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Friday, August 30, 1974
Bhadra 8 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, August 30, 1974/Bhadra 8,
1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Piling up of Chemicals with S.T.C.

*569. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether imported chemicals are
piling up with S.T.C. in a large num-
ber for the last six months;

(b) if so, what are the items that
have been piling up with the S.T.C.;

(c) what steps are being taken to
clear them off; and

(d) the main reasons for the piling
up of caustic soda flake from Rumania?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) Caustic soda flakes have not
been imported from Rumania. Stocks
of caustic soda solid held by the STC
have been fully allotted to Release
Order holders.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I would like
to know what quantity of titanium
dioxide was lying unlifted with the
corporation at the end of July and on
15th August, 1974. I would also like
to know whether caustic soda flakes
have been imported from any other
country and if so, how much and what
quantity is lying unlifted after the
allotment made by the corporation
against the release orders.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Regarding
titanium dioxide, I may not be in a
position to split it up into two differ-
ent dates. But as on date the quan-
tity unlifted and lying with the cor-
poration is 163 tons valued at Rs. 22.27
lakhs. About caustic soda flakes, our
import is mostly of caustic soda solid.
The quantity of stock held is 857 tons
valued at Rs. 19.67 lakhs, after the
allotment against release orders.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
मैं आप के मार्फत जानना चाहता हूँ कि
क्या डिपार्टमेंट ने यह एग्जामिन किया है कि
कोई ऐसी डेट मुकरर की जाय जिस रोज
से इस का इम्पोर्ट हम बन्द करें और इंडिया
अपने पैरों पर खुद खड़ा हो सके इस के
प्रोइक्शन में ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Our domestic
requirement is nearly 4.6 lakh tonnes
and our indigenous production 4.25
lakh tonnes. The import is to the
tune of 5,000 tonnes. It is our endea-
vour to progressively increase the
production of caustic soda inside the
country and to do away with import
at all. But it will be appreciated that
I may not be able to give the exact
time.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Is it a fact
that the caustic soda that is imported

has not been up to the mark and so many people who have imported have not lifted the stock so far? If so, what does he propose to do?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The imported chemicals, especially basic chemicals, are of international standard and there are certain stipulations about them. There is no doubt about the quality or standard of them. The slight difficulty was that the cost or incidence of imported price on certain occasions was a little higher than the indigenous price.

‘स्लिप सिस्टम’ लागू करने के पश्चात् एयर इंडिया को हुई हानि

+

*571. श्री मूल चन्द डागा :

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) एयर इंडिया के ऐसे कितने विमान चालक थे जिन्होंने अगस्त 1974 में स्लिप सिस्टम का विरोध किया था और निलयित किए गए विमान चालक विमानों से और उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा उन्हें निलयित किए जाने के पश्चात् उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई, और

(ख) स्लिप सिस्टम लागू करने के पश्चात् एयर इंडिया को कुल नि. सं. अधिक हानि हुई और इस हानि को कैसे पूरा किया जा रहा है ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) On the 27th July, 1974, the Indian Pilots Guild issued a directive to its members not to undertake any flights involving a slip pattern. Another directive was issued on the 31st July. In consequence of these directives, the pilots refused to operate flights under the slip pattern

on the 1st August, 1974 and the following pilots were placed under suspension:—

1. V. P. Raol
2. N. K. Mukherjee
3. P. K. Ghosh
4. A. Almeida
5. B. S. Sandhu
6. K. Menezies

A further directive was issued by the Indian Pilots Guild on the 2nd August, whereby all members of the Guild were required not to undertake any flights whatever on any of Air-India's routes whether involving the slip pattern or not. For their refusal to undertake flights four more pilots were placed under suspension on the 2nd, namely—

- 1 S F Peddar
- 2 M R Mistry
- 3 V R Rajwade
- 4 A K Noble

The explanations of the suspended pilots have been called for and 8 have since replied in identical terms to the effect that their refusal to undertake flights was under the Guild's directive. Further action against these pilots is under the management's consideration.

In view of the illegal strike resorted to by the Pilots Guild, the management had no option but to declare a lock-out of its line pilots with effect from 8 00 A. M. on the 3rd August, 1974. Air-India has 187 line pilots. 15 have agreed to operate under the slip pattern. There are also 11 executive pilots who are not affected by the Guild's directive.

With the help of these pilots the management is operating four Boeing 747 services to London, 2 Boeing 707 services to points in the Gulf and one extension flight from Bombay to Delhi weekly.

(b) Air-India's estimated loss due to this illegal strike up to the 26th August is approximately Rs. 5 crores. It will only be possible to recoup this loss by efficient and economic operation uninterrupted by strikes and labour unrