गनाइजेशन को चालू करने के लिए जो एंशोरेम दिया गया था, उसको एक आफिशल कमेटी बनाकर समाप्त किया जा रहा है। 14 मार्च को जो कमेटी बैठी थी, जिसमें लेबर मिनिस्टर, भूतपूर्व मंत्री, श्री कुमारमगलम, और विभाग के अधिकारी थे, उसमें कपालियामेंट के म्येम्बर्स को जो मालम एंशोरेमिज दिये गये थे, उनके बारे में क्या होगा ?

हमारे लिए यह जन्म-मृत्यु का प्रश्न उपस्थित हो गया है ? गोरखपुर के उस लेबर आर्गनाइजेशन का आज क्या हणु होगा, जो

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के मजदूरों को देना के कोने कोने में, जहाँ जरूरत पड़ती थी, धैरता था ? मैं चाहूँगा कि भूतपूर्व मंत्री ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो आश्वासन दिये थे, मंत्री महोदय उनको पूरा करें और सदन को इसके बारे में कंटा-गारिकल एंशोरेस दे। जब तक सरकार कोई दूसरी व्यवस्था नहीं करती है, जब तक वह गोरखपुर लेबर आर्गनाइजेशन को सेंट्रल लेबर आर्गनाइजेशन का रूप नहीं देती है, या कोई ऐसा रूप नहीं देती है, जिसके अन्तर्गत उन मजदूरों की व्यवस्था किसी दूसरे ढंग से हो सके, तब तक रिफार्ड आफिस को न तोड़ा जाये, बलफेयर स्कीम के फंड को न बढ़ाया जाये और बीस बैडज के हास्पिटल को न खत्म किया जाये।

क्लार्क की जो मशा है, उसका स्वागत करने हुए मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह एंशोरेम चाहता हूँ कि जो आश्वासन इस सदन में भूतपूर्व मंत्री, श्री मोहन कुमारमगलम, और लेबर मिनिस्टर ने दिया था उसको पूरा किया जाएगा। अगर अलग पड़े तो हम मन्त्र मे कोई कपालियामेंटरी कमेटी बनाई जाये जो जा कर सारी मिन्युएशन को देखें और इस बारे में जांच करे। यह सब जिम्मेदारी अफसरों पर नहीं छोड़ देनी चाहिये।

इस बारे में कई कमेटीया बन चुकी है। विष्णु सहाय कमेटी 1954 में और आबिद अली कमेटी 1959 में बनी। उत्तर प्रदेश की भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री, श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी ने भी 12 जनवरी, 1961 को एक रीपॉर्टिंग बुलाई थी। फिर बाद में 13 मार्च को मंत्री जी के ही विभाग के श्री रीपॉर्ट रात्र जी गोरखपुर गये और उन्होंने बड़ा पर जा कर जांच की। उम के बाद उत्तर प्रदेश, बंगाल और उड़ीसा के कपालियामेंट के म्येम्बर्स को बुलाकर तथा लेबर कीडरो को बुलाकर एंशोरेस दिये गये।

उन एम्प्लॉयमेंट को सभी महोदय पूरा करे। उन प्रोवीडेंट फंड को देखें और उसके बारे में कार्यवाही करें जिम में गारम्बपुर लेबर आर्गेनाइजेशन का शेप न बिगडन जाए और एक सेट्टल लेबर आर्गेनाइजेशन यह हो जिम में एक रजिस्ट्रार का साधन बन सके और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का जो भाग है गजदूरी का उस का निर्वाह हो सके।

श्री श्री ० बी० बाई (प्रयोग) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस क्लॉज में विराधक बनवाना कुछ है ही नहीं। उसका नाम मैं सपोर्ट ही करता हूँ। लेकिन इसमें प्रस्ताव पढ़ा है कि जो मजदूरों की राशि कायला प्रदान वाला के नाम पड़ी है उसके बारे में क्या कि प्रोविडेंट फंड का नामांतरण में होगा कि प्रोविडेंट फंड का नामांतरण में अधिकांश इसमें नहीं है, इसमें मान्य नहीं पड़ना।

वास्तविकता यह है कि जो कायला खदानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है वह उस प्रान्त द्वारा ही सम्भाला हुआ जायेगा और साथ साथ जागा का उपलब्ध हो जायेगा। लेकिन अभी क्लिफहाल में देखना है कि बेगिन्स के जो कारखाने चलते हैं फिरोजाबाद में वहाँ पर कायला नहीं मिलता है इसलिये वह बन्द हो गये। बाद में मुझे है कि कुछ शर्तें हूँ। मगर अभी भी कुछ कारखाने फिरोजाबाद में ऐम है जिन को कायला नहीं मिलता है और जो उसकी वजह से बन्द है। इसी तरह बन्द की बातों को भी कारना नहीं मिल पाया है। फिरोजाबाद में पूछते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि बेगन नहीं है और बेगन के लिये पूछते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि कायला नहीं है, बेगन का है मरी समझ में यह आता है कि इन दोनों मिनिस्ट्रीज में कोप्रोविडेंट नहीं है इमारतों इतनी गठिनाई हो रही है। लेकिन साथ साथ उसका असर

मजदूरों पर हो रहा है कि उन को मजदूरी का जो पैसा मिलना चाहिये और ऐरिबल वगैरह का पैसा मिलना चाहिये वह पैसा नहीं मिलता है। आप न बताया है कनाज 4 में कि कमिश्नर गावा बरगा और वह पैसा उन का मिलेगा। जो प्रोविडेंट फंड है उसमें कहा है कि बगटा लय, उन का पता ज्ञाना है जो दिया नहीं गया है। उस का कारण यह बताया कि मित्र मातिका का पता नहीं लगता या फिर मजदूरों का पता नहीं लगना। मगर यह जो राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ था उसमें कहा था कि पैसा प्रोविडेंट फंड में मका पर दिया जायेगा। यह भी कहा गया था कि उन की दैनिक का प्रान्त है उसकी तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जायेगा। लेकिन अभी तक कुछ हुआ नहीं है। मंत्री जी इनके बारे में बताया कि इनके विन्दु किन्ने बेटा खोत है किन्ने दवाखान खोले है? धनबाद में भी भयकर परिस्थिति है कि जिम की कार्टेज नहीं। वहाँ मजदूरों की परिस्थिति खबर लेना लगता है कि यहाँ शासन का नहीं कारखानेदारों का राज है।

इस क्लॉज के बारे में मरा कहना है कि मजदूरों का जो प्रोविडेंट है उन के साथ बैठ कर उन में पूछना चाहिये।

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Have you read the Bill very closely?

SHRI R V BADI I have studied the Bill

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER But these are things which really do not pertain to the Bill

SHRI R V BADI I had to say all this during the general discussion. But yesterday nobody knew what was going on in Parliament

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even at the first reading, these points are slightly irrelevant to the Bill.

SHRI R. V. BADE: I will read out Clause 4.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know what it is. The Bill is to make certain deductions from payments due to coal mines owners and these deductions are towards the payment of arrears to workers.

श्री धार० बी० बडे : इस में कहा है कि प्रत्येक कर्मचारी जिसे उपधारा (1) में निर्दिष्ट सभी बकाया या उस का कोई भाग शोध्य हो. कोककारी तथा गैर-कोककारी कोयला खान (राष्ट्रीयकरण) संशोधन अधिनियम, 1973 के प्रारम्भ के पश्चात् आयुक्त को ऐसे समय के भीतर जो आयुक्त नियत करे, अपने दावे का नवृत फाइल करेगा।

इस में जो दिया है इन के बारे में हमारा कोई विरोध नहीं है।

These are very good clauses. We have no objection. We support them.

लेकिन शासन को जो करना चाहिये, शासन का जो काम है कि कोयला लोगों को सस्ता मिले और आमानी में उपलब्ध हो वह नहीं हो रहा है।

What I am saying is, we are not getting coal. The coal has become very dear. As a matter of fact, the coal price has gone up very high. The coal is not available to industry. Wagons are not available.

वह कहते हैं कि बगन नहीं मिल रहे हैं, रेलवे का दोष है और रेलवे वाले कहते हैं कि कोयला खदान वालों का दोष है। कोयला लोगों को मिल नहीं रहा है। इस-नियम में यह कह रहा हू।

This is the only time to say all this. Therefore, I take this opportunity. As far as the clauses are concerned, we have no objection.

With these words, I support the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call the next speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the scope of the Bill. The scope is very limited. The first one is to give powers to the Commissioner of Payments to make deductions towards arrears of workers from the payments due to coal mines owners. The second one is to empower the Commissioner of Provident Fund to make claim, on behalf of workers. These are the main points. If you confine yourselves to this, then we shall be able to dispose it of expeditiously.

Shri Damodar Pandey.

श्री दामोदर पाण्डे (हजारीबाग) उपा-ध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करना हू। मब से पहले जब कोकिंग कोल नेशनलाइजेशन बिल आया था तो उस समय मैं ने मुझाव दिया था कि इस बिल में इस तरह का प्रावधान रखा जाए कि मजदूरों की बकाया राशि कम्पेन्सेशन में से काट कर मजदूरों को पहले दे दी जाय और उम के बाद जो पैसा बचे उम में से दूमने जो चार्ज है डेट बॉनरू के उन को वसूल किया जाय। उम समय तो हमारे सुझाव को नहीं माना गया। लेकिन आज इस संशोधन के साथ आए हैं तो मैं उन के संशोधन का समर्थन और स्वागत करना हू।

मामला बहुत मगिन है। वह मिर्फ इतने से ही पता चलता है, अभी हमारे पूर्व बकना श्री पाण्डे जी ने आप के सामने रखा कि 26 करोड़ रुपया अकेले सी धार धो अर्गनाइजेशन का मालिको के पास है, वह मजदूरों की मजदूरों का पैसा है, उन की गाढ़ी कमाई का पैसा है जो मालिको के

पाम पडा है। वर 26 करोड़ है जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने बताया। इस के अलावा सरकार के रेकार्ड के अनुसार 11 करोड़ रूपया प्राविडेंट फंड का है तो यह 11 करोड़ और 26 करोड़ सीधे मिर्फ दो एकाउंट में है। इस के अलावा। भी बहुत में ऐम चार्ज है बहुत में ऐम ट्रिब्यूनल के डीसीएस है, बहुत में ऐम फैमले है जिस में मजदूरों की तनख्वाह के मन्वध में निर्णय किये गये है बहुत में एग्जिमेन्ट है जिस में मजदूरों की तनख्वाह के बारे में फैसले है, इस सब की बकाया राशि को अगर एक जगह मिलाया जाय तो यह पता चलेगा कि जितना इन्होंने कम्पेन्सेशन रखा है उस में मिर्फ मजदूरों का बकाया पैसा भी बसूल होने वाला नहीं है।

मै मन्त्री महादय से यह जानना चाहता हू कि मजदूरों का जो बकाया बाकी है उस में से कम्पेन्सेशन देने के बाद जो बच जायेगा उस का आप क्या करने वाले है ? मैं चाहता हू कि इस के अवध में यह प्रावधान रखा जाय कि इस कम्पेन्सेशन की बकाया रकम में से मजदूरों का जो बकाया है, उसे बसूल करा दिया जायगा उस के अलावा उन का जो बकाया बच जायेगा, उस पैस को बसूल करने के लिये सरकार की तरफ से कार्यवाही की जायेगी और उन सब पिछले मालिका में जो पैस को हड़न कर बड़े बड़े कारखानेदार बन गये है, इजारेदार बन गये है, कलकत्ता बम्बई और दिल्ली में जिनहोंने बड़े बड़े मकान बनाये है उन मकानों को नीलाम कर के उस पैस को बसूल किया जायेगा—ऐसी व्यवस्था इस में होनी चाहिये।

यह जो मन्त्री बन गया है—इस में थोड़ी खामी अभी भी रह गई है। इस में यह प्रावधान है कि कोल—माइन्ज प्राविडेंट फंड कमिश्नर मजदूरों की तरफ से बकाया राशि बसूल करवायेंगे। यह ठ.क.

है, लेकिन इस में यह भी प्रावधान है कि प्रेबुडटी की रकम, वैलफेयर फंड की रकम, इस तरह के जितने फंड है, उन की बकाया राशि कोल—माइन्ज प्राविडेंट फंड कमिश्नर बसूल करेंगे। लेकिन यह तो एक बहुत माजिनल इण्ड है, इस के अलावा का क्या होगा ? बहुत में मजदूरों का बोनस बकाय है, जिस का पिछले सालों में पैमेंट नहीं किया गया। बहुत में मजदूरों का क्वार्टरली बोनस बकाया है, जो उन की अर्न्ड—कमाई का हिस्सा है, तनख्वाह बाकी है उस 26 करोड़ रुपये का क्या होगा, उस को बहा में लायेंगे, कौन बसूल करेगा। क्या आप यह उम्मीद करने हैं कि सब मजदूर अलग अलग उस का क्लेम करे ? यदि ऐसी उम्मीद करते हैं तो उन मजदूरों का उस बकाया राशि को बसुली करने में काफी पैसा खर्च हा जायेगा शायद जितना खर्च करेगे उतना भी बसूल न हो पाये। इस लिये मैं चाहता हू कि मन्त्री महादय इस में ऐसा प्रावधान रखें कि मिर्फ मजदूरों को ही अपना बसूल करने का हक नहीं होगा बल्कि जो उन के मजदूर मगडन है, आर्गेनिजेशन-अ है, उन का यूनिन है, उनको भी बसूल करने का अधिकार होना चाहिये। वे मजदूरों की तरफ से क्लेम दाखिल करे—कमिश्नर के महा और उस क्लेम पर भी विचार होगा—इस तरह का प्रावधान इस में रखना चाहिये—यह मेरा सुझाव है।

उपाध्यक्ष महादय, मैं अपने को बिलकुल सीमित रखना चाहता था, लेकिन एक—दो सवाल उठाये गये है जिन के मन्वध में अगर कुछ न कहा जाये तो अनुचित होगा। अभी कुछ भाष्यों ने कहा कि नेगनल-लाइजेशन हुआ तो कोयला बाजार से मायब हो गया, मिलता ही नहीं है महंगा होगा है। इस में कोई व मन नहीं है कि कोयले की अवलेबिल्टी कम हो गई है, जिस स्तर तक मिलना चाहिये उतना नहीं मिल रहा है तथा जिस दर में कोयला मिलने की

[श्री दामोदर पाण्डे]

हम उम्मीद करते थे, उस दर में नहीं मिल रहा है। लेकिन एक चीज के बारे में मैं जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ। सभी कठिनाइयों के बावजूद भी जो मालिकों की तरफ से उठाये गये, उन की तरफ से जो अडगंवाजी हुई, नेशनलाइजेशन को सैबोटाज करने के प्रयत्न किये गये, उस के बावजूद भी आज यह फख की बात है कि कोयला खदानों में प्राडेकशन कम नहीं हुई है, बल्कि बढ़ी है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (मुरैना)
इसी लिये दाम बढ़े हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is not really within the scope of the Bill. It may be an important subject...

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: They are making it an issue...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We can discuss that on some other occasion, under some other scope.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): What is the benefit to the people? They are stopping coal to houses; they are not supplying to people; prices are rising.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not saying that it is not important. I am only saying that this Bill is not the appropriate occasion for that

श्री दामोदर पाण्डे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि वैगन की कमी हुई है—ऐसी बात भी नहीं है, कोयले की की कमी हुई है—ऐसी बात भी नहीं है। वैगन की संख्या भी बढ़ी है और कोयले का उत्पादन भी बढ़ा है—यह इस बात से साबित हो जायेगा कि देश की डिमांड के मुताबिक जितना भी कोयला इस साल मूव हुआ, उतना कोयला पहले कभी देश को नहीं मिला... (व्यवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: इतना महंगा कभी नहीं हुआ जितना अभी है।

श्री दामोदर पांडे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस पर विशेष कुछ न कह कर सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो संशोधन रखे गये हैं सरकार की ओर से, वे स्वागत योग्य हैं, इन को हर तरह की तरजीह मिलनी चाहिये हर तरह का बढ़ावा मिलना चाहिये। जैसा मैंने सुझाव दिया है कि कम्पैन्सेशन के बाद जो बकाया रकम रह जायेगी—उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं मंत्री जी के विचार जानना चाहूंगा। इस बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिये आप क्या व्यवस्था करना चाहेंगे? दूसरी बात—मजदूर संगठनों को क्लेम देने का अधिकार दिया जाये उस के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री जी का निश्चित मत क्या है, वह भी यहां रखें।

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party DMK, I would like to say a few words on the Coking and Non-Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 1973. Today the country is facing crisis arising out of shortage and scarcity in the availability of steel and coal. In the coal industry we find that demands of the mine workers are not being met to their satisfaction. At this critical hour the nation was shocked by the unfortunate death of Shri Mohankumaramanglam who was heading the Ministry of Steel and Mines. The entire country was watching apprehensively as to who would take charge of the Ministry of Steel and Mines. The nation was also afflicted with the problem of black marketing in coal and the poor people were being put to great hardship as a result. To the relief of the people of Tamilnadu and the entire country, Shri T. A. Pai was chosen to take the responsibility of running this vital economic Ministry. Shri Pai, as ex-Minister of Railways is fully aware of the fact that more than 500 trains are not running today as a result of coal shortage. Now that he has assumed the charge of

Ministry of Steel and Mines, it is our fond hope that he would be able to find ways and means to tide over the crisis due to shortage of coal.

Much as I would like to speak, I know that hon. Deputy-Speaker would not permit me to make elaborate submission as we have clause by clause consideration now. Therefore, I propose to confine myself to a few specific issues.

This amendment bill has come before the House just because there were mis-descriptions in relation to the particulars of coal mines in the Nationalisation Act. It is indeed surprising that such a situation should have come about when the Ministry of Steel and Mines had all the data in relation to mines in their possession. The Ministry has a large number of highly paid officers and also middle level officers. In spite of this we find that at the time of drafting the Nationalisation Act correct and verified information was not given to the Minister with the result today the House is discussing this Amendment Bill. I would therefore ask the hon. Minister what action he proposes to take against the officers responsible for this kind of situation in which the Ministry has been placed.

Sir, at the time when the Nationalisation Bill came up for discussion in the House, it was pointed out by many hon. Members belonging to both opposition and ruling parties that arrears to the Provident Fund due from the coal mine owners were running into several crores. Shri Matha Gowder, a member belonging to my party emphasised the need to make a provision in the Bill providing for the deduction of the arrears of Provident Fund, Gratuity and Pension due to workers from the compensation proposed to be paid to the mine owners. This demand was also made by all sections of the House. Had the Government accepted this suggestion of the members and shown respect to the feelings in the House, we would not be discussing an amendment Bill of this nature. On 22nd March, 1973 in reply to question No. 59, Shri Raghunatha Reddy, the Minister for Labour and Employment stated that the arrears from the mine owners to the Coal Mines Provident Fund

were as much as Rs. 11.76 crores as on 30th September, 1972. The Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour and Employment has mentioned that as many as 1505 cases are pending against the coal mine owners for the recovery of Rs. 6.70 crores as P.F. Arrears I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to the fate of these cases. Will the Government continue the cases acting on behalf of the coal mine workers?

Sir, I would now like to refer to another issue. Government are fully aware that many coal mine owners did not implement the various recommendations by the Wage Board for coal mine workers and large number of coal mine workers were denied their legitimate wages. I would like to know what action is proposed against the coal mine owners who did not implement the Wage Board recommendations.

Sir, at the time of nationalisation we were all proud of the fact that this national and socialist Government were are taking right steps towards bringing in socialism and many hopes and expectations were raised in the minds of the people of the country. But we found later that the nationalisation of coal mines was not total and in fact a few specific mines were left out in the hands of the Private Sector. I do not know whether the hon. Minister is fully aware of this. I do not want to be misunderstood that I am trying to criticise the decision of late Shri Mohankumaramanglam for whom I have the highest regard and who was a personal friend belonging to my district. However, Sir, till this day I am unable to appreciate the exact reasons that led the Government to decide to leave out of the scope of nationalisation, a few specific mines I would like to ask the hon. Minister the rationale behind the decision to leave these mines untouched by Government. Sir, I am unable to go into details as it is not a general discussion that is taking place now.

Sir, if the Government had taken the views of the members and the suggestions made by them regarding the need for provision in the Nationalisation Act for

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

deduction of the arrears due from the coal mines owners to the Provident Fund etc., seriously we would not be spending the time of the House to discuss a Bill which now seeks to provide just for this. I would also repeat that action should be taken against the officers who were responsible for the errors, omissions and mis-descriptions that are found in the Nationalisation Act necessitating this Amendment Bill. In the end, Sir, I would appeal to the hon. Minister to ensure that there is no shortage of coal leading to all kinds of evils like black marketing, profiteering and so on. A Government which describe themselves as a socialist Government should not hesitate in bringing total nationalisation of all coal mines. If they fail to do so it is but natural for the people to view the Government with suspicion.

With these words I conclude

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore): This discussion on this amendment brings to our mind the saga of untold suffering of millions of coalminers in this country. If I count all right more than 157 fictions have been written about these dumb driven cattle who surround the coalmines of this country. There are over 731 coalmines employing 1.50 lakhs workmen in coalmines. About compensation to mineowners it strikes me how is it possible that those who sucked the blood of the coalminers for 18 years in this country should be given any compensation. We have preferred to give them compensation. Ours is a democracy and we have to look at both sides of the picture and so we have preferred it. We have to consider these millions of human ghosts painted in black roaming round the coalmines but these people do not get any sympathy from any quarter far less from the Government.

I have gone through the books by Sir Thomas Holland, Sir Lewis Fermez and Sir Cecil Fox who have analysed in detail about the procedure of coalmining and how to develop it. It was in 1939 that the Coal Mines Committee decided that the Government should nationalise it. The

State must go in for acquisition of coalmines. I must thank the late Shri Kuma-ramangalam for this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are not discussing the nationalisation of coalmines.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: I am just doing a flash-back. The Commissioner for Provident Fund has now been empowered to deduct money from the wages of workers for provident fund, gratuity, pension and other purposes which have been established for the welfare of workers. I would have preferred no appeal to any court of law against any decision of this Commissioner. But, unfortunately, the Government has preferred it again, probably, in the sense of a democratic principle.

Well, Sir, there is a Commissioner for Provident Fund who is now empowered to take up the cases of the workers. But, I support the standpoint of Shri Damodar Pande who said that even the Union should take up the cases of the workers. My friend, referred to Gorakhpuri workers. I have seen with my own eyes the sad tale of the Gorakhpuri workers not only in mines but also in steel plants in other areas. You will find a Gorakhpuri worker just like a cattle with no clothes and nothing to wear or nothing to eat even. He becomes a victim. The word 'Gorakhpuri worker' is seldom used in the name of a working-class in the whole of the country. One has to consider the amelioration of the grievance of the Gorakhpuri workers as to how to get the money which is due to them.

Sir, the safety of the coalminers in mines is beyond description. There is no safety. There is a National Council for Safety and Mines which is patterned on the National Council for Safety in Great Britain. I would just like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister one thing. That is about the safety of the coalminers. Unfortunately this organisation had not been developed for one specific reason. This organisation did not consist of publicity experts. They are all mining experts

only. I request the hon. Minister to have this organisation on the pattern of a publicity organisation and not as a branch of the Director General of Mines Safety.

श्री राधाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, कोकिंग कोल ग्रॉय नानकोकिंग काम के सम्बन्ध में जो मसौदा विद्यमान मदन के सामने प्रस्तुत है मैं उसका स्वागत करते हुए कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। कुछ मदद्यों ने ठीक ही कहा कि इसमें कुछ खासिया है लेकिन इसके बावजूद इसमें कायना खाना में काम करने वाले मजदूरों का महायत्ना मिनेगी, इस दृष्टिकोण में ही मैं स्वागत स्वागत करता हूँ। अपने मसौदा का पेश करते हुए उस पर बोलने में पहले मैं एक बात जरूर बहना चाहता हूँ। श्री एन.एन. पांडे ने जो बात का यहाँ जिक्र किया, गोखलपुर में जो लेबर मेट्टर है उनका उठाने की जो बातें चर्चा की है उनका उन्होंने जो विरोध किया वह ठीक विरोध किया, मैं भी उसका विरोध करता हूँ। मेरा एक ही निवेदन है कि स्वर्गीय महात्मा कृष्णमन जी ने जो आशय दिया था कि इस कानून में से मजदूरों के चयन की कोकिंग की जायेगी उनका पूरा पूरा पालन किया जाये। अब मेरा जो मसौदा है वहाँ 4 के अन्तर्गत में वह इस प्रकार है :

Page 3,—

after line 19, insert—

"12B. At every mine, colliery and also at Board of Directors' level there shall be elected representatives of the workmen who in addition to jointly working after the management of the nationalised mines will help the management to scrutinise the workers' claims on previous owners on account of wages, provident fund, gratuity, earned leave wages or any other such claims before referring to the Commissioner."

यह बहुत ही आवश्यक मसौदा है, और मैं चाहूँगा कि सदन के तमाम सदस्य तो इसका समर्थन करें ही, सरकार भी इसको स्वीकार

कर ले। इसमें दो बातें बनीं गयी हैं और यह माग की गई है कि ग्रॉय वर्कमें के प्रतिनिधि को चुनाव के जरिये नियुक्त करें ताकि जो मानिकों पर पुराना बकाया है उसकी यह छानबान करें। कमिश्नर के पाम दावा करने में पहले सरकार और मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि मिलकर के छानबीन कर लें ताकि कोई गड़बड़ी न रहने पाये, तब प्रीवीडेंट फंड कमिश्नर के सामने दावा पेश किया जाय। अगर ग्रॉय इस तरह की व्यवस्था करेगा तो कोई च.प. नहीं छूट पायेगी, और मजदूरों को कोई शिकायत नहीं होगी क्योंकि उनके प्रतिनिधि उसमें रहेंगे। हर लेवल पर हर खान में, ऊपर डायरेक्टर लेवल तक, ऊपर में नीचे तक इस तरह का अधिहार और मजदूरों का है उनके प्रतिनिधियों को शामिल करें ताकि खान मानिकों पर जो मजदूरों का बकाया है, जो उन्होंने लूट का है, वह उनसे वसूल किया जा सके और जरूरत पडने पर मानिकों की सम्पत्ति का नीलाम करके उस बकाया को वसूल किया जा सके। हम रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव कंग्रेस इसनिन्दे दना चाहते हैं कि आज जो कोकिंग कोल कोलियरी का नान-कोकिंग कोल कोलियरी में गड़बड़ चल रहा है, उत्पादन में जो नमी हुई है इस रोका जाय। अभी पांडे जी ने कहा कि उत्पादन बढ़ा है, जबकि मेरे सवाल के जबाब में आपने 26 जुलाई का बहा है कि

"There has been a marginal fall in production of coking coal after take-over of the mines by the Government."

तो पांडे जी का बहना यहाँ सही नहीं है। जो कि मैं राष्ट्रीयकरण का समर्थक हूँ लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि ग्रॉय के गलत व्यवहार के कारण ही प्रोडक्शन में गड़बड़ी हो रही है। फिर मैंने एक सवाल किया था अप्रैल, मई, जून और जुलाई, इन चार महीनों में प्रोडक्शन की क्या फिगर्स हैं ताकि हमें मालूम हो कि सचमुच में कमी मांजिनल है या ज्यादा है। जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है 40 परसेंट तक कमी कही उत्पादन में कमी हुई है। लेकिन आपने जबाब क्या दिया है :

[श्री रामातार झास्त्री]

"Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House."

21 दिन पहले नोटिस दिया और आप यह पता नहीं लगा सके। इस का मतलब है कि कहीं दाल में काला है जिस की बकह से आप सही बात नहीं बताना चाहते हैं। तो उत्पादन में कमी हुई है। उस को दूर किया जाय, और जिन कारणों से उत्पादन में कमी हो रही है इस के लिये आप के अधिकारी और आप की व्यवस्था जबाबदेह है।

कोयला निकालने के साधनों का अभाव है, आप का कोई अधिकारी पिट में नहीं जाता कि फेड हो रहा है कि नहीं हो रहा है कोयला काटने के लिए फेम बनाना पड़ता है। टोपी की बस्ती है कि नहीं, गैता है कि नहीं कोयला काटने के लिये, पर्याप्त टर्बो और लाइन की व्यवस्था है या नहीं। इन सब चीजों का अभाव है। बजट में तो चाहता है कि काले का उत्पादन बढ़े, लेकिन आप के यहाँ साधनों की कमी है। इतना ही नहीं, वहाँ के अधिकार बारबार माग कर रहे हैं कि ठीक से उत्पादन बढ़े, इस के लिये हर कोलियरी में एक ही यूनिट में रां। लेकिन आप ध्यान नहीं देने पार्टीवाजी करने हैं। आप एक यूनिट बनाइये और जो मजदूरों में प्रतिनिधि मूलक हो उन को मान्यता दीजिए फिर चाहे वह आई०एन०टी०यू०सी० के साथ हो, या आई०टी०यू०सी० या हिन्द मजदूर महा के साथ हो, या किसी अन्य के साथ हो।

इसलिये मेरे सशोधन में दोनों बातें कही गयी हैं कि हम उत्पादन में बड़ा सकते हैं। इस पर आप विचार कर सकते हैं। आप मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों को शामिल करे और जो मजदूरों का बकाया खान मालिकों पर है उस को लिया जाय। जनरल कारखानों के लिये प्रीवीडेंट फंड कमिश्नर अमग है और कोल माइन्स के लिये अलग है। मेरा सुझाव है कि दोनों को एक कर दें और तमाम कर्मचारियों को जनरल प्रीवीडेंट फंड कमिश्नर के

यहाँ ट्रांसफर कर दें और सब मिल कर के काम करे, और काम आसानी से चले।

अन्त में मैं पुन निवेदन करूंगा कि आप मेरे सशोधन को स्वीकार कर लें।

श्री राम सिंह भाई बर्मा (इंदौर) .
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मुझे कुछ इस बात का है कि जो मही बात शासन के सामने रखी जाती है सदस्यों की तरफ से तब तो सरकार स्वीकार नहीं करती, और दूसरे ही दिन मदन में आकर खड़े हो जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि यह हमें करना है। पिछले अधिवेशन में जब कोल माइन्स के राष्ट्रीयकरण का बिल आया तो मेरा यह सशोधन था कि मुभावजे की रकम, मजदूरों की जो बकाया है उस को काट कर, मुभावजा देना चाहिये। लेकिन मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार नहीं किया। लेकिन दूसरे ही दिन सरकार ने अपना वही सशोधन पेश कर दिया। यह देख कर हमें बड़ा दुख होता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के साथ, आना पाई के साथ साथ और भी जो बसीयत आपको मिली है उन का भी सारा दायित्व सरकार के ऊपर चुकाने का आता है। अभी सी० आर० ओ० की 26 करोड़ रकम निकलती बनी, 10, 11 करोड़ रु० प्रीवीडेंट फंड का देना है, और इतनी ही रकम कोल वॉलपेयर फंड की होती है, जो सब मिला कर के 50 करोड़ रु० के बँटनी है। इतनी रकम मुभावजे की नहीं होती। जिन कानूनों का पालन खान मालिक लोग नहीं करते प्राये हैं और जो कानून सरकार ने बनाये हुए हैं, राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद अगर सरकार उन का पालन नहीं करती है तो हम से बुरी बात और क्या हो सकती है, और अब उन कानूनों का पालन कराने में ही सरकार को कितने करोड़ रु० खर्च करने होंगे वह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। वर्षों तक मजदूरों के शोषण से यह कोलमाइन्स चलायी जाती रही हों और शासन का ध्यान उनकी तरफ न जाय, यह बड़े दुख की बात है।

आप ने प्रोडक्शन की बात कही है, कितनी कोलमाइन्स क्रीएट की गयी हैं, खर्चा किया गया है उस के परिमाण में आज उत्पादन नहीं है, बल्कि उत्पादन घटा है, और एम्प्लायमेंट में भी कमी हुई है। क्या कि प्रोवीडेंट फंड, ग्रैजुटी, बोनस, बेंलफेयर फंड आदि देना पड़ता है इसलिये ऐंसे श्रमिक खान मालिकों ने रखे जिन का रजिस्टर में नाम ही नहीं है और जेब में चार ५० की जगह दा ५० निकाल कर उन का देते रहे है। आप का माइन्स की आज क्या हालत है, मशीनरी की क्या हालत है? उनका ठीक मेंटेनेंस तक नहीं है। एम्प्लायमेंट में तो कमी हुई है साथ ही एम्प्लॉयमेंट में भी बृद्धि हुई है, कारण यह है कि सफ्ट माइन्स का पालन नहीं किया गया। 1958-59 में जो वह तय किया गया कि सेट्टी के नियम मुक्त श्रमिकों को श्रमिका के लिये हाना चर्चिडप कानून के तौर पर, उन का आज तक पालन नहीं हुआ है।

दुनिया के कुछ देशों में मैन फोरमाइज का अन्दर जा कर देया है। उनको देखा कर फख्र या अनुभव हुआ है उनको सुन्दर वर्किंग कंडीशंस के लिये। लेकिन हमारा अर्थो दश में कोलमाइज की जो दशा है उसका देख कर हमें आती है। जो आवश्यक वस्तुएं मजदूरों का जब वे माइज में जाते हैं सेफ्टी के लिये मिलनी चाहिये नहीं मिलती है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Can you enlighten me in which way this comes within the scope of this Bill? Please explain that.

श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा : जैसे की बात कर रहा हूँ। यह ठहराया गया है कि माइन्स के श्रमिकों के लिये बूटों के लिये फारेन एक्सचेंज का इतनाय किया जाएगा। लेकिन 1958-1959 से 1973 तक नहीं हुआ। आज कोल माइज वर्कर्स को जूते नहीं मिले हैं जो कानून के द्वारा उनको सेफ्टी के लिये मिलने चाहिये

थे। कोलमाइज के मालिकाने वे उपाय नहीं किए। ये जो सब चीजें हैं इनके ऊपर राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद आपको विचार करना चाहिए। वर्कर्स को जो सुविधाये दी जानी है वे समान रूप में सबको मिलनी चाहियें, यूनियनमें भी देनी चाहिये। कानून लागू होने चाहिये और सेफ्टी के वास्ते जो चीजें आवश्यक हैं वे उनको दी जानी चाहिये—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Even if it is a general discussion, it does not come within the scope of this Bill. Please come to the scope of the Bill

श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा वेलफेयर की बात कर रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER This is about empowering the Commissioner to make payments, to make certain deductions towards the payment of arrears. About the improvement of the working conditions of the workers, though it is important, there should be another occasion for it, not within this Bill. That is what I am saying.

श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा आज नहीं आठ दिन पहले जब यह एजेंडे पर आया था तब मैंने अपना नाम दिया था। सर्वप्रथम मेरा नाम है। आप इस बिल को सरकारसे चले गए। आपने फर्स्ट रीडिंग होने नहीं दिया और हमें बोलने का मौका नहीं दिया। इसकी जवाबदारी किस की है। नाम मेरा सब से पहले लिखा हुआ है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER I am not denying your opportunity. I am only talking about the relevance. You might have given your name a fortnight ago. But how is it relevant to the scope of the Bill? There should be a limit

श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा मिनिस्टर साहब गए आए हैं। उनके ध्यान में मैं कुछ बातें लाना चाहना हूँ। कोलमाइज के मालिक

(श्री राम सिंह भार्गव)

ने श्रमिकों का बहुत शोषण किया है। पैसे के साथ साथ दूसरी तरह का शोषण भी किया है। पैसे तो मामूली बात है, छोटी बात है लेकिन एक्सीडेंट जो हो रहे हैं जानें जा रही हैं, बंधे बहुत बुरा बात है। उनको रोका जाना चाहिये। छत्ते गिरने से, दोवाले गिरने से ये हो रहे हैं। उनको रोकने के लिए यह कहा जाता है कि डिम्बर की जरूरत है किन्तु लकड़ी नहीं मिल रही है। लकड़ी नहीं मिल रही है इस वास्तविकता मजदूर मरते जाएँ? इसके लिये फोरेन्स रिजर्व कर प्लांटेशन करिये। मजदूरों की चिंता के ऊपर रोटी सेकना कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जैसी धीरे इस्टीमाइज के अन्दर रोजगारी की खास जरूरत होती है। दूसरी रोजगारी हो नहीं सकती। कानून में यह कहा गया है कि इन्फ्रूक नैप्प दिये जायेंगे श्रमिकों को। लेकिन कहो भी खदानों में नहीं दिये गये हैं और जो नाम मात्र के लिए दिए भी गए हैं उनका उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। खराब हालत में हैं। कमिशनर को अधिकार प्राप्त दे रहे हैं। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि कोलमाइज के अन्दर जो प्राविडेंट फंड कमिशनर हैं उन्होंने यह सारा चौपट किया है। अगर वे चाहते तो इनको रकम बकाया जमा हो क्यों होने देते? मात्र प्राप्त दे रहे हैं, अच्छी बात है। लेकिन शरीर का प्रावधान प्राप्त करें। यह नहीं किया तो फिर लापरवाही होगी जिस के बारे में हम हाउस में चिन्ता रहे हैं और प्राप्त बालने नहीं दे रहे। पैसे के दायित्व में बड़ा जान का दायित्व होता है। इन वास्तविकताओं को मफ्टों का इन-जाम करें। पैसे प्राप्त कुछ कम दे दे इसकी कोई चिन्ता नहीं है।

श्री धनशाह प्रबाल (शहडाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कोकिंग तथा नान-कोकिंग कायना खान (राष्ट्रीयकरण) सशाधन विधेयक, 1973 को पेश हुआ है इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। 1972 में हमने जो कानून पाम किया था उस

में कुछ कमियाँ रह गई थी। उनको दूर करने के लिए इस विधेयक को यहाँ लाया गया है। मैं निर्द्वन्द्व करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर पहले से ही उन कमियों को तुरन्त ध्यान दिया जाता तो इस मशोधन को लाने की आपकी जरूरत नहीं पड़ती। पहले वाले बिल में ही इन सब की मरुई कर दी जानी चाहिए थी। मालिनों के ऊपर 11 करोड़ 76 लाख रुपये श्रमिकों का प्राविडेंट फंड का बकाया है। वह रिजर्व नहीं हुआ है। इसको पहले ही आपकी साफ कर देना चाहिये था। यदि आपने ऐसा किया होता तो इतना धर्म और समय खर्च न करना पड़ना जो अब करना पड़ रहा है। मालिकों ने मजदूरों की भविष्य निधि की रकम काट करके अपने लिए खर्च कर ली है। इसकी बमूली के लिए कमिशनर की नियुक्ति की जा रही है। इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। राष्ट्रीयकरण का पहले बिल पास करते समय इन बातों पर विचार नहीं किया गया और अगर विचार किया जाता तो मात्र यह बात न होती।

खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद कोयले का उत्पादन कम हो रहा है। मजदूरों से उत्साह की भी कमी दिखाई दे रही है। हम वास्तविकता को कल्याण कार्यों को और विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। साथ-साथ कोयले की कीमते भी निर्धारित की जानी चाहिये ताकि सभी लोगों को उचित दामों पर कोयला मिल सके और इसकी व्यवस्था भी प्राप्त की जायें। ऐसा देखा गया है कि जिस किसी चीज का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाता है वह बाजार से गायब हो जाती है, उसका प्रभाव हो जाता है, फिर चाहे धनाज हो, कपड़ा हो, कोयला हो या कोई दूसरा चीज हो। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो चीज है इसकी धीरे प्राप्त की विशेष ध्यान जाए। कोयला उचित दामों पर मिलें। ऐसे उपाय भी काम में लाए जाएँ ताकि जनता का उत्साह और विश्वास राष्ट्रीयकरण के प्रति बना रहे।

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा (धनबाद) : कोकिंग और नान-कोकिंग कोलमाइंज नेशनलाइजेशन बिल का जो संशोधन विधेयक रखा है इसका मैं हादिक समर्थन करता हूँ। कोयला खदानों के मजदूरों को इस विधेयक ने एक राहत की सांस दी है और जो चिन्ता 1972 और 1973 में राष्ट्रीयकरण के समय उन लोगों को थी वह चिन्ता आज कुछ कम हुई है। बात असल में यह है कि वर्कर्स को इ नों की इतना बड़ी रकम ड्यू है कि कम्पेंसेशन सा रो रकम देने पर भी वह पूरी नहीं होगी।

15.00 hrs.

जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है, मालिकों पर 11.67 करोड़ रुपये केव प्राविडेंट फंड के ड्यू हैं। ग्रमी माननीय सदस्य, श्री एन०एन० पांडे ने बताया है कि सां० ग्रार० ग्रो० के लोगों के—गोरखपुरी लेवर के—26 करोड़ रुपये ड्यू हैं। इसके प्रतिरुत एक हजार कोलियरीज में से बहुत से कोलियरी वालों ने मजदूरों को पूरी रजदूरी नहीं दी, उनको महंगाई भत्ता नहीं दिया, उनको छुट्टी के पैसे नहीं दिये और जो दो बॉनस हैं, उनकी भी बहुत सी रकम बाकी है।

अगर हम इस सारी रकम का योग करते हैं, तो वह 100 करोड़ रुपये के आसपास होती है। कोकिंग कोल के मालिकों का मुद्दाबजा 16 करोड़ रुपये तय हुआ है और उससे दुगुना मुद्दाबजा नान-कोकिंग कोल के मालिकों का तय हुआ है। इस तरह अगर मुद्दाबजे की कुल रकम भी मजदूरों के ड्यू में ले ली जाये, तो उनसे मजदूरों के ड्यू में तो आधे को ही अदानगी जा सकता है। और हम रेटिमिली पेन्शन, ग्रेजुइटी और वेवफेयर आदि बातों को भूल भी जायें, तो भी वह रकम पूरी नहीं होती है।

हां, पहले तो मजदूरों को कुछ भी नहीं मिलने जा रहा था, क्योंकि उस समय हमारे

परसेजेशन के बावजूद सरकार ने हमारे संशोधनों को स्वीकार नहीं किया था। अब सरकार उस बात को दूसरे रूप में लाई है, यह स्वागत की बात है।

प्राविडेंट फंड के ड्यूज, जो 11.67 करोड़ रुपये हैं, कलेक्ट करने की जिम्मेदारी प्राविडेंट कमिश्नर को दी गई है। लेकिन चार लाख वर्कर्स के बाकी सब ड्यूज को भी कलेक्ट करने का जिम्मेदारी अगर प्राविडेंट फंड कमिश्नर पर डाल दी गई, तो उसका परिणाम यही होने वाला है कि अधिकतर लोगों को जानकारी ही नहीं हो सकेगी और उनका दावा ही नहीं हो सकेगा, क्योंकि उनको अपने ड्यूज को कलेक्ट करने का ज्ञान ही नहीं है। जब तक सरकारी मशानरी उन लोगों की सहायता नहीं करेगी, तब तक इस प्रावधान के बावजूद उनको जो राहत मिलनी चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल सकेगी।

मैं मंत्री महोदय के सामने यह सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ कि प्राविडेंट फंड कमिश्नर तो प्राविडेंट फंड की रकम को वसूल करे। मजदूरों की संस्थायें मजदूरों के ग्रन्थ ड्यूज को वसूल करने में सहायक हों और जहां ऐसी संस्थायें नहीं हैं, वहां, चूंकि अब सब मजदूरसरकार के अन्तर्गत आ गये हैं, सरकारी स्टाफ उनका मदद करे, उनको जानकारी दे और उन के दावों का क्लेम कमिश्नर के सामने रखे। यह एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है, जिसकी अगर सरकार का ध्यान न जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि इस विधेयक के द्वारा सरकार उन मूक मजदूरों की मदद करना चाहता है।

मैं इस विषय के एक और पहलू को और आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आज जब यह कहा जाता है कि कोयला खदानों में उत्पादन कम हुआ है, तो उसके उत्तर में कहा जाता है कि हमको गाड़ियां नहीं मिलती हैं, जिससे कोयला मव नहीं हो

[श्री राम नारदवल्लभ शर्मा]

पाता है, और हमको पावर नहीं मिलती है, जिनसे हम उत्पादन नहीं कर पाते हैं। पावर की कमी के सम्बन्ध में मिनिसट्री आफ पावर कहती है कि हमका कायला नहीं मिलता है। इसी तरह रेलवे विभाग भी कहता है कि हमका कायला नहीं मिल पाता है। इस अवस्था में आज देश में एक औद्योगिक नरानव पैदा हो गया है और सब जगह दूसरों पर जिम्मेदारी डाल कर अपनी अपनी जिम्मेदारी से मुक्त होना चाहत है।

लेकिन मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की तो सम्मिलित जिम्मेदारी है। कोयला उत्पादन की विभागीय जिम्मेदारी श्री पाई की हो सकती है, पावर के लिए डा० वी० एल० राव की जिम्मेदारी हो सकती है और रेलवे के चलाने के लिए डा० ए० ए० मिश्र की जिम्मेदारी हो सकती है लेकिन इन सबकी सम्मिलित जिम्मेदारी भी है और वह जिम्मेदारी राष्ट्र के प्रति है। आज सब उद्योगों में एक तरह का मा भवा हुआ है। छोटे उद्योग चलाने वाले भी बंचे हैं। सरकारी अधिकारी अपनी अपनी जिम्मेदारी का समझ नहीं पाते हैं। जैसे और सार्वजनिक उद्योग टाउन्ही हो चुके हैं, वैसे ही कोयले के नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद नान-कार्बिक कोल माइन्स एंथ्रासिटी और भारत कार्बिक कोल इन दोनों प्रॉपर्टाइजेशन की टाउन्ही एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन होनी जा रही है। अब भी अपने अपने सम्बन्धियों और भाई-बहनों का रिक्कट करके एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का टाउन्ही बनाने का काम छनवरत चल रहा है। इस प्रकार इन सम्बन्धियों की हालत भी बही होने जा रही है जो अन्य सार्वजनिक सम्बन्धियों की है। अगर इस सम्बन्ध में तत्काल सावधानी न बरती गई, तो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की ओर भी बदनामी होने वाली है।

इन अवदों के माथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar):
Sir, I welcome the Bill and support the amendments sought to be incorporated by this Bill. When the main Bill was being considered in this House in 1972, a Member of this House, Shri Chatterjee, had tabled an amendment. But Government did not accept it. This Government, this power-drunk government, this power arrogant government, do not hear any constructive suggestions put forward by the opposition. That is the position.

Section 4 provides for the transfer of title in respect of interest bonus wages etc. to the Central Government as specified in the First Schedule in relation to coking coal mines. Section 5 provides that the right, title and interest of the owners of the coke oven plants specified in the Second Schedule shall vest in the Central Government. Section 12 provides for the payment of an amount

In Schedule I of the principal Act column 5 specifies the amounts in rupees to be paid by the Government to the owners of the mines. During the debate on the main Bill we had raised this question and expressed our doubt that this amount has not been determined or fixed on any scientific formula or based on any rational formula, and that the amount is determined arbitrarily according to the sweet will of the Government. They have favoured the foreign-dominated companies. At that time, late Mr Mohan Kumaramangalam had categorically stated that the position is not likewise but it is otherwise. I would like to quote him

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are reopening the question of amounts fixed

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I am not reopening the question. The First Schedule specifies the amount. What I want to bring to the notice of the House and to the notice of the Minister is that they have not kept the assurance given by late Mr Mohan Kumaramangalam, the Minister in charge. Not only that they have given handsome amounts to their favourites who have paid large sums to the election fund of the ruling party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If this is not re-opening the question, how does it come within the scope of this Bill?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: It comes within the scope of the Bill. Section 4 provides for transfer of powers

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not been able to follow how it comes within the scope of the Bill. I am a little sluggish in my brain power. I will listen to you a little more.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Unless the amount is properly paid, how can the deduction take place? At the end, the worker will be the sufferer.

This is what late Mr Mohan Kumaramangalam had said:

"We have proceeded on the basis of the valuation of the physical assets of the local coal mines on the one side and the valuation of stores and stocks on the other. We have made a valuation of this and on that basis fixed a reasonable amount as compensation. I do not think there is any difficulty. We have not proceeded on the basis of the paid-up capital or the loans but purely on the basis of the valuation of the physical assets of each mine."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can only summarise what he had said. Even so, I have not been able to understand how it comes within the scope of the Bill.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: As I have quoted him, he had assured the House that amount will be calculated on the basis of physical assets.

What has this Government done? They have given to Bundhemo, compensation amounting to Rs. 23.32 lakhs against their assets of Rs. 15 lakhs....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I must tell you, all this is irrelevant to the Bill.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: It is relevant.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How is it relevant to the question of giving power to the Commissioner of Payments to make these deductions towards the arrears of workers? How do the amounts come in now? I do not understand it.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Here, Clause 4 says:

"After section 12 of the Coking Coal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely, 12A."

What is section 12 of the principal Act? It says:

"In consideration of the retrospective operation of the provisions of section 4 and section 5, there shall be given by the Central Government in cash to be owner of every coking coal mine specified in the First Schedule..."

Therefore, it is relevant. Any way, I will finish in two minutes..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are going into details of how much amount was given to each owner and so on. This is irrelevant. Any way, you have limited time and you try to conclude now.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I will finish in two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are going into details of amounts given to each owner now. I do not think that has anything to do with the power given to the Commissioner of Payments.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I will only read out the percentages of compensation given against assets.

Burrdhemo—155 per cent; Benjanehari—29 per cent; Khas Jambad—6 per cent; Hingir Rampur 60 per cent, Swadeshi Mining 54 per cent, Newtonchikli East Nimcha Madhajore 125 per cent; this K. Worha Group have paid a handsome amount in the Dindigul elections to the ruling party....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not dispute your right to criticise the ruling party or the Government, but there should be a proper occasion. The scope of this Bill does not cover all that.

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad): Sir, shall we be allowed to have any discussion at all on planning—planning for the poor people of India? We could not discuss it in the last Session. This Session is also coming to a close. Planning is taking a back seat.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Shethia Mining 13 per cent, Bengal Coal 73 per cent Western Bengal Coal Fields 52 per cent and Parasea 25 per cent. I would ask the Minister to scrutinise all these things. Sir, after nationalisation. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him scrutinise.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: After nationalisation what has happened to these industries? The production has dropped. . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is also not within the scope. Mr. Madhu Limaye.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: The prices have gone up and workers problems are accumulating. . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There may be another occasion for all that. Mr. Madhu Limaye.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: ..and the Management has not attended to their problems.

श्री मधु लिमये (शका) : उराध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विधेयक मंत्री महोदय यहाँ क्यों है? अगर पहले विधेयक पाम करत समय सोच समझ कर काम किया जाता तो यह नीबत नहीं आती। लेकिन एक घन्टे से मैं देख रहा हूँ कि राजनीतिक प्रचार के लिए ये लोग जल्दी जल्दी राष्ट्रीयकरण के कानून

यहाँ पर पास कर रहे हैं और जब हमारे द्वारा यह कहा जाता है कि इन कानूनों की अध्ययन करने के लिए इन को प्रवर समिति या संयुक्त समिति के पास भेजा जाय तो वे लोग विरोध करते हैं। इतनी बड़ी भूल और कमी इस विधेयक में रह गई। हमारे स्वर्गीय श्री मोहन कुमार मगलम के साथ इसके बारे में मेरा पत्र-व्यवहार हो रहा था। लग कर मजदूरों की यूनिवर्सल के पत्र आ रहे थे कि राष्ट्रीयकरण का विधेयक पास हो गया लेकिन इनको पता ही नहीं है कि कोल इंडस्ट्री में हालत क्या है? राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के पहले क्या कोल इंडस्ट्री की समस्याओं का पूरा अध्ययन इनको नहीं करना चाहिए था? मजदूरों की तकलीफें क्या हैं? इस तरह का इन लोगों ने कोई अध्ययन नहीं किया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि इन्होंने मुधावजों की रकम तय करने के बारे में जो प्रावधान पास किया तो उसमें इसके संबंध में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी कि मजदूरों का जो पंचामो किन्ड का बकाया पड़ा है—बेतन का बकाया, प्राक्टि-डेंट फंड का बकाया, बोनस का बकाया, इन सारे बकायों का क्या होगा? इसके बारे में इन्होंने कोई इनजाम नहीं किया।

तो पहले मैं इसके ऊपर आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों का यह जो तरीका है जिसके चलते इन कानूनों में कमियाँ रह जाती हैं, क्या इस सदन में आप यह व्यवस्था दें कि जो भी महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक आए उसका प्रवर समिति या संयुक्त समिति में भेजना अनिवार्य बना दिया जाय?

दूसरी बात—ये इतने हठधर्मी हैं कि विरोधियों के द्वारा सशोधन दिए जाते हैं तो खुले मन से उन सशोधनों पर विचार करने के लिए ये कभी तैयार नहीं हैं। किमिनस प्रोसीजर कोड के बारे में यही हुआ। कॉफिन कोल माइन्स एक्ट के बारे में यही हुआ। तो विधेयक के बारे में हमेशा यही होता है। जब

बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का विधेयक प्राया तब उमके बारे में भी हमने पचासो प्रमेडमेंट्स दिए थे। आज सारे फाइस बैंको में हो रहे हैं। बैंकों से जो कर्जा दिया जाता है ठीक ढंग से उमका वितरण नहीं हो रहा है। यह क्यों हो रहा है, उदाहरण के लिए यह मैं कह रहा हूँ। एक तो मैं यह कहूँगा कि सब महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक: सेनेक्ट कमेटी या ज्वाइंट सेनेक्ट कमेटी के पास जाने चाहिए।

दूसरी बात—मैं मंत्री महोदय से आश्वासन चाहता हूँ—प्रतिपक्ष के द्वारा जो भी समोधन दिये जायेंगे, क्या खुले मन से एक-एक समोधन पर विचार करेंगे और प्रतिष्ठा और इज्जत का सबाल न बना कर उनको स्वीकार करेंगे।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ—सरकार जब भी कोई राष्ट्रीयकरण का विधेयक ले कर प्राये, उसके पहले यह जरूरी होना चाहिये कि पूरी इण्डस्ट्री की समस्या का वह अध्ययन करे और राष्ट्रीयकरण को प्रचार का माधन न बनाये। सभी समस्याओं को अध्ययन करने के बाद जो विधेयक प्रायेगा उससे मजदूरों का कल्याण होगा, देश का कल्याण होगा और उपभोक्ताओं का कल्याण होगा।

अन्तिम बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ—जब इन्होंने कोकिस माइन्स और कोल माइन्स का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, उस समय वितरण की समस्याओं के बारे में इन्होंने सभी पहलुओं पर विचार नहीं किया। स्वयं मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी भूल स्वीकार की कि स्माल इण्डस्ट्रीज का जो कोटा था, इन्होंने सोचा कि उसको कम करने से बड़ी बचत हो जायगी, लेकिन कोई बचत नहीं हुई, बल्कि स्माल इण्डस्ट्रीज बन्द होने लगी, हजारों मजदूर बेकार हुए। इनके सामने मैंने मुरादाबाद और फोरोजाबाद के उदाहरण दिये थे। अब

कुछ किया है, लेकिन अभी भी गिलायनों का नहीं है। इसलिए वितरण के बारे में सोचें, वनों दूसरा विधेयक लेकर इन्होंने जल्द प्राना पड़ेगा। इसलिए इसके बारे में भी मैं इनकी राय जानना चाहता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जा कहा है, उसके बारे में क्या आप कुछ कहेंगे? मंत्री आपसे प्रार्थना है कि आप आदेश दीजिये ताकि ग्युरमया माहब उमको मुने और हमेशा किसी भी अच्छे विधेयक को प्रवर समिति या सयुक्त समिति को भेजने की हमारी दरखास्त को मानें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would accept as a general principle that more haste is more waste, and I think the Bill that we are discussing right now itself is an example of this. Yesterday, we adopted the motion for consideration in five minutes but now, in the general discussion on a clause, we are spending so much time that it comes to something like an hour or even more than that. I think it is very important and I would agree with Mr. Madhu Limaye that we have a very great responsibility and this Bill which touches hundreds of thousands of our people has got to be gone into very very carefully. If we do a clause in a hurry, we will not only get ourselves into trouble but, perhaps, it will create confusion in the country. It would be a good thing that we go through every Bill carefully not only on the part of the Government which prepare the Bill but we have also a responsibility in this House I think we are very fortunate in this House that we do have some very hardworking, very able and very painstaking members who go through every little detail. We should be grateful for that. It is very good for the democracy.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Thank you, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): I am grateful to the Members for giving support to this amendment. The only complaint has been that when these

[Shri T. A. Pai]

amendments were suggested to the original Bill, the Government had not accepted them, that it should have been more graceful if they had not done so and that now the Government comes too late in the day to accept this

Anyway, the hon Members would remember that when the non-coking coal mines were nationalised, these provisions were incorporated and if at this stage, the Government has come to make amendments in order that the workers' interests may be protected, particularly, in view of the fact that when we look into the accounts deeply, we find considerable arrears of amount under provident fund and arrears under statutory liabilities to the employees due and since we had appointed a Commissioner of Payments and we are entrusting him the due amount, we thought it was necessary for us to come before this House and get this amended so that justice that was due to the workers could be done

I entirely agree that it would be most desirable to go into all the aspects beforehand because particularly in this case when you look at the figure of the PF alone due to the employees it comes to Rs. 6 crores in the coking coal mines and in the other coal mines it comes to about Rs. 10 crores. I don't know what exactly the liabilities under gratuity and other things would be but at least in the case of royalty still it would be not less than Rs 10 crores under this and another Rs 20 crores under the other Act. I do not know what will be left to be recovered by the other creditors, secured and unsecured. Some hon. Members suggested to me: Attack the sureties, send them to jail, take this action, take that action, and so on. I wish all this was thought of very much earlier because the mineowners are not just individuals; in some cases they are all limited companies and once their assets are getting extinguished, what will happen, there is practically no liabilities, because the liabilities are limited except to the extent that they have given personal guarantee and in case the security gets exhausted the workers have a right to proceed against them

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
Many companies have other assets and business.

SHRI T. A. PAI: When you legislate you legislate for all. There might be surplus in some cases; there might be heavy deficit in some other cases. I am unable to give you a case by case analysis of that the situation would be. On the whole while we have decided to give compensation of Rs 16 crores under this Act and another Rs. 40 lakhs which comes by way of interest and Rs 56 lakhs by way of management expenses and so on, these are all personal liabilities that have got to be met. The liabilities due to employees as PF amounts, as statutory liabilities, etc would be deducted and they will have a priority before any secured or unsecured liabilities of the company. Questions were asked about the awards. Suppose it is a statutory award and under it commitments have not been kept up. If it was voluntary advice which was not carried out I am unable to say anything. If there are agreements which are equally enforceable and the commitments have not been kept up. If there are any bonuses declared which is payable and in regard to which they fail, all these will come under the wages and they will be deducted before any other payments are made.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
What about proceedings pending before Industrial Tribunals at that time of nationalisation? What will happen to those proceedings?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Whatever liability there are against those owners, if they fall under this category, they will be accepted. In other categories they have got other civil remedies and every little thing cannot be protected by any legislation that we could think of. We have conferred some more privileges by the enforcement of this enactment.

So far as the amendments moved by my hon. friends are concerned, I appeal to them to reconsider those amendments. I am unable to accept them. Mr. Ramavatar Shastri has pleaded for employees' participation in the management. I entirely agree because that is the policy of

the Government and we see that employees' participation must be ensured gradually.

What are the modalities of all these? We have got a wage negotiating committee which will be sitting at all times between the employees and the coal authorities and I do hope that they will be arriving at some kind of participation arrangements. Whenever the word 'participation' is mentioned, it means something to the employer and entirely something different to the employee. I would very much like that these modalities are worked out so that the employees may have the sense of participation at all stages. So far, it has not been suggested. Let them be elected so that the claims of individual miners could be placed before them. We felt that individual members could not ask for this; nobody pressed forward their claims. This responsibility shall be taken over by the Commissioner for Payments.

Another suggestion was made to me in the other House which I have accepted. By executive orders. I have said that even the labour unions will be permitted to make representation on behalf of the employees regarding the claims. I hope that there should be no difficulty at all for any employee to prove his liabilities and get his money collected. But, I have not provided for in the Bill. By executive orders, we shall provide that they will have the right. The fundamental right is that of the employee himself to claim the amount that is due to him. What we are trying to do is this. The amount that is due to them should be given so that they may not suffer in collecting the money that is due to them.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Domariaganj)
How do you realise that?

SHRI T. A. PAI: It is all a question of bringing up the facts of the case because, what is due to them or what is not due to them has to be decided by the Commissioner for Payments.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:
Under the Payment of Wages Act, any labour union can go to the court and

claim the wage of the worker. Why should not that sort of provision be included in the Act itself?

SHRI T. A. PAI: There are many unions. We could not think it possible to include it. We are only trying to see that this right is conferred on them.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I would like to know from him whether the claims of the workers—employees—come under the Compensation Fund?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Out of the Compensation Fund, all the amounts due to the labour will have precedence.

The difficulties of the Gorakhpuri labourers organisation have been placed before me. Many hon. Members have also pointed out to me that my predecessor had made a certain commitment to the House that their problem would be looked into. I shall certainly keep up those commitments because I know that it is one problem. So far as the existing labour is concerned, we have tried to see that they all have been absorbed. They have served that organisation for a long time. I should see what can be done to them.

Another problem that has been pointed out to me is with regard to seven employees of the Coal Mines Association. I do not know what exactly the function of the Association is. But, in the course of taking over of coking coal mines, we have almost absorbed about 30,000 more employees then were registered with the Provident Fund Commissioner. According to us we have some surplus labour. It does not matter. With the development of the mines that we are now going ahead, we should be able to make use of them. I shall see how exactly these seven surplus people could be made use of. I may assure the hon. Members that when we take over the industry depending upon their own merits, if they are found suitable for employment, they will get precedence over the others. I cannot give any commitment that they would all be absorbed.

SHRI B. R. KRISHNAN: What have you done with regard to pending cases?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Another point that has been raised is this. Why, immediately after nationalisation, has the production of coal fallen? I say that after nationalisation the pattern of production had undergone a change. The requirements of the thermal plants have been going up year by year. The production and consumption of coal by the thermal plants have also been mounting. As a matter of fact, in the Fourth Five Year Plan, the requirements of coal to meet the needs of the thermal plants were of the order of 19 million tonnes. If the installed capacity of the plant for the Fifth Five Year Plan goes through, this will be stepped up to 50 million tonnes of coal for power supply alone.

If the steel industry target of 14 million tonnes is to be assured, then I am afraid that the coking coal production will have to be stepped up to 28 million tonnes instead of the 18 million tonnes that was planned to be produced this year.

Apart from that, it is a fact that between 1968 and now, the production of soft coke which supplies the fuel requirements of UP, Bihar, Bengal and the cities of Delhi and Kanpur to a very large extent, where the common people are involved, went down from 3.5 million tonnes to 2.5 million tonnes, because this was not considered very important. When the priorities for the steel plants, for the industries, for small-scale industries, and for power generation all went up, the railways were compelled to give the lowest priority to this. But anyway, we have revised this lately, and we have set up a committee at the point near the coal mines, which consists of the railway authorities, the Coal Authority and the Steel Authority coordinating at that level, and here at this level, the Railway Ministry and my Ministry have been coordinating completely to see that at least the movement is stepped up by 1000 wagons extra per day until sufficient stocks of all these types of coal are built up.

I assure the House that the production of soft coke will be stepped up from 2.5 million tonnes to 4 million tonnes with which I feel that the requirements of

the country should be sufficiently met. But I have still problems.

Even the going up of this production by itself is going to be a herculean task. Increasing the production of coal from 70 million tonnes to 140 million tonnes in five years is not going to be a small effort; it is going to be a very big effort. But what about the transportation? If we are going to depend entirely on the railways, then transportation would not be possible. Therefore, we are trying to have a total transport approach to this problem, and we have approached the Planning Commission as well as the Ministry of Transport to see that as far as possible, coastal shipping and inland waterways within the country are also fully utilised for moving coal over long distances. We have established a linkage, through a linkage committee, between particular generation plants and the coal-fields, so that the supply of coal to the power plants is not held up.

I assure the House that while I am aware of the dissatisfaction that is there, I am aware of the prices having gone up in some places, I am aware of the shortages here and there and so on, by the time we meet next, I shall be able to report a much more satisfactory progress in the movement as well as in the bringing down of prices.

My hon. friend has pointed out to me the difficulties of the small scale industries, particularly the bangle-makers of Firozabad. Actually, we had tried to move six rakes, and six rakes have been moved, but now I understand that they have gone only to a few persons there, and a few persons have been able to corner all the stocks. In any case, I shall have to look into the matter again and see that the State Government is involved in this distribution.

श्री तुकम खन्व कक्षवाय : भेजा उन्हीं को था जिन्होंने लिया है। बाकी लोगों को नहीं भेजा है।

SHRI T. A. PAI: Anyway, it was found that they were asked to designate some persons, and rightly or wrongly, some

persons might have been designated, and coal has moved, but perhaps it has not reached everyone; some people might have taken advantage of it. I shall certainly look into it and see that there is more equitable distribution of coal

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
May I know whether the Coal Mines Authority will implement all the recommendations of the Central Wage Board in future, so far as the nationalised collieries are concerned?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I am not allowing any more questions now. Now, I shall put the amendments to vote

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI I would like amendment No 1 to be put to vote separately.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE I would like amendment No 2 to be put to vote separately

(डा. लक्ष्मणरावण पांडेय मंसौर)

अपने जी मा ही पान प्रनम रखदी चीगे ।

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Only those amendments which you want to press will be taken separately and put to vote. The others which you do not want to press will be disposed of by voice vote

I shall now put amendment No 1 to the House.

Amendment No 1 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

Page 3,—
after line 3,—insert—

"(4A) In case the amount paid to the Commissioner under section 21 is less than the total amount of arrears referred to in sub-section (1), then the Central Government shall pay, within

one month from the date of determination under sub-section (4), the amount of difference to the Commissioner and shall be entitled to recover the same from the owner of the coking coal mine or group of coking coal mines or coke oven plant, as the case may be, as if it were an arrear of land revenue"

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 21]

[15.47 hrs.

AYES

Bade, Shri R. V.
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Dutta, Shri Biren
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Halder, Shri Madhuryya
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hashim, Shri M. M.
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chaud
Krishnan, Shri E. R.
Krishnan, Shri M. K.
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
Mayavan, Shri V.
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Mukherjee, Shri Saroj

— 15/15/1953 —
Wrongly voted for Ayes.

Nayar, Shri Baksi
Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
Patel, Shri H. M.
Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
Roy, Dr. Saradish

Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar

Sezhiyan, Shri

*Shastri, Shri Ramavatar

†Shukla, Shri B. R.

Singh, Shri D. N.

Subravelu, Shri

Viswanathan, Shri G.

Yadav, Shri G. P.

NOES

Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed

Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram

Ambesh, Shri

Appalanaidu, Shri

Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Babunath Singh, Shri

Banerji, Shrimati Mukul

Beera, Shri S. C.

Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath

Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal

Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa,

Shri T. V.

Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal

Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh

Chhatten Lal, Shri

Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.

Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque

Daga, Shri M. C.

Das, Shri Anadi Charan

Das, Shri Dharnidhar

Deo, Shri S. N. Singh

Desai, Shri D. D.

Deשמukh, Shri K. G.

Dhamankar, Shri

Dharia, Shri Mohan

Dumada, Shri L. K.

Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar

Engti, Shri Biren

Gautam, Shri C. D.

Gogoi, Shri Tarua

Gowda, Shri Pampan

Hanada, Shri Subodh

Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.

Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.

Jha, Shri Chiranjib

Kadam, Shri J. G.

Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran

Kailas, Dr.

Kapur, Shri Sat Pal

Kasture, Shri A. S.

Kotaki, Shri Laladhar

Kushok Bakula, Shri

Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.

Mahajan, Shri Y. S.

Malaviya, Shri K. D.

Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Mishra, Shri Jagannath

Modi, Shri Shrikishan

Mohammad Tahir, Shri

Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder

Nahata, Shri Anarit

Negi, Shri Pratap Singh

Palodkar, Shri Manikar

Pandey, Shri Damodar

*He voted by mistake from a wrong seat and later informed the Speaker accordingly.

†Wrongly votes for Ayes.

Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra	Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain	Sharma, Shri R. N.
Pandey, Shri R. S.	Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar	Sher Singh, Prof.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani	Shivnath Singh, Shri
Paokai Hnookip, Shri	Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Parasbar, Prof. Narain Chand	Sinha, Shri R. K.
Patil, Shri C. A.	Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe	Stephen, Shri C. M.
Patil, Shri S. B.	Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Raghu Ramajiah, Shri K.	Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Rajdeo Singh, Shri	Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Ram Dhan, Shri	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Ram Sewak, Ch.	Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Ram Swarup, Shri	Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.	Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Rao, Shri Jagannath	Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Reddi, Shri P. Antony	Yadav, Shri R. P.
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha	
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das	MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The result* of the division is:
Rohatei, Shrimati Sushila	
Roy, Shri Bishwanath	Ayes: 36; Noes: 104.
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri	<i>The motion was negated.</i>
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj	MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendments Nos. 3 and 4 to vote.
Samanta, Shri S. C.	<i>Amendments Nos. 3 and 4 were put and negated.</i>
Sanghi, Shri N. K.	MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The ques- tion is.
Sathe, Shri Vasant	"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."
Sayeed, Shri P. M.	<i>The motion was adopted.</i>
Sethi, Shri Arjun	<i>Clause 4 was added to the Bill.</i>
Shankaranand, Shri B.	

*The following members also recorded their votes for Noes:—

Sarvasbri Madho Ram Sharma, Jagdish Narain Mandal, Mani Ram Godara, P. R. Shenoy, Genda Singh, M. M. Hashim and B. R. Shukla.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Clause 5—(Amendment of section 23)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Pandeya, are you moving your amendment?

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Yes, Sir. I move:

'Page 3, line 34, add at the end

"and before filing the claims the Commissioner shall consult workers' representative from the concerned mine elected specifically for this purpose."

(5)

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा संशोधन भी इसलिये दिया गया है कि भविष्य निधि आयुक्त के साथ कर्मचारियों के और श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधियों को शामिल किया जाय और ऐसे प्रतिनिधि मिल कर कर्मचारियों और श्रमिकों के दावे के सम्बन्ध में दावे प्रस्तुत करवा सकें। आपको मालूम है कि करोड़ों रु० की राशि श्रमिकों की भविष्य निधि के रूप में वाकी है और जो दावे उनके हुए हैं वे बहुत कम हैं। हजारों की संख्या में दावे लगाये जा सकते हैं। उन सब को एकत्र करना और किसी कर्मचारी का कोई दावा वाकी न रहे इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही के लिये यदि आयुक्त के साथ कर्मचारियों और श्रमिकों के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधि रखे जायें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उसका लाभ श्रमिकों को मिल सकेगा। इसलिये जहाँ इस प्रकार का प्राविधान किया गया है धारा 5 के अन्दर कि :

"... किसी भविष्य निधि, पेंशन निधि, उपदान या किसी अन्य निधि के बारे में दावे इस प्रकार नियोजित व्यक्तियों की ओर से कोयला खान भविष्य निधि, कुटुम्ब पेंशन और बोनस कीम अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 3A के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त कोयला खान भविष्य निधि आयुक्त द्वारा फाइल किये जा सकते हैं" और इसी के अन्त में यह कि दावे भी प्रस्तुत

किये जा सकते हैं। इनके साथ मैं चाहता हूँ कि निम्न पंक्तियाँ जोड़ दी जायें :

"और दावे फाइल करने से पहले आयुक्त सम्बन्धित खान के कर्मकारों के प्रतिनिधि से, जिसे इस प्रयोजन के लिये निर्दिष्ट निर्वाचित किया जायेगा, परामर्श करेगा।"

इससे समय भी बचेगा और आज जो कर्मचारियों को कठिनाइयाँ पैदा हो रही हैं उनके बारे में सहूलियत पैदा होगी। मैं समझता हूँ मंत्री जी इसको स्वीकार करेंगे। कर्मचारियों को उसमें पार्टिसिपेट करने का मौका मिलना चाहिये।

SHRI T. A. PAI: I eg to move: be accused that I am always unreasonable in accepting a reasonable proposition, but I do not consider that this amendment is necessary. I am unable to accept it for the simple reason that for the sake of getting this an election is to be held and an employee is to be elected. Ultimately, while there are so many unions, I do not want one more conflict among them. What is most important is to prove urgently the claims of the individual employee who will be assisted by the Commissioner for Provident Fund, and he can be assisted by his own union in arriving at a figure. With this I think the Member must feel satisfied that there will be enough protection given to the employee concerned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put the amendment to the vote.

Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

*"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill"
The motion was adopted.*

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

श्री हुकूम चन्द कड़वाय : व जोबिल है इसका हम स्वागत करते हैं। इस बिल में यह कहा गया है कि प्राविडेंट फंड तथा अन्य प्रकार का जो पैसा मालिकों से लेना है उसको लेने के लिए प्राविडेंट फंड कमिश्नर के द्वारा मुकदमे चल ये जायेंगे और उनसे पैसा वसूल किया जायेगा। चार लाख कर्मचारी जो कोयला खानों में काम करते हैं उन्नी की रकम लगभग 70-80 करोड़ मालिकों की तरफ निकलती है। इसमें ग्रेचुइटी, बोनस, वेतन तथा अन्य प्रकार के बलफेयर की राशियां सब शामिल हैं। लेकिन आप अधिकार दे रहे हैं केवल प्राविडेंट फंड के बारे में। बाकी जो उनके ड्यूज हैं उनके लिए कौन मुकदमे लड़ेगा? यूनियन मुकदमे लड़ सकती है इसके लिए भी आपने अधिकार नहीं दिये। कमिश्नर के साथ जुड़ कर वह काम कर सकती है इसको भी नहीं माना। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जितनी भी रजिस्टर्ड हैं युनियनज है उन को यह अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिये कि वे मजदूरों के झगड़े स्वयं जा कर लड़ सकें या कमिश्नर के साथ—जुड़ कर मुकदमे लड़ सकें और मुकदमे पर निगाह रख सकें।

यह कहा गया है कि कम्पेंशेशन में से पैसा रोका जायेगा। लेकिन इस पैसे से पूरा पड़ने वाला नहीं है। खानों को आपने अपने हाथ में लिया। आपने किसी को पचास परसेंट, किसी को सौसेंट परसेंट, किसी को 105 परसेंट, किसी को 25 परसेंट मुआबजा दिया। उस में काफी रकम चली गई है। अब आप क्या करेंगे? अगर और पैसे की जरूरत हुई तब उस को उन से कैसे वसूल करेंगे। यह कहा गया

है कि उन की सम्पत्ति लेकर, उस को बेच कर पैसा मजदूरों का जो देना है वह दिया जाए। मैं इस पक्ष में नहीं हूँ। कोयले की खानों व आपने अपने हाथ में लिया। उन में जो मुनाफा होता है सरकार को उस में से पैसा मजदूरों को दिया जाए, मजदूरों का जो वेतन आदि का बकाया है वह दिया जाए। या फिर सरकार अलग से पैसा इस के वास्ते दे।

गोरखपुरी मजदूरों की बात कही गई है। उन की दशा बहुत ही खराब है, दयनीय है। जैसे कैदियों को जेलों में रखा जाता है, उसी तरह से उनको भी रखा जाता है कैदियों जैसा व्यवहार उन के साथ होता है। ये कम्पाउंड के बाहर घूमने के लिये नहीं जा सकते हैं। उन का खाना सामूहिक बनता है। वह बहुत ही खराब होता है। नया तुला हुआ खाना उन को मिलता है। मैंने उसको स्वयं खा कर देखा है। आप को याद होगा कि मैं ने सदन में लाकर भी उसको दिखाया था। उन के भोजन की ओर ध्यान दिया जाए, उन की दशा को सुधारा जाए।

आप के कोयला खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है। इसे पहले 40 किलो कोयला कोयला 6 रुपये में मिलता था और उसके बाद यह बढ़ कर बारह रुपये हो गया। यह सवाल जब सदन में उठाया गया तब श्री मोहनकुमारमंगलम ने कहा था कि दाम बढ़ने की और भी सम्भावना है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों कोयला ऊंचे दामों पर मिल रहा है और पर्याप्त मात्रा में क्यों नहीं मिल रहा है। 40 किलों के दाम 15 रुपये हैं लेकिन फिर भी उपलब्ध नहीं है। क्या यह राष्ट्रीयकरण की देन है उसकी पुण्याई है? जिस किसी चीज पर हाथ डालते हैं वह मार्केट से गायब हो जाती है। वह उपभोक्ताओं को उचित

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाप

दाम पर और पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिलनी चाहिये। छोटे उद्योगों को उचित दामों पर मिलनी चाहिये। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। उस के कारण आज काफी उद्योग बन्द होते जा रहे हैं और उन में लगे हुए मजदूर बेरोजगार होते जा रहे हैं। फीरोजाबाद में चूड़ी बनाने के कारखाने बन्द हो रहे हैं। अनेकों उद्योगों के उत्पादन में कमी आ रही है। बाजार के अन्दर दाम बढ़ रहे हैं :

मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप जा कहे बहू करे। लेकिन आप कहने कुछ है और करते कुछ और ही है। हाथी के दान खाने के और और दिखाने के और। वही हालत आपकी है। यह नहीं होना चाहिये। आप जो बिल लाये है इसकी भावना अच्छी है लेकिन इसका लाभ तभी होगा जब इमानदारों में इस पर अमल किया जाये। हर बीमारों की दवा राष्ट्रीयकरण ही आप मानते है लेकिन यह सही नहीं है। आपको किसी भी समस्या के हर पक्ष पर विचार करना चाहिये। सम्बद्ध लोग में सलाह लेनी चाहिये। आप जो अफसर कायला खानों में भजने है वे टैक्नाकल नहीं है। आई० ए० एम० अफसर में दिये गये है अथवा दफतरों में उच्च अधिकारों भेज दिये गए है जिन को कायला खानों के बारे में कोई अनुभव नहीं है। उन लोगों की रफ्तार का अनुभव नहीं है। जो उन क्षेत्रों में विशेष नाग है अथवा अन्दर खानों में अथवा जानकारी है, उन को ही भेजा जाना चाहिये ताकि लोगों को राहत मिल सक और काम अच्छा तरह से चल सके।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:
Sir, I fully support the amendments that have been brought here. The question is whether after nationalisation any objective planning has been done in regard to the coalmines. In 1963 the Estimates

Committee in their report on NCDC recommended that broad principles regarding the financial and economic obligations of public undertakings should be laid down by Government. So far this has not been done. Though the coal mines have been nationalised, the spirit of the old mine-owners who looted the country still remains. There is chaos everywhere and production has gone down. In the distribution machinery also, there is chaos. Even in Delhi you do not get coal for your kitchen. Your servant will stand in the queue and may get 5 kilos of coal. In Calcutta and other areas also the position is the same and the prices are going up.

You have to remove bureaucratism totally from the nationalised mines. The minister said that wage Board recommendations will be implemented. But on 30th June 1973 the Coal Mining Authority refused to give annual increment, which is a clear recommendation of the wage board in the Baiswa colliery in Dhanbad, there is a serious dispute.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the third reading, the scope is limited to advancing arguments either in support of the Bill or against it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:
I am supporting the Bill.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are all these things relevant for that purpose?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:
They have brought this Bill and nationalised the coal mines.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not the Bill to nationalise the coal mines.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:
It is provided in the Bill that from the compensation, workers' dues will be paid. In connection with that, I am making my submissions. They have not yet been able to fully scrutinise the registers of the miners in every mine, so that the actual miners who were working before the take-over may get their employment in the mines and also their dues. It was assured by the ministry that this will be

done within a short time, but that has not been done yet. So, the minister should look into the matter and see that these bureaucrats do not spoil the atmosphere by refusing their due increments and other benefits, creating chaos thereby. That should be looked into so that the workers may also get enthused to produce more after the nationalisation of the coal industry.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Sir, nationalisation is not an end in itself it is only a means, an instrument, for the social good. I hope the Government would not use this instrument only for political popularity and with an eye on the elections. After nationalisation we find, especially in my part of the country, that there is an acute shortage of coal. In my own home town workers in many industries are laid off for shortage of coal. The price of coal is also going up because of shortage of coal. The first thing that requires the attention of the Ministry is adequate supply of coal.

It is a matter of regret that immediately after nationalisation 5,000 workers of Bihar coalmines were retrenched for no fault of theirs. Either they must be taken in the very same mines or they must be provided alternative employment.

Then you would be surprised to know that a social security scheme like pension has been stopped in some of the mines after the nationalisation of coalmines. In spite of the repeated demands of the workers for the continuance of the pension scheme, the management has turned a deaf ear to their requests for pension even after putting in a service of 30 or 35 years. This must be rectified by the management. It is a matter of shame for the Government that after nationalisation they have stopped a benefit which the workers were enjoying prior to nationalisation.

The hon. Minister has said that there is a proposal under consideration for transport of coal by sea. If coal is transported by sea to the port towns, it will solve the problem of shortage of coal to some extent. But since the transport cost

by sea is higher than that by land, the industry will not be able to afford it unless some subsidy is given for transport of coal by sea. I hope the Minister will consider this point.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Sir, I have already answered most of the points that were raised in the subsequent debate. I know in Gujarat there has been shortage. As pointed out by hon. Members, most of our problems of transport would be solved only by having a total approach to the transport problem. I know that railway transport is cheaper because it is subsidised. We shall try to see that a system of transport rates is worked out which is fair to all. I have already pointed out that the needs of the power plants, the steel plants and the industries, both large and small, will be given priorities. So far in the matter of brick-burning coal and the soft coke required by the majority of the people the consumer has not been given enough importance. Recently in a conference with the railways we have come to the conclusion that this must be given some priority.

I never said that the coal prices are fair. I never commented on the prices. I only pointed out that I am aware that the prices are high in the market and it will be our endeavour to see that we take steps as soon as we can to have dumps built up, and sufficient stocks, so that we might be able to maintain prices and see that consumers are able to get it at reasonable prices.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.06 hrs.

MOTION RE: APPROACH TO THE FIFTH PLAN—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up further consideration of the motion to consider the 'Approach to the Fifth Plan'.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Before I call Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad who was on his legs on the last occasion, I do not know how the House propose to deal with this. We have less than 2 hours today. Tomorrow is the last day. I am sure, many Members have many things pressing on their minds. However much they try to unburden themselves, the official list from the Congress party contains 62 names without the Opposition and I really do not know what to do. Anyway, we shall proceed with it.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad to continue his speech.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for three days being on my legs, I started wondering whether Mr Dharia and Mr. Raghu Ramaiah are serious about planning. I was criticising in my opening speech that the people have been proposing to have a Plan holiday. But here, we find, after being decided by the House that it shall devote three days on the Plan, we are now at a place where we find that all other items of business are being got into and the Plan being relegated to the back side. I hope, this is not in the mind of Mr. Dhar and Mr Dharia....

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): I fully share the hon. Members anxiety as well as his complaint.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD I am happy that Mr. Dhar, like his pronouncements in the Approach Paper, is making one more pronouncement and I hope he means what he says

I welcome this Plan, as I said the other day, as a good economic document in objectively because it spots both an island of affluence and an ocean of poverty. It says that 50 per cent of the population, nearly 22 crores, in this country shall have 50 per cent of their consumption raised during the course of the Plan. That means, they will have more food, good housing, adequate clothes and other things. It is stated that this will be achieved by deducting 5 per cent of consumption of the upper strata,

of 30 per cent of the population. It shall be a miracle for Mr. Dhar to see how he would like to achieve this. I welcome this that there must be a cut of 5 per cent, rather more, in the consumption and expenditure of the affluent society which is like a small island of prosperity in the vast ocean of poverty in this country.

I am happy to find that it is stated that growth will also go with social justice. Up till now, I would say, in the three Plans and upto the Fourth Plan, never before poverty was attacked directly. In the First Plan, we had a strong foundation, supposed to be so; in the Second Plan, we had a wide-based; with socialist pattern of society; in the Third Plan, we had been frustrated by two wars and in the Fourth Plan which is only a few months to go, we are lagging behind all the targets.

I think, for the first time it is being said that social justice and growth will go together. This myth, that if we have growth in this country, allow everything to go private, let there be private sector and everything will take care itself overwhelmingly, that only the Plan be planning the planning sector, is now being exploded. I hope, there will be growth and social justice going together.

I am happy to find that this Plan emphasises two important points, employment and basic needs. These two things will be given special emphasis in the Plan. The first point is about basic needs: five basic needs, that is, adequate food, adequate clothes, good housing, education and medical facility. I hope, these basic needs of the people will be taken care of in this Plan.

16.10 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

The second point on which emphasis has been put is about employment. We shall see in due course what they do in the course of the Plan. I welcome this Plan much more for the candid and forthright statement of Mr. Dhar that "the Fifth Plan has evolved a decisive break-through with the present and prevalent values".

I underline 'social value'. "It is to generate a new ethic." I underline 'new ethic'. Will Mr. Dhar be able to find out or codify "a new ethic, an ethic of discipline of equality, of dedication?" I hope, this new ethic will be evolved by the Planning Commission, by the Government and by Mr. Dhar.

He is saying that the journey through the Fifth Plan is difficult and arduous, we are not on a picnic. I am happy, I agree with him, that we are not on a picnic. So far we have had many picnics in the Plans, we have had many forced Plan holidays; I hope here will be no Plan holiday, there will be no more picnic, as the Minister says, and we shall have a real and forthright, implementation of the Plan.

Now it is to be seen whether we have got the achievements in order to justify all these pronouncements and hopes of the Minister. We know the achievements. I would not say that they are mean achievements. This country, which had hardly anything when it started, has gone a long way to have a diversified economy in agriculture and industry, to have a good base in transport, in irrigation and power. But my question is—and I rush to that question—whether they are adequate, whether they are in commensurate with the financial targets. I am sure, and I underline this, that in this country we had a bureaucracy, an administration which only knew how to fulfil the financial targets of the Plan, that is to spend as much as was provided in the Plan and in the march, loot every year. Never was it seen that the physical targets were in commensurate with the financial targets.

Only seven months are there to go for the Fourth Plan to be over, and what do we find? We find that there is a great difference between preaching and performance, we find a great difference between precept and practice. What do we find in respect of growth? Compared to what had been promised, we have got only 1.6 per cent growth in the year 1971—in 1972-73 I hope it will not go beyond zero—whereas a small country like Pakistan claims to have achieved 6.5 per cent growth in the last year. They also had a war. We had a winning war

and they had a losing war. The question is, why has this happened. It is because there has been distortion in policy and the implementation has been slow. The distortion is very much there.

For any Plan to go on the road of success, what is important is that price line must be held to that point from where we start our investment and production. And what do we find here? Mr. Dhar has very rightly said that "inflation is inconsistent with the objectives and strategy of the Fifth Plan." I wholeheartedly support him. The Fifth Plan cannot be allowed to go as the other four Plans had been allowed to go. When inflation invades the land, as he says:

"...it tends to accentuate inequality, discourages exports, induces avoidable imports and pushes the resources into socially unwanted areas."

The whole statement of the Minister is correct. The question is, how shall we see that this inflation, the monster, will be stopped from eloping the rider, the Plan and the Planning Minister. See our performance. In April and May this year, in only two months, we had drawn from the Reserve Bank Rs. 523 crores. On the one side there is the Planning Minister's statement which is forthright, straightforward, which is very correct—every word of it. But on the other side, in two months, we have drawn from the Reserve Bank Rs. 523 crores. From April last year to April this year, the commercial banks advanced Rs. 900 crores. And what did we get?

The Planning Commission expects that with the expansion of money, there should be expansion of production and economy. I agree. Everybody agrees. But, actually, what do we find? We find that after drawing these credits there is no requisite increase in investment and production in the economy of the country. In 1970-71, savings out of profits for investment was 29.9 per cent. It has decreased in 1971-72 to 25 per cent. Investment goes down to 25 per cent. But the profit goes up and that profit is distributed and is not invested. Where does it go? What happens to those profits that go up? The Reserve Bank Governor himself has said:

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

"The commercial banks advance credit which was used for purposes not desirable for the society."

This is the statement of the Governor of the Reserve Bank, that they advance monies for such purposes which are not specially desirable. Who is responsible for this kind of investment in the country? Is it the entire economic policy of the country? The question is that we have to find out the ways.

There are two kinds of inflation in this country; one, inflation of money and the other, inflation of inefficiency which has come in the way of our plans to be fully implemented.

With regard to the credit policy, banks have been nationalised. We all wanted it. We were fighting for it for years and years, some of us on this side. In the Jaipur Congress as long as two decades ago, I moved an amendment. But I got only five votes in the AICC. But, now, the banks have been nationalised. A good step, a very good step. I want to ask the question. What is the frame-work of the credit policy of these nationalised banks to-day? Mr. Dhar himself said that "credit is available on a highly selective and highly restrictive basis." This is the statement of the Planning Minister. I want to know as to who is responsible for this credit policy. It is a brilliant statement, a good statement, a statement of facts. Then, why after the nationalisation of banks, we could not have a real credit policy in this country? For this who is responsible? To-day, the credit that is available is not invested for modernising the production. The private sector does not care for it. Why? It is because Mr. Dhar is Planning Minister only for the public sector. He is not the Planning Minister for the private sector. I want to ask the Minister, Mr. Dhar when we talk of mixed economy, is it that the Government should plan only for the public sector and not for the private sector? It should be an integrated whole plan. To-day you are not planning for the whole economy. You are planning only for the public sector. Why do you allow the private sector to invest their

resources in non-priority lines? Why do you not see that the profits earned are invested again?

To-day, we find that the mixed economy does not carry us any far. This mixed economy must be substituted by—if you fear the word 'totalitarian', I will say—an economy where the whole plan should be a plan for both public and private sectors and their adherence to the social priorities must be taken note of and properly kept. We find that to-day, as you said, we are trying to emphasize the core sector. The important point made in this Plan Approach Document is that Mr. Dhar said that we shall emphasize the core sector. I wholly support him. But he himself said in Gandhinagar:

"A crime was committed that in 1965, 1966 and 1967 the core sector of the economy was ignored."

I ask the question here. You have made a statement. So, I ask the question: who is responsible for this?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The Congress.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: The core sector, you are emphasizing rightly. I support you. We shall go with you. You have yourself made a statement. I want to know, Mr. Dhar, Mr. Minister, how this core sector can be strengthened now which could not be done in the past in spite of our strong adherence to it? Therefore, I thought it is necessary that we should see that the core sector is implemented.

I want to know what you mean by core sector. I suppose you have put steel, fertiliser, oil, coal, power, non ferrous metals, etc. I want to know whether education comes in this or not?....

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): That is the hard core.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD. What about our social objectives? What about our promises that education of all children between the ages of 6 and 11 will be all-through free in the Fifth Plan and 75 per cent of the boys between the ages of

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

11 and 14 will be given free education? Will you be able to achieve this or not?

Then I come to the next point—our employment policy. Mr. Mabaonobis said that the strategy of the Second Five-year Plan was to achieve full employment during the course of ten years. But what happened? You may calculate how many years have passed. In 1961, in the public sector, 70.50 lakhs were employed and in 1966, 93.78 lakhs were employed, and in 1972, it was 111.89 lakhs. Of course, employment in public sector increased, not according to availability of hands for jobs. But, let us see the private sector. In the private sector, the figure was 50.40 lakhs in 1961, 68 lakhs in 1966 and 57.5 lakhs in 1972. Profit grows; dividend grows; distribution grows; but employment is coming down in the great private sector! This is a sector which is being emphasised by my friends who talk of plan holiday! Sir, whom does the investment and credit and profit policy of these people benefit? It is a handful of people in this country who live in affluence, who cannot be touched by the law whereas our hungry millions suffer. I am not a supporter of palaces, neither about their destruction nor about their protection, but one thing must be understood that no more storeys should be built on these palaces till the crying huts by the side come up to them.

There have been distortions in the field of foreign exchange as has rightly been mentioned earlier. We export textiles for Rs. 100 crores. But what do we import for them? Rs. 113 crores of long-staple yarn. We are importing collaboration and dye and that is for Rs. 50 crores. Why should this distortion be there in foreign exchange? You have got collaboration for bush-shirts, collars, neckties, cosmetics, jewellery, wood furniture, and they specialise in collaboration of undergarments of ladies and gentlemen! Why should this collaboration be there? This is what we have to understand. I quote Mr. Dhar himself who said:

“Imports were permitted for the manufacture of goods which were ~~meant~~ for so few, and to that extent, our

drawals on Foreign Exchange were not judiciously made.”

Who is responsible for this? I feel that the direction of our economy is going the other side than what we really want to do.

Now, what about the industrial houses? They have gone up from 75 to 93 with Mafatlal leading with 283 per cent. 75 monopoly houses today control 53 per cent of the assets of the non-banking private corporate sector. Our preference for giving licence to the monopoly houses continues. Large scale percentage of LIC loan is given to private sector.

What about distortions in the rural sector? What about the rural land ceilings? Who is responsible for distortion in land ceilings? Who is responsible for the unspeakable sufferings of the landless labourers and toiling small farmers, who live in the rural parts of our country? We find that there are increasing disparities and the monopoly is actually growing. Many things have been said about what is called black economy. I would not call it a parallel economy but a parallel administration, a parallel polity. It must be done. I would like to know why it is so?

तू इधर उधर की बात न कर,
ये बता कि काफिला क्यों लुटा,

मुझे राहखन से गरज नहीं,
तेरी रहवरी का सवाल है ।

You will please tell us who are the robbers, who are the sharks, who twist our arms? Therefore, let us say:

“ लौट चलना है यहीं से,
सुन भ्रमीरे कारवां,

तू जहाँ ले जा रहा है,
वह मेरी मन्जिल नहीं” ।

Let us come back from the monopoly houses and go back to the farmers, who are the pillars of the country. I would say that the parallel black money economy must be stopped. Demonetise hundred rupee notes as has been recommended by the Wanchoo Commission. For whom

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

are you keeping hundred rupee notes— for the blackmarketeers? Let them be demonetised. I would say that pruning the twigs and plastering the gums won't do. Let us have an operation *extensio*. Let the credit for this go to you. You must remember:

ऋषियों को भी सिद्धि नहीं मिलती है
केवल तप से,
जब कि पहले पर स्वयं घनुर्धर
राम खड़े रहते हैं।

Why don't you use the laws like the Industrial Act, D.I.R., M.I.S.A. etc., against the offenders? I would end by saying that we must have a package deal for a good import policy—a good rational import policy. We must have the minimum utility-oriented collaboration in this country. We must see that the social priority is being adhered to. We must see that full utilisation of idle capacity is made. Stop repatriation of foreign capital and profits. Tell them that we shall not be able to give them any more repatriation of all foreign capital and profits for the present. In the end I am saying that it is but necessary to implement all this. The last and the most important point is about the administration. Who will implement this Plan? From the First Plan to Second and from the Second to Third Plans the emphasis was on integrity and efficiency. But, in the Fourth Plan I find that the word 'integrity' is missing as also efficiency. It devotes its attention to efficiency and economy in the construction of projects like Kosi. In Bihar a few Officers in Gudda Samagrah Vikas Samiti—Development Commissioners, Deputy Commissioner of the Planning Board and Chairman, Electricity Board want to loot the whole money of our country. What kind of officers are they? I want Mr. Dhar that if you want to implement the plan, you will have to overhaul the entire bureaucracy. You will say that this is a hangover of the British period. Therefore, I say you please overhaul the bureaucracy. You must have Rs. 5,000 crores more in the agricultural sector so that you may have self-sufficiency in foodgrains. It will take

a long time for you to do that. Therefore, I would say that since your Plan—Fifth Five Year Plan—is based on a positive faith in the potentiality of the people of India, the plan has got to succeed. We cannot afford to lose. I would end with this couple of warning:

समय शेष है नहीं पाप का अपराधी है ज्याद,
जो तटस्थ है, जो पदस्थ है,
समय विनंगा उनका भी अपराध।

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): Sir, on reading the Plan Approach document, I find it very well written—it is in simple language and has an effective approach. No other Draft that I have seen has pleased me so much as this. On page 5, para 8, begins that some two-thirds of the population are engaged in agriculture. They have described the importance of agriculture very effectively. If two-thirds of the people are well employed and earn properly and live happily, the whole nation would have come up in prosperity.

In the Plan allocation, the Fourth Plan made a provision of 20.7 per cent of the total outlay for agriculture. But in this Plan, this has actually been reduced by one per cent. The description of the importance of agriculture contained in the Plan is not in harmony with the allocation made. My plea is that agriculture must get higher allocation. Even today, the Plan document accepts agriculture as the base not merely for making a living but for our industrial prosperity also. It is a big mistake to under-rate the importance of agriculture in Plan allocations. I would like that it should be raised to at least about 30 per cent.

It does not matter even if we suffer a little in other sectors. Unless we make agriculture self-sufficient to meet the needs of our country, we shall not be able to bring satisfaction to the people. However much production we may have additionally in other sectors. Some of the African, Asian and South-Eastern Asian

countries are not industrially so progressive as India. People more or less are happy in these countries because they have plenty of food to eat. That is the case with Pakistan also.

In order to bring satisfaction to the people, I would urge that agriculture must still receive two-thirds importance which it deserves. If, as my hon. friend Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad has said, the national output is greater in Pakistan, it is merely agricultural output, and it is not industrial output. From the point of view of the people, if we provide them with two items at cheap rates, clothing and food, the rest of the items will take care of themselves a little later. That is the thing that we have to remember.

I would propose an out-of-the-way or a revolutionary idea as one may call it, namely that I want agriculture to be freed from all taxes and all inhibitions and controls. The idea that some people are growing more and they are getting rich and, therefore, they have to be treated with contempt should be given up. After all, if you reason out, you will find that the small farmer will not be able to sell in the market much because he himself needs it. It is only the big landlord who is able to grow more and supply the bulk of it, to the people. It is not that I encourage them but it is no use laughing at them and then depriving the country of the needed quantity of foodgrains. By all means, tax them in some other manner. I do not want any landlord to become richer and richer. But we must give, as we say in tariff policy, the most-favoured-nation treatment. Everybody understands it. I want the most-favoured treatment to be given to agriculture among all the 19 items that have been included in the Approach to Plan.

A few years ago, I had to quarrel with the then Finance Minister because he had imposed some additional tax on diesel oil and pumps and all that, thereby increasing the production cost of agricultural produce. How will you be able to make things cheap for the poor unless the production costs are brought down? In one

way, you increase the cost of production while in another way, you want the prices to be brought down to manageable proportions. I want a revolutionary approach to agriculture. Instead of giving subsidy to the consumer, make the subsidy available to the grower. Then this country will have plenty of foodgrains to eat and even to export. All agricultural production should be treated in this most favoured way and the plan allocation for it must be raised from 19.7 to 30 per cent.

I will speak on one more item only. It is impossible to deal with all the items for want of time. The hon. Minister of Planning was a long time in Moscow and I am sure he has imbibed realistic ideas of implementation of plans and achieve national progress. It was Lenin who said that electricity is the basis of all their progress. It not merely helps agriculture and industry but various other sectors. No doubt, in the plan allocation they have raised it from 14.62 to 16. But that is not enough. The requirement of the country is such that you have to make it at least double in the Fifth Plan. Unless you have electricity in sufficient quantity, you will not be able to raise agricultural and industrial production to the desired level.

There is one sorrowful feature of approach. Government speaks of cutting down expenditure by Rs. 400 crores. I will give you an inside picture of the way electricity undertakings operate in the country. In the last 25 years, investments made in this industry were as projected, even higher, but there has been a significant shortfall in physical achievement averaging about 35 per cent. High capital expenditure on power projects and continuing low standards of performance is another curse of the electricity departments. I was in Parliament when the Electricity Act was passed under which Boards were brought into existence. By experience, I see that no Board has been able to work satisfactorily and with efficiency. Most of them have not been able to pay even the interest on capital and

[Shri K. Hanumanthayya]

most of them are running at a loss. Therefore, the pattern of autonomous boards or whatever they are called, has not, by result shown, done better than the departments of the old days.

The magnitude and trend of energy losses in transmission and distribution are even more disconcerting. The latest estimate of losses is as high as 18 per cent whereas in European countries it is only about 5 per cent, sometimes with inefficiently managed units it may go upto 12 per cent. But here it is 18 per cent loss in transmission. If you save one per cent, it will amount to Rs. 5 crores. The loss in transmission and shedding and other inefficient methods is 18 per cent. If you make it 5 per cent average as in the western countries or a little higher, we will be able to save Rs. 50—60 crores annually. Nobody thinks of these things. They merely talk of Ministers reducing their travels and snacks being cut out while serving tea. These are the funny and ludicrous ways of effecting economy in administration,

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): They are also symbolic.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: We have all the time been satisfied with symbol and the symbolic approach.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): All this is symbolic planning any way.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: One of the most serious weaknesses results from inadequate training of directing and operating staff. Most of them are not properly trained, are not properly controlled. Operational efficiency in India is so bad that the result is this huge loss. If this one item is rectified by the Ministries concerned, I am sure we will be able to have Rs. 60—70 crores and it may be made available for further progress in this area.

The Electricity Boards in various States have to be co-ordinated, have to be directed properly. I am sure there is a Cell in the Planning Commission. I do not want to suggest another Commission for

this purpose; more Commissions and more Boards mean, that we have found by experience—more delay and more expenditure. When the Electricity Boards were brought into existence, I was under the impression that the staff in the Secretariats and the departments would be appropriately reduced. But after 20 years and odd, all that staff remains. Doubled staff has become the pattern. This is the result of the examination that I made as Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission. This idea of Boards and Commissions is not a solution in itself for our difficulties. Therefore, the Planning Cell must be strengthened by appropriate personnel with powers to see that all the electricity-producing and distributing agencies in this country properly co-ordinated and directed.

Sir, one of the omissions in the Plan, I notice, is a reference to environmental pollution. I am sure the hon. Minister knows its importance. Our Prime Minister who attended an international conference lately has made significant contribution towards the solution of this problem. As an ascent country in the matter of industrialisation, we are in a happy position to take appropriate steps at the very beginning. Along with industrial progress, preventive measures in respect of environmental pollution should be adopted. I hope that will be done. It is not merely a question of what is called a fad. Take Japan. If you read the international magazines, you will find that in Japan—maybe they have gone sky-high in the matter of national output and per capita income—but in fact their lives have become almost miserable. It is a sad story to read how they are suffering from want of sunshine, from the pollution of water and pollution of air. Therefore we have to take appropriate steps from the very beginning to see that environmental pollution is effectively prevented.

There is another omission; maybe it is not a serious omission in the view of some people. Efficiency has been emphasised in the Plan document, but not honesty. What is corroding our administration and

our national life is dishonesty and corruption. Maybe the Plan document takes it for granted that people should work with honesty and integrity. But the fact is that dishonesty and inefficiency are widespread. They are really the two evils that are impeding our national progress.

I will give you one factual information. I made far-reaching recommendations through the Administrative Reforms Commission, for the Secretariat to be reorganised. The Government have also accepted many of those recommendations. Lately, I learn that in one of the Ministries, the Section Superintendent or the Deputy Secretary—maybe the Deputy Secretary—issued a direction redistributing the work so as to make for better efficiency.

Nobody implemented it in that section. Nor was the officer in a position to ask why it was not implemented, because in Government service, in the Secretariat the union activities have become so great that people are afraid to supervise and people are being encouraged by union activities to do whatever they like. It is not that I grudge remuneration to the employees. I wholeheartedly support need based minimum wage of Rs. 196 or even Rs. 200; I shall vote for it, but I want honesty and efficiency. I studied in the Administrative Reforms Commission the problem of overtime allowance. It was recommended by the Second Pay Commission report. In the beginning, it amounted to Rs 8 crores; progressively it went up to Rs. 30 crores a year. I find that 90 per cent of this is hogus. Sometimes people do domestic and personal service to their various masters and get it as a gift. If you make overtime allowances atleast to have a ceiling, you will be able to save about Re. 20 crores annually. I have described in the Administrative Reforms Commission the various ways in which it has been abused. Nobody is able to take courage in his hands to stop this malpractice. When I did it in the Railways, people began murmuring and some of the unscrupulous monopoly newspapers began publishing information given by aggrieved or selfish employees. That is how even the newspapers opposed the introduction of efficiency and honesty under

the mistaken impression that they are helping the poor and downtrodden.

Administrative efficiency is one thing that is being talked of all the time by every one of us. We have not been able to implement it. Even the plan recognises the importance of Administrative Reform and Reorganisation. But whether it will seep into every level not only in letter but in spirit is the real question.

I propose only two ideas and if those ideas are implemented you may be certain that you will be able to make a success of your plan. I recommended the introduction of performance budget, so that people may know not merely what the expenditure is but what work has been done. But even that performance budget has been made a mockery. If you read the performance budget write-up you will not understand anything. Though they accepted the idea, it has neither been made intelligible nor has it served the purpose for which it was intended. In all the public undertakings you must introduce the idea of performance. Promotion and emoluments must be linked to performance criteria. It may be that some of my friends will not be able to agree with me. In public undertaking, there should be no question of being paid as usual, the salary, bonus, pension and all kinds of other benefits, should be made to depend on performance. Every public undertaking must be asked to adjust the salary and emoluments strictly according to the income earned. If this one principle is introduced in all the public undertakings you will see a marvellous improvement. Some people called it a miracle; the punctuality of trains.

16.50 hrs.

[SHRI SEZHYAN in the Chair]

The punctuality of trains was not achieved by any threat or inducement. I merely linked every one concerned whatever the level, whatever the sector or department to performance. Punctuality was linked to performance and performance was linked to promotion and prospects.

[Shri K. Hanumanthaiya]

If in a particular zone, trains ran late, the General Manager would suffer not only in the matter of promotion but also in that of his very position becoming uncertain.

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR (Mathurapur): What will happen to the minister?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: I will tell you later. I am happy that the Planning Commission has accepted the idea of the ARC that there must be assessment. For that, you have to have separate personnel to judge whether the performance of a particular ministry or unit or public undertaking has been commensurate enough to earn not only promotion but even the current salary. I do not know whether any of us will have the courage to introduce this principle of linking promotion and prospects with performance. Today any undertaking can incur any amount of loss and still the personnel will be able to get as usual the salary and promotion. This is one real lacuna in our administrative structure which needs looking into.

So far as ministers are concerned, I will narrate not a story but what actually happened. I came to Parliament again in 1962. I was very particular that the trains should run punctually. At the very first party meeting I told Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, "Under your leadership, trains do not run punctually. It is a reflection on your ability. He was very much upset and called the Railway Minister—I do not want to name him because it will take away the worth of my argument—and angrily said, "You have to see that the trains run on time." Then fifteen days passed. There was no improvement and I took up the matter again in the party meeting. Pandit Nehru got so wild that he said in a huff, "If you are not able to run the trains punctually according to the present Time Table, if necessary, extend the time and run the trains punctually." The Railway Minister went to the Railway Board and appropriately increased the time by half an hour to one hour for every train. This is not a story; it is on record. I think I will write about it all in my biography. But

still the trains did not run on time even though the running time was extended. I did not leave it at that. At the next meeting again after a month I raised it. Pandit Nehru sadly said, "I asked him to extend the time. Even then if he is not able to run the trains punctually, what am I to do?" Such kind of ministers last for life. Just now one of my senior friends was telling me, "If you merely subscribe your signature to the notes written by the officers, you are safe for life. But if you do something original and try to overrule the Secretaries, your period will be cut short."

But I do not blame the Secretaries alone. My experience as Chief Minister and as Minister here with your goodwill is that I cannot blame any Secretary. It is usual to blame the bureaucracy for everything that goes wrong. I know that if the Minister is intelligent, honest and efficient these people will do their work with the utmost efficiency. I had occasion to differ with the Secretaries many a time. If you have the intellectual equipment to write a better note, the Secretary will accept it. But if you merely tell him orally to do this or that without being able to write a good note, he will try to find many ways to go against you.

I would emphasize that there should be improvement of efficiency and honesty in the administration at all levels. If the Minister is honest and efficient, he will be able to bring to bear on the administration what is called response which the people require and need.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Can you tell us how many Ministers are honest in the present lot?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: I could name them. But it will serve no purpose because I am not the Prime Minister to appoint or remove anybody.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why can't you become the Prime Minister?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: I can only say that with the support of Shri Mody I cannot become the Prime Minister.

Even as this document is written in simple and effective language, let the performance be sincere and effective. The planners must summon the much needed courage to link promotion and prospects with performance.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL (Moradabad): Sir, planning is considered to be the most effective instrument for ensuring economic prosperity, social transformation and cultural change. But it is unfortunate that Shri D. P. Dhar's planning has landed the country, particularly the poor, in a mess. It has resulted in a near-paralysis of the governmental machinery that is charged with the responsibility of ensuring economic growth and social justice. It is really an ungovernmental situation that is prevailing in the country today, and the common man is being suffocated in a debris of shattered hopes and unfulfilled promises. The faith in the capacity of the Government to deliver the goods has been shaken. Discontent has virtually gone to the streets. The citizen of the country wants to be treated as adult, while the Government is determined to treat ever the parliamentarians as school boys. The Government should realise that every unfulfilled promise enlarges the credibility gap.

What has the Government done during the last twenty-five years and what is the result of planning? We know that the prices have gone up by 25 per cent in one year while the joblessness is going up at the rate of 36 per cent. The rupee value has eroded by more than 75 per cent, even the Finance Minister has conceded that the rupee value is not more than 35 paise.

17.00 hrs.

We also know. Prof. Dandekar, a few years ago had estimated that 40 per cent of the population in this country lived below the poverty line. But today, I can say that the percentage of people living below the poverty line has gone up, from 40 per cent to 55 per cent. The poverty line was estimated at Rs. 40 earlier and, today, it is Rs. 60 because of galloping prices. By the end of 1979, it may reach

Rs. 80. That means, the percentage of people living below the poverty line will exceed 70 per cent by the end of the Fifth Plan.

The *per capita* consumption of all essential commodities has gone down.

We talk so much about growth rate. But it has already reached 22.10 growth-rate. The planners often consider it as a temporary phenomena and they claim that an era of plenty is around the corner. I think, this sense of complacency has misled the Government. It clearly shows that the power has made the rulers blind to the hard realities of life. The planners should know that they are doing nothing but planning a planned chaos and disorder in the country.

Planning is neither decentralised nor it is at grass-roots. The Planning Minister often talks so loudly about the participation of the people. But we know that planning in this country means over-politicalisation, over-bureaucratisation and over-centralisation. These are the essential virtues of Indian planning. Air trips to the Soviet Union constitute the sheet anchor of their even thinking. We know that even Russians do not approve of our planning.

Planning has defeated practically all the national objectives because it has squandered our meagre resources on current consumption and unproductive expenditure. In no case, it can be described as democratic planning. No democratic country can call it a democratic planning. It is largely a totalitarian and regimented planning. It's technique, concept and strategy of which the Planning Minister talks so loudly is nothing but to perpetuate poverty. It has created economic inequality. If it is allowed to grow at such a rapid pace, I can assure the House that it will result in nothing but to perpetuate poverty. It has violent revolution. I think, this planning is responsible for all this. Let us be clear about it.

[Sbri Virendra Agarwal]

The question is being asked: Who is responsible for deteriorating economic situation? Who is responsible for the present economic situation? I know that the moralists will define it as the crisis of character; the poor will define it as the crisis of leadership and the planners will talk of the crisis of management. But it is neither crisis of leadership nor the crisis of character or mismanagement. It is the crisis of planning. It is the crisis of programmes and policies. It is the crisis of the Planning Commission.

I have had a tremendous respect and admiration for Mr. Dhar when he assumed the office of the Planning Minister. But I feel now that he has proved to be a flop. I think, today, he has done a great harm to the Indian economy; he has destroyed Indian economy. He is one man who is responsible for the entire economic destruction. We must point a finger at him. He is responsible for the present chaos and he must get out of office if he is sincere to himself. I feel, Mr. Dhar's place lies either in Moscow or in Peking as our Ambassador, rather than in Yojna Bhavan.

The crucial question which is being asked today is: Do we want an economy of plenty or we want to create further scarcities? Is our planning meant to eradicate poverty or is it actually directed against the poor? Has our planning resulted in poverty or in prosperity? For the last 23 years, we are talking of self-generating economy. We have not yet crossed the stage of take-off. What is this? This means that we really do not understand exactly what we mean by planning. The Planning Minister and the Planning Commission are busy formulating the Fifth Plan with an outlay of Rs. 51,000 crores. But, we know, the galloping prices the population growth and poor execution have marred all prospects of success of any plan.

Plan holiday is being described as anti-national. But I know, the Planning Minister is determined to impose a Plan holiday on this country. I know, the

Planning Minister has got proficiency in employing phraseology to hoodwink the whole nation and to mislead the House. He has recently stated that the Fifth Plan will be given a new dimension in quantitative as well as financial terms in view of the steep rise in prices. Such pompous declarations are neither enlightening nor do they carry much conviction. If planning is to be fruitful, there must be some close relationship between the premises and assumptions of planning and the actual economic realities. There is no evidence that the operational policies of the Government and the activities of its executive agencies are at all governed by the obligations and discipline of the planning process. This state of affairs is precisely what amounts to a Plan holiday. Whether you admit it or not, I say, the Plan holiday is already on. What happened in 1966? Why the Government took two years to declare the Plan in 1968? It is a very simple question. We know that Mr. Dhar has already started throwing hints to the Press that the crucial sector of the Plan would suffer because of financial difficulties. He has made six statements which should convince the whole country and particularly the poor that the Planning Minister is determined to declare a Plan holiday at a little later stage: (1) The Power target has been lowered; (2) as against 12 new fertiliser plants proposed to be started during the Fifth Plan, the revised target is being put at no more than five fertiliser plants; (3) the proposal for a new heavy machine building plant has been rejected; (4) the proposal for a new refinery at Goa has been dropped; (5) in respect of cement, new capacity is created only in the private sector—the public sector is finished; and (6) in respect of foodgrains, during the Fourth Plan the original target was 128 million tonnes, in the mid-term appraisal in December 1971 it was brought down to 122 million tonnes, and the target for 1973-74 has been further lowered to 115 million tonnes, which is also not likely to be achieved. These are clear indications that Plan holiday is being gradually imposed on the country. The Planning Commission always starts with bold targets and allows them to be gradually eroded. That has become a deeply established tradition of the Yojana Bhavan.

Resources are raised in the name of development but are being wasted on unproductive and non-Plan items. We know, in the Union Budget, they talked of a deficit financing of Rs. 75 crores, but we know that the deficit financing has crossed the limit of Rs. 380 crores in the first three months of the current fiscal year. That is a clear indication where the country is moving. Inflation is the biggest enemy of planned development. There can be no development so long as prices are allowed to gallop at 25 per cent a year. What do we need today? We need a plan for price stability. That is the need of the hour. All efforts of the Government need to be concentrated entirely on holding the price line. Let us be very sincere about it. The question is how to contain the inflation. That should constitute the sheet-anchor of the Annual Plan for 1974-75. Development will have little meaning if prices continue to rise like this. The economic crisis which we are seeing today is nothing but an accentuation of man-made inflationary pressures which have been building up in the country for the last 15 years.

Mismanagement of economy as symbolised by the fiscal indiscipline and anti-production controls are the real causes of our economist stagnation.

I would like to place before you four or five points which should be the guidelines as a blue-print to revive the economy:

(1) The Government should not try to invest what it does not really save. What is not mobilised through taxation, surpluses of public sector and loans subscribed by the non-banking sector are not real resources and should be clearly recognized as such by the Government leaders. A resort to deficit financing to step up the rate of investment is the main cause for disruptive inflationary situation prevailing in the country to-day.

(2) Controls as operating in India to-day cannot lead to socialism. They help only the rich and the present scarcities have produced the highest dividends to the rich. Controls give more to those who already have more.

(3) Production is the key to economic prosperity and if we are really keen about economic revival, then all anti-production laws must go. Incentives are co-terminous to production and here I would say that the Plan priorities need be so re-arranged that priority is given to irrigation and power and consumer goods industries. They can go a long way in checking the inflation.

(4) Fourth is the fuller utilisation of the all unutilised capacity whether it is in the case of industry or agriculture. I know in the case of public sector units alone, we are able to utilise only 30 per cent of the installed capacity which has proved to be a great drain on our national economy. In agriculture, at present 40 per cent of our resources are being utilised. We know. That is why I say that while the Government is talking so much of an economy of Rs. 400 crores by having a cut of 10 per cent on all unproductive expenditure, I feel that whatever little—I know of the Government's functioning—this will never be Rs. 400 crores. We also heard Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari in this House claiming that he would introduce an economy of Rs. 100 crores. I can bet with this Government that they cannot even produce an economy of Rs. 20 crores. What to talk of 400 crores of rupees economy? This is a loose talk, it is an irresponsible talk which is being made by the Government leaders. It is just impossible. It is just a show, it is just a stunt, a political stunt which is being displayed to the country.

To-day, what we need is the enforcement of the Essential Commodities Act which is a must and I feel that those who are known as hoarders and black-market-eers and saboteurs should be dealt with rather severely. Exemplary punishments need to be awarded to all those anti-social elements which are largely responsible for hoarding and black-marketing.

I would also suggest a multi-pronged plan which needs to be enforced if we are really keen that our economy should be revived.

Lastly, I will say that the Government should immediately formulate and evolve a wage-income-price policy which, I feel, is very necessary for checking the growing inequalities in the country.

[Shri Virender Agarwal]

Finally, I will say that the decisive battle of the Indian economy is the battle against inflation. Whether it is social justice, whether it is increase in investment, whether it is the problem of allocation of resources or whether it is inflation, unless prices are stabilised, our efforts in everyone of these directions are sure to be frustrated. It is not a forecast. It is a lesson from our past experience.

The economic crisis, the Government leaders claim, is the result of the Indo-Pak confrontation, the influx of refugees from Bangla Desh and drought. But I would differ with the Government, Sir. It is not because of Indo-Pak confrontation or influx of refugees or it is not because of the drought. It is a crisis of faulty planning, wrong strategy and poor execution.

My function and my purpose to-day is to help you to revive the economy. But, if you are determined to move towards your funeral, what can I do? All I can do is to join the condolence meeting.

I can assure you, Sir, that the future of our motherland is bright. No one of you can destroy or mar the future of the motherland. This is only a temporary phase and the dark clouds spread by you are sure to be blown over and the country will produce a new leadership, a dynamic leadership, to build a new India.

डा० कौलाश (बम्बई दक्षिण) : सभा-पति जी, मैं पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की रूपरेखा पर अपने विचार रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि श्री श्रीम मेहता साहब से कि जब मैं बोल रहा हूँ तो वह प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर से बातें न करें। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि योजना मंत्री धर साहब बड़े चतुर व्यक्ति हैं, बड़े कर्मठ हैं, और उसी प्रकार हमारे राज्य मंत्री बड़े व्यावहारिक हैं, चतुर हैं, कशल हैं, लेकिन शब्दों से ही रचना कर के किसी पंचवर्षीय योजना को बना कर मोहवे से पंचवर्षीय योजना नहीं बना करती है। मैं देख रहा हूँ इसमें शब्द बड़े अच्छे अच्छे काम में

लाए गए हैं। ऐसे सुन्दर शब्दों को काम में लाया गया है कि शायद लोग इस से भ्रम में आ जाये। लेकिन मुझे इस में कहीं आराम नजर नहीं आई, मुझे इस में कहीं जान नहीं नजर आई। आखीरी पन्ने पर आप लिखते हैं जहाँ इन्वाल्वमेंट और इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की बात करते हैं—मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ।

"There is need for active involvement of people in the formulation and implementation of the Plan."

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ धर साहब से और धारिया साहब से कि फारमुलेशन में आपने जनसाधारण को कब साथ लिया है? किन व्यक्तियों या संस्था को आपने उस में साथ लिया है? अगर फारमुलेशन में उन को साथ नहीं लिया है तो मुझे कोई आशा नहीं है कि इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में जनसाधारण को साथ लिया जायेगा। जिस प्रकार पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना फेल हुई, दूसरी फेल हो गई, तीसरी फेल हो गई, और चौथी का भाग्य भी वैसा ही होगा क्योंकि आपने जनता को साथ नहीं लिया, कहते जरूर हैं। मगर कारण क्या बताते हैं जो पूर्णतया ठीक नहीं है कि चीन का युद्ध आ गया, सूखा पड़ गया, बाढ़ आ गई, पाकिस्तान का युद्ध आ गया, लेकिन सत्य यही है कि आपने डेमोक्रेटिक डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन को दुतकार दिया। अगर आपने जिला परिषद को फिर से जन्म नहीं दिया, पंचायत समितियों को फिर से जन्म नहीं दिया, आपने ग्राम पंचायतों को साथ नहीं लिया, तो मैं मानता हूँ कि जितनी बातें आपने लिखी है वह कभी आप से पूरी नहीं की जा सकती क्योंकि वह पीपल्स प्लान नहीं होगा।

मैं एक उदाहरण जरूर देना चाहता हूँ। मोहन धारिया साहब को मैं बहुत दिनों से जानता हूँ मोटर में जैसे ऐन्सिलेंटर को जितनी तेजी से दबाया जाय उतनी ही तेजी से वह दौड़ने लगती है। इसी प्रकार

जितना धारिया साहब को कार्य दिया जावेगा, उतनी ही तेजी से वे कार्य को पूरा करने की कोशिश करेंगे। मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि अभी तक इन योजनाओं में आपने ब्यूरोक्रेसी पर अर्थात् जिन कलेक्टर पर विश्वास किया, तहसीलदारों पर विश्वास किया वही कलेक्टर और वही तहसीलदार, वही प्लान बनाने वाले आज भी बैठे हुए हैं दफ्तरों में, उन्हीं के द्वारा इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की बात होने जा रही है। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि यह प्लान पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा।

मैं एक और उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। आज आप प्लानिंग कैसे करने जा रहे हैं। जहाँ 280 करोड़ रुपये अफसरों को मोटर गाड़ियों के लिये लोन देने के लिए क्यों रखा है? यह कहाँ की योजना है? अगर मैं सेक्रेटरी, डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी, ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी हूँ तो मुझे बैंकों के पास जाना चाहिए, इतने शेड्यूल बैंक देश में हैं, वहाँ से ले सकते हैं। मैं जब मोटर गाड़ी खरीदने के लिए बैंक में जा सकता हूँ तो 280 करोड़ अफसरों के लिये क्यों रखा? कहाँ से रखा? आप ने बैसे ही उनके लिये मकान बनाने के लिए 75 हजार रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति लोन देने के लिए रखा है। वे एल० आई० सी० में क्यों नहीं जा सकते हैं?

हम बात करते हैं सोशलस्टिक अप्रोच की, हम जनसाधारण को ऊपर उठाने की बात करते हैं, लेकिन प्लान बनाते समय ब्यूरोक्रेसी का सिर्फ ध्यान रखा जाता है। उसे ब्यूरोक्रेसी करती है वैसे ही होता है। यह दुर्भाग्य है।

मैं आप के सामने अब कुछ बातें रखना चाहता हूँ और धारणा करता हूँ कि घर साहब और धारिया साहब कम से कम उस पर विचार अवश्य करेंगे। मेरा अभी तक विश्वास रहा है कि वहाँ पर आज्ञा ज़रूर होते हैं, वह छप

भी जाने हैं लेकिन पढ़े उन्हीं के जाले होने जिनका राजनीतिक बल पड़ता है, वा कुछ और दबाव पड़ता होगा। लेकिन हमारे सुझाव शायद रही की टोकरी में जाते होने। ऐसा मेरा ख्याल है। जब भी हमने कोई सुझाव दिया है उस पर कभी ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। इस लिए अब आप कृपा कर के जो भी मैं दो चार पांच बातें बता रहा हूँ उन पर ध्यान देंगे तो बड़ी कृपा होगी।

आप ने हेल्थ प्रोग्राम के लिये, इसमें कोई शक नहीं, थोड़ा रुपया बढ़ाया है। अब आप ने 940 करोड़ रुपया रखा है जो टोटल-ग्राउंट-ले का 2.7 परसेन्ट है। आप सारे गांवों में जाने की बात कर रहे हैं। शहरों के अन्दर तो स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ मौजूद हैं, लेकिन गांवों में नहीं पहुंच रही हैं। हम ने एक नेशनल रूरल हेल्थ स्कीम बनाई थी, उस पर चर्चा हुई, सेमिनार हुआ, लेकिन अब वहाँ पहुंचने की बात तक नहीं हो रही है। अब आप कहते हैं कि तीन वर्ष का कोई डिप्लोमा कोर्स, डाक्टर तैयार करने के लिये अभ्यास क्रम, बनायेंगे, उस से निकलने वाले डाक्टरों को गांव में भेजा जावेगा मैं पूछता हूँ हमारे गांवों के आई-बहिनों ने क्या कम्प्लेंट किया है, उन के लिए वे तीन साल के पढ़े हुए अग्रकचरे डाक्टरों को वहाँ भेजा जाये। तीन साल के बाद जब वे पढ़ कर निकलेंगे, तब तक आप गांव वालों के लिए क्या योजना बनायेंगे, भ्रमचान ही जानें और यह भी पता नहीं मैडिकल कान्सिल आफ इण्डिया ऐसे पाठ्यक्रम को मंजूरी भी देगी या नहीं। आप एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा उठाने जा रहे हैं—यदि आप ने यह तीन साल का कोर्स बना दिया। तीन साल में तो एम० बी० बी० एल० भी इतने डाक्टर मिल जायेंगे तथा गांवों में वे सेवा करने की तैयार हो जायेंगे। तो फिर 3 साल वाले डाक्टर क्यों?

[७२७]

में काहूँका बुकि स्वास्वय कर ७४० करोड़ काजत जो धाकके रखा है जो टोटल प्लान काजतके का २.७ परसेंट है, इस को कम से कम ३ पर सेन्ट कर दिया जाना चाहिये । कम इस को बीसे कर सकते हैं—सुझाव है कि २६० करोड़ रुपया जो मोटर के लिये भोन रखा गया है यह स्वास्वय प्लान से रक छोडिये । जिस का मने धनी जिक् किया है, क्योंकि उन को तो बैंक से भी रुपया मिस सकता है । जो लोग इस तरह का कर्जा लेते हैं, पता नहीं वह बापस भी देते हैं या नहीं, लेकिन बैंक तो सीधा इन्स्टालमेन्ट मांग लेता है ।

बैल-फेअर स्कीम के लिये धाप ने १.५ परसेंट रखा है जो प्लान धाउट-ने का १.५० परसेंट होता है
.. (कमबचान) . . . श्री सतपाल कपूर सह्य कमने को सोसलिस्ट कहते हैं, मैं जब कफसरो को मोटर के लोन पर बोल रहा हू तो कायद उन्हें कण्ठा नहीं छत रहा है, इसी लिये यह मजाक कर रहे हैं । बडे बुध की बात है, धपने को नौजवान बतलाने वाले, सोसलिस्ट बतलाने वाले, जब मैं कजूस कर्षी पर बोल रहा हूँ तो वह उसका मजाक बनायें, यह कासा मने उन मैं कमी नहीं की थी ।

मैं विवेचन कर रहा था—१.५ परसेन्ट धाप ने सोसल बैलफेअर के लिये रखा है । जब धाप सोसल बैलफेअर की बात कहते हैं तो उस का उद्देश्य जनसाधारण को ऊपर उठा कर ले जाना है—ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण काम के लिये पैसा कम रचना, बेरी समय में नहीं धा रखा है । धाप ने कुल ५२० करोड़ रुपया इस के लिये रखा है, जब कि धाप उत को पांच धाबधक जकरतें देना चाहते हैं—जो बैकि निविमन नीडस हैं, उन को पूरा करने के लिये ५२० करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है—यह हिसाब कहां से सधया है, बेरी समय में नहीं धाता है । मैं ऐसा

मावता हूँ कि धाप को १.५ परसेन्ट के कभाव २ परसेन्ट इस के लिये रखना चाहिये । इसके लिये कफसरो के कभाव में न धायें ।

धब मैं कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ— एक रिज्यू कमेटी जिस तरह से धाप ने एडवांस एक्शन के लिये रखी थी और मुझे कुसी हुई थी कि धाप ने प्लानिब के लिये एडवांस एक्शन के लिये रुपया रखा था, लेकिन मैं धर साह्य से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो रुपया धाप ने इस कार्य के लिये रखा था, उस को किस तरह से खर्च किया गया, क्या क्या एडवांस एक्शन धाप ने लिये और उस के क्या नतीजे निकले और उन अनुभवों से धाप धपने क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

धाप ने धलग धलग मिनिस्ट्री में कुछ स्टडी ग्रुप्स रखे हुए हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसी तरह की कमेटिया स्टेट्स में भी होनी चाहिये, जो हर ६ महीने के बाद प्लान किस प्रकार चल रहा है उनको रिज्यू करें । उस का अध्यक्ष चीफ-मिनिस्टर हो । उसी तरह से केन्द्र में भी एक हाई पावर कमेटी होनी चाहिये जो प्लान की स्कीमो का रिज्यू करती रहे और उस की अध्यक्ष प्राइम मिनिस्टर हों ।

प्लान में सेल्फ रिलायन्स की बात कही है । तो क्यो कौरन-वैट्रोल-कम्पनीय का सुरल्ल नैशनलाइजेशन नहीं किया जाता । वह हो सकता है डेफैर-वेनेन्ट के धाकार पर । इस में पोलिटीकल-डर की बात नहीं करनी चाहिये । धगर धापको पावटी को हटाना है, धाप सेल्फ-रिलायन्स की बात करे हैं—तो इस प्रकार का कदम धाप को कीम उठाना चाहिये और तमान वैट्रोल कम्पनियां, हिन्दुस्तान लीवर, ब्रिटानिया विस्कुट और तमान ऐंरी विदेकी कम्पनियों का प्रांशुीकरण जल्दी करें ।

I shall not take more than two minutes. I will read out:

"Kindly complete quickly the minor, medium and major irrigation projects."

It will also be my request that you will kindly establish the thermal power projects all over the country because we know that in your priority you have given to agriculture a sufficiently high priority. Irrigation should also be given a higher priority. Then alone this plan will succeed. And Sir, no more generation of Hydro-electricity.

As regards the nutrition programme, the Planning Minister had kept it at Rs. 500 crores. The same amount is continuing in Fifth Plan. In the Fifth Plan, they have not indicated anything more. Hence, I would request the hon. Minister to allot some more amount for nutrition for the Fifth Plan.

Then, he should stop all foreign collaboration.

आप देखें—अब तक 4 हजार फौरन-कोलाबोरेशन किये जा चुके हैं। जो हर वर्ष बढ़ रहे हैं। जैसा अभी अभी हमारे मित्र श्री भागवत झा आज्ञाव ने बतलाया था—ये कोलाबोरेशन किम प्रकल्प हो रहे हैं, किन चीजों के लिये किये गये हैं—नकटाई के लिये, कालस के लिए, या इस प्रकार की अनावश्यक वस्तुओं के लिये, जितने कोलाबोरेशन इस तरह के लक्ष्यकारी मुडम के लिये हुए हैं, मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वे कैसे हुए। मेरा सुझाव है कि सिर्फ पब्लिक सेक्टर में तथा वेंसिक इण्डस्ट्रीज के लिये हो। दूसरी चीजों के लिए नो-हाऊ के आधार पर नहीं लेने चाहियें। इस तरह के फौरन-कोलाबोरेशन बन्द कर दीजिये।

आप में इस डाक्यूमेंट में इन्डीकनस टैक्नीकल नो-हाऊ को उल्लान देने की बात करी है—रूपा कर के उम को भी उल्लान दीजिये। या सिर्फ यह लिखने के लिए ही लिखा गया है।

समय बड़ा कम है, इसलिए मैं अपने सुझाव आप को लिख कर भेजूंगा, मैं आशा करता हूँ कि धारिया माहव उन्हें पढ़ेंगे तथा विचार करेंगे।

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South): The hon. Planning Minister, while commending his motion, had made it clear that the draft Plan was almost ready in Yojna Bhavan. It is an irony that while the Draft Plan is about to be ready, this House is discussing about the approach to the Draft Plan. I think that this is a serious matter. I consider that it is an insult to the House and to its Members. I do not blame the hon. Minister for this, because in this country the entire planning has been going on at the executive level without any legislative backing, in an informal way. The Planning Commission came into being by a resolution of this House. Now, the Planning Commission has grown into a monster, and this monster has even pushed Parliament and the Finance Commission to the backstage. While bypassing the Constitution, the Planning Commission does well, but regarding other functions, I am sorry to say that the performance of the commission is really miserable.

Mr. Lester Pearson, who headed the World Bank Commission on International Development once said:

'India is a pioneer in planning'. He also said that our experiments helped to make planning respectable all over the world. The Planning Commission might have earned respectability but I am sorry to say that our planning has lost all its credibility with the people.

Over the last few months, Mr. Dhar has been changing his stand as often as possible. During the last session of the Rajya Sabha he stated heroically that there would be no change in the Plan as a result of the prevailing inflation. But a few weeks later at Srinagar he said that there would be some pruning. Later, he said that planning had to be compressed. Finally he admitted that with the

[Shri Murasoli Maran]

best of his efforts and intentions, only the core of the Plan could be saved.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): What happens to the rest?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: The rest is in his lap.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Like the common man, the Government also seem to be shocked at the deepening economic crisis, perhaps unparalleled in our recent history. But the hon. Minister seems to be not sure of himself. I understand that the hon. Minister is an incorrigible optimist. That is why we attribute more meanings to his forebodings. Just now, Mr. Agarwal had said that it looked as if there was a plan holiday around the corner. We are not suicidal maniacs to wish for a plan holiday. But what is the position? All the assumptions on which he has based his approach document have been knocked out. How is he going to save the situation?

Take, for example, the question of prices. The hon. Minister said the other day that 'invasion of high prices from abroad had taken place on our domestic economy.' Advocates like Dr. Kailas say that the price-rise was due to the Indo-Pakistan war. It is not true. As Mr. Azad has said, the growth rate is higher in Pakistan than in India. Then, take the case of price rise also in Pakistan as compared to that in India.

Between 1963 and March 1972, the price rise in Pakistan was only 45 per cent whereas in India it was 95 per cent. I am told that people in Pakistan are economically more prosperous than we in India.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: They say otherwise.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: You have better knowledge about that. Anyhow, prices are high here and the growth rate is lower here.

SHRI FILOO MODY: They fought one war, we fought two.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Prices are high not only in comparison to Pakistan. Among the countries of the world, the price rise is the highest in India. I have got details. In Thailand prices rose between 1965 and March 1972 by 21 per cent, Iraq 25 per cent, Iran 28 per cent, Ethiopia 32 per cent, Mexico 35 per cent, Sri Lanka 36 per cent, W. Germany 32 per cent, Canada 33 per cent, the USA 35 per cent, Australia 37 per cent, France 43 per cent, Japan 55 per cent and UK 56 per cent. These are the latest figures given by ILO.

Next I come to the value of the rupee. Mr. Agarwal said it is going down. Since June 1966, the internal value of the rupee has declined by 75 per cent. The pre-war rupee is now reduced to less than 9P. Mr. Agarwal said that another devaluation is round the corner. I do not think it is the opinion of the Jan Sangh alone. There are certain genuine fears. In fact, I got this idea that another devaluation of the rupee is round the corner from a journal *Round Table* edited by our friend, Mr. Dinesh Singh. Therefore, you should not accuse us alone of entertaining this genuine fear. I think it is the duty of the hon. Minister to dispel this fear. The rabi miracle did not happen with the result that we are going to import foodgrains of the value of Rs. 500 crores foreign exchange. How are you going to correct the situation? Are you having any mysterious source of foreign exchange?

Very often, foreign countries have correct statistical data about Indian output and needs. How is it that even six months ago the World Bank sources could predict our food shortage? Did our Krishi Bhavan not understand our statistics? That is why I would urge with all the emphasis at my command that Indian food statistics needs an urgent parliamentary probe. It is time they stopped misguiding the people of India. Yojana Bhavan also cannot disown the responsibility. I would ask: are we under centralised planning? If so, is not forecasting an important function of the planning mechanism? If so, how is it that a steep price rise, Latin-American

style of inflation, food and other shortages have overtaken us?

You say that high liquidity has taken place. Like Mr. Azad, I would ask who is responsible. I want to give only one example. Additional bank credit for non-productive expenditure of the Central Government has increased in 1971-72 alone to the extent of Rs. 1025 crores. During the First Plan, the amount was Rs. 60 crores; during the Second Plan it was Rs. 277 crores; during the Third Plan it was Rs. 264 crores and now in one year alone, additional bank credit for non-productive expenditure of the Central Government has increased to Rs. 1025 crores. Does this not need a parliamentary probe?

We cannot get these details in the budget papers. I would say this is deficit financing by the back door. I say this is the greatest fraud perpetrated on the Constitution. Without parliamentary sanction you are getting a liquidity for non-productive expenditure to the extent of Rs. 1025 crores and that too in only one year. What did the Planning Commission do? Why were they closing their eyes to it? Now the Planning Commission has attained a status along with the Planning Minister. It is the Economic Cabinet of the nation. I want to fix the guilt on the doors of the Planning Commission also.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): How is it that the Planning Commission is guilty?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: States do not have the security press. Actually then nationalised banks are at your back and call. They never oblige the State Governments nor the municipalities. (*Interruptions*). That is why we have doubts.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattu puzha): Adjustment of overdrafts.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Every State is like that. We are coming here with the begging bowl. We have no financial resources. The same is the position in Kerala. The Planning Commis-

sion is turning its Nelson's eye to all these problems and that is why the people ask the question and say that the name of Yojna Bhavan should be changed into Sojana Bhavan, that is, sleeping bhavan.

The very basis on which the Plan Approach document has been written is unreal. For example, at page 13, it says, "Now that self-sufficiency has been achieved in foodgrains" You have taken it for granted that there is self-sufficiency in foodgrains. But that is not so. We are importing food. Secondly, there is also a yawning gap between the physical terms and the financial outlays. This document is not a realistic document. To the common man who is already disillusioned with slogans, this approach document gives a false impression. The previous document, when Mr. Subramaniam was here as the Planning Minister—the document called "Towards an Approach of the fifth Plan—proudly proclaimed that the total outlay would be twice the size of the Fourth Plan. A Himalayan amount of Rs. 51,000 crores has been provided, but you cannot get the same kind of enthusiasm among the people even though you have proclaimed that a huge sum of Rs 51,000 crores has been allotted for the next Plan. It is twice as big as the fourth Plan but it is not so in real terms. In real terms, the proposed investment outlay in the fifth five year Plan cannot be much more than about 50 per cent over the fourth Plan period. Dr. K. N. Raj says it will be even less. So, you have not given the real picture to the public because all the figures, all the statistics, are based on 1971-72 prices and we are far away from the price level. While the latest price level is available, why should the Government plan at 1971-72 prices? That is my question. That is why this document is completely blind to the prevailing price level. Like King Canute you cannot control the prices by your wishes.

There are ways to overcome this difficulty. I am told that one way is to assume a certain annual rate of price rise and calculate the Plan projects on this basis. I am also told that a country like

[Shri Murasoli Maran]

Brazil follows this procedure. Then, after having fixed the total outlay, the document says that the growth rate has been fixed at 5.5 per cent, that is, the average annual growth rate.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Brazil may do it, but the Soviet Union does not do it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: This document says that a higher rate of growth means earlier removal of poverty. Why should not the Government or the Planning Commission accept 6.5 per cent of growth rate? They themselves have given the answer. If they aim for 6.5 per cent it will not reduce the consumption level of the richest 30 per cent. Yes, we accept the objective. If you aim at 6.5 per cent of growth rate, the strains will happen to the foreign exchange resources. These are the reasons. So, they have fixed 5.5 per cent. As a layman, I want to ask a question: if you say a higher growth rate means earlier removal of poverty, why should you not plan for 6.5 per cent of growth rate minus those defects like the impossibility of curbing the consumption of the upper 30 per cent and the strain in our foreign exchange reserves? As a layman I have this doubt. It may not be beyond the ingenuity and skill of our economists to work out a model for higher growth commensurate with the goal of self-reliance and social justice. For a layman like me this seems to be an arithmetical jugglery. I remember a few years ago Dr. Minas was saying that in the last ten years the number of poor in our country had been reduced. On the other hand another great economist Dr. Pradhan said that in the last ten years the number of poor had increased. A bitter controversy went on between these two economists. They are experts in their own field. Finally they came to a conclusion... *(Interruptions)*. Dr. Pradhan got all his data from the agricultural sector whereas Dr. Minas got all his statistics from other government sources. There is always difference, because economics is not a sure science and there may be as many opinions as there are political parties.

You have fixed the growth rate at 5.5 per cent. It rings a familiar bell in our ears. From the second plan onwards we are sticking to the same growth rate accidentally or otherwise. Even this document sticks to the same 5.5 per cent growth rate. I do not know whether there is sanctity in this growth rate.

I am not an economist. When I consulted some, they say that you should give the basic assumption on which you have constructed this model. You have supplied technical papers and reports to some of the economists. Their conclusion is that they could not understand your arithmetical exercise for want of supporting data and information. At that stage you should have given all the materials and all your basic assumptions on which you have come to certain conclusions. You should have created a debate. At this stage any debate will be meaningless as we are having today. On the previous Plans, the critics asked: Why should you not plan for a more growth rate? You said that it was not possible and that is why you gave up the idea. Now the Planning Commission says we have not planned for higher growth rate because we do not want it, we have rejected it. I am reminded of the story of the Jackal and Grape in the Panchatantra. When the Jackal could not reach the grapes it started saying that those grapes were sour. The Planning Commission now tries to be clever and it says: it is possible to achieve a higher growth rate but we do not want it. So you have changed your strategy... *(Interruptions)*

What is your past experience? Your plans never achieved a growth rate of more than 3 to 3.5 per cent. Are you sure of this 5.5 per cent? If you invest Rs. 51,000 crores can you get definitely and assuredly a growth rate of 5.5 per cent? No. You have yourself doubts. You say that even if you put in Rs. 51,165 crores you can achieve it, given reasonable efficiency in the creation and the utilisation of capacity. That is what you say in page No. 16. Not only that. You have put another rider. You have not assured us that you will achieve 5.5 per cent growth with an investment of

Rs. 51,000 crores. You say that this can be achieved if certain provisions are there; hard decisions, rigorous discipline, major sacrifices. What are they? You have not specifically stated all those things. So, it is a doubtful document. There is a novel element in this. For the first time, after 20 years and four five-year plans, the Planning Commission proclaims to achieve the curbing of the consumption of the richest 30 per cent of our people. We have at long last identified the problem and found an answer to the question why the rich is getting richer and the poor poorer. If at all the Planning Minister and the Planning Commission ought to receive encomiums, it is only for the reason that the Plan aims at reduction of inequality. Redistributive justice is the pivot around which the entire scheme revolves. I congratulate the Minister, his colleague and the Planning Commission for having for the first time postulated this wonderful idea. But are you sure of achieving it? You should go to the people and say, "Yes. In this plan, we will achieve social justice and redistribution of income. We will see that the consumption of the upper 30 per cent of the rich is curbed." But you have your own doubts. This is the wonderful element in this document. I quote from page 21:

"It follows that even of the reduction of inequality that may be actually achieved during the fifth plan period is much less than postulated in the second variant, while it will substantially slowdown progress towards removal of poverty, the broad pattern of growth emerging from the preferred variant will not require major modification."

So, removal of poverty is not guaranteed in this. They themselves accept that a slow down of progress may be possible. Then once again they are ready to sacrifice the proposal of achieving social justice and redistributive justice at the altar of growth! This is an escape route for the Planning Commission. If things happen in a different way and if after five

years they cannot reduce poverty according to the plan, they will escape under this provision and say, "We have already stated that removal of poverty may be slowed down. But we have achieved the growth rates". So, once again you are going back from the so-called new economic theory propounded by our friends.

How are you going to achieve social and redistributive justice? There are two processes. One is levelling up and the other is levelling down. Whenever we hear the slogan that the consumption of the upper rich has to be curbed, we imagine the idle super-rich, who bask under the sun of conspicuous consumption and black money. But now the definition is different. These are not the only persons who come under this category of the upper rich of 30 per cent. Whoever spends Rs. 24.28 per month will come under this category of the rich. Top three deciles include not only workers, clerks, school teachers, peons, car drivers etc. but also the rich and upper income groups who form 5 per cent of our population. All these come under the category of upper rich. The factory worker does not represent the affluent class. It will be at grave danger if you ignore the requirements of this section. Dandekar and Rath have said that transfers are possible only from the highest 10 per cent. Now you have lumped together Birlas and parwallas, Tatas with factory workers, Singhania and school teachers.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Dhar with the Dharias.

AN HON. MEMBER: Who is the rich man and who is the poor man?

SHRI D. P. DEHAR: In this case it is the other way round.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: At the end of the Plan the consumption of this group of teachers, workers and also Birlas, the top 30 per cent, is going to be reduced from Rs. 84.82 per month to Rs. 80.38 for the rural rich and from Rs. 113.21 to Rs. 108.07 in the case of the urban rich. As we know very well, this group includes not only the rich but upper income group also. It is very easy to cut the consumption of the top 5 per cent

[Shri Murasoli Maran]

of the population. If you cut the production of luxuries and semi-luxuries it will be very easy for you to do that. It can be done very easily. But if it includes the other groups it will affect even people with a monthly salary of Rs. 50 a month or families of five members with an annual income of Rs. 3,000. If you are going to cut the consumption of the upper 30 per cent, there is a genuine fear in the minds of the poor that it will affect people with a monthly income of Rs. 50. If that happens by a distortion in the execution of the Plan, this Plan will be considered as anti-labour and anti-working class. The only result of such a plan will be that you will increase the number of the poor at the end of the next Five Year Plan. In any case their material comforts will be less after five years. I think you have got to accept it. The material comforts of the upper 30 per cent, which includes that teachers, working class and the middle class would be less at the end of the Plan. If I am wrong, I want to be corrected by the Minister because I am not an expert. We gather ideas only by talking to professors and reading technical journals.

Here we are only levelling down consumption. We are not reducing income. The upper 30 per cent of the rich will be having increments in their income. As the Plan document says, even though this is not your motto, you allow them to earn more. You increase their income but you reduce their consumption. What are the upper 30 per cent of the people going to do? They may not consume but their increment in income will be in their hands. Do you expect those people, the so-called rich, the school teacher, the factory worker and the white-collared clerks to invest the unconsumed money in productive assets?

AN HON. MEMBER: Taxation.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Taxation is only one of the weapons in their hands. The Plan document envisages that various incentives will be given to these people for saving. The saving function is explained in the document.

So, this 30 per cent of people are teachers, workers—all middle-class people. After getting an increment in their income, the Government expects that that kind of increment minus consumption should be saved. We know how this kind of people are saving their money. They will never invest their money in Unit Trust. We should take note of Indian situation. Rather, these people will invest their money in gold, in durable consumer goods, in diamonds, in buildings or in cars. This is the tendency. Are they productive assets? I do not think so. The Minister will also accept it. I am afraid, because of this exercise, India is going to be a smugglers' paradise during the next five years. This is my another doubt on which I want a clarification from him.

How are you going to effect the savings measure? You want them to save. Unless they save their money increment, it will not be useful to you. As Mr Malaviya pointed out taxation is one measure. But they envisage not only taxation but incentive for saving and other measures also. What are other measures? Are you going to give the workers less wages and more pension? Are you going to give the middle-class people their increase in salary in savings certificates? I want a clarification about this also.

Then, I want to refer the productive pattern also. You are going to control in-essential but expensive articles of consumption. Money will be there. Those expensive articles will not be available. But the demand will be there. So, if you impose physical controls, I think, there will be black market. If what I visualise happens, in the next five years, India will be a hunting ground for black marketeers. There is a proverb in Tamil. Even if one wants to tell a lie one should lie consistently....

AN HON. MEMBER: How much time is he going to take? *(Interruption)*

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I think, it is a very illuminating speech. I will be grateful if he is permitted to go on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is within his party's time.

Now, I want to know the sense of the House. There are as many as 62 names from the Congress side and about 10 names from the other side. As per the agenda today, we should close our sitting at 6 O' Clock. Do you want the time of the sitting to be extended today, say, upto 6-30 p.m. or 7 O' Clock?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: After he finishes his speech, we may adjourn.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): You may just call a Congress Member and then adjourn the House.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: There is a proverb in my mother-tongue which says that even if you want to tell a lie, you should do it consistently. Otherwise, nobody will believe it.

We know that all the Plans are visions and dreams. Even in your dreams, there is no consistency. On the one hand, you want to curb consumption of the upper 30 per cent of the people, on the other hand, you say, by 1975, the small cars will be produced to the extent of 50,000 per year at a price of Rs. 12,000 each. How does it go? Where is the consistency? How are you going to control the consumption of the upper 30 per cent? On the one hand you say so, and on the other you are allowing them to produce 50,000 cars at a price of Rs. 12,000.

18.00 hrs.

The second operation in their programme of re-distributive justice is levelling up of the consumption of the lower 30 per cent of the population. After this important observation in this Plan document—increasing the consumption of the lower 30 per cent of the population—you say that the monthly consumption of those people would arise from Rs. 29.90 to Rs. 36.64 for the rural area and from Rs. 25.17 to Rs. 39.60 for the urban area. That means, after the Fifth Plan is over, i.e., in 1979, all the people in India will be getting consumption worth about Rs.

40 per month. This is a very good move. If it happens, we will be very glad. But how are you going to achieve this? Never in this document have you spelt out the way I think, even your own people do not believe in this postulation. If you believe that, by 1979, every body in India will be assured of about Rs. 40 per month, why do you not say so? What is your All India Radio doing? If you have belief in it, Mr. Gujral will not be keeping quiet; he will be hammering out with slogans morning, evening and in between. That is why, I say, you are in a self-doubting mood.

What is the real content of social justice? It is nothing but food, clothing and shelter. How are you going to give to 30 per cent of the population enough food, enough clothing and enough shelter? Not by charity, not as doles. You have to throw out jobs. I would say that social justice means employment, nothing but employment. Unfortunately, a policy of full employment has never been the aim of our Plans. And we have been evading the issue of the basic ingredient of growth and social justice. The total unemployment in India at present seems to be around 19 million. It means that the total unemployed in India is equal to the population of Australia, it is more than the population of Canada, more than the population of West Germany. According to Mr. B. K. Nehru, the number of unemployed goes up by 6,000 every day. 6,000 people are denied employment every day. Every fifth educated Indian is unemployed. How are you going to provide employment? How are you going to provide consumption facilities to these lower 30 per cent of the population? You cannot provide jobs for all the 30 per cent of the population in agriculture alone. So, Sir, what I would say is that you have not clearly stated your employment plan, how you are going to provide employment, how you are going to assure consumption facilities for the lower 30 per cent of the population.

There is a special chapter devoted to 'National Programme for Minimum

[Shri Murasoli Maran] Needs'. This is one way of ensuring consumption to the lower 30 per cent of the population. You want to provide facilities to the weaker sections of the society in the form of education, health, nutrition, drinking water, housing, communications and electricity. It is proposed to make a provision of about Rs. 3,300 crores in the Fifth Plan for the Minimum Needs Programme. But my own fear is how you are going to allocate money to the States. Here the so-called advanced States and marginal States question the very basis of the "National Programme for Minimum Needs". A long time ago we had fulfilled in our State the Constitutional directive that children upto the age of 14 should be given free and compulsory education. In my State, education is free upto the Pre-University class.

Similar is the position in Kerala. They are in the advanced state of education. Because Tamil Nadu and Kerala have provided this minimum need of education to the poorer sections, are you going to penalise Tamil Nadu and Kerala for this by not giving even a single paise out of a provision of Rs 3300 crores? I would say the needs of the States are different. On the other hand, the national programme of minimum needs will be changed to a special needs programme of the States because every State has its own problems. For West Bengal Calcutta is the problem. We have electricity demand. We have various other problems. We have housing problems. That is why I would ask the Minister to change it to the minimum necessities for the States.

Sir, in spite of four Plans and twenty years, our rank in the row of countries in the world has not risen. According to Jagdish Bhagwati in his book 'The Economics of Under-developed Countries', in per capita income we are occupying the 84th place of all the countries in the world...

SHRI PILOO MODY: Now we are 108th, since the book was written.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Up and above India come all the under-developed African countries,.....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Because they do not have socialists there.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Take for example, China and India on the one hand and GDR and West Germany on the other. They all started their development career more or less at the same time. But, here, in Asia, China has achieved a rapid economic expansion while India is lagging behind. In Europe, West Germany is a giant whereas GDR is lagging behind. Why? I would say that ideology alone is not the reason for the rapid economic development of a nation. Let us compare India and China. 45 per cent of China's rapid expansion is due to greater investment. Then 55 per cent is due to greater efficiency with which they apply investment. Then 55 per cent is due to greater totalitarian country and can impose any plan. We may say that China is a the only reason. Even though it has a unitary constitution, they have found out that they cannot develop a country of a giant size by remote control planning. So, they have decentralised planning. Here, we aim at self-reliance of the entire country. In China, they aim at self-sufficiency for the commune, for the districts and for the provinces. Unlike in India, in China targets come from the Provinces to the Government. But, here, we are doing remote control planning. I would say it is a *Durbar* type of planning, sitting in Delhi and pruning the State plans. That is why I would say that you should decentralise the planning.

I would conclude by saying that though this document envisages growth and social justice, it will not get either

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Amrit Nahata.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) Mr. Chairman, Sir ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can continue your speech tomorrow.

18.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, September 5, 1973/Bhadra 14, 1895 (Saka).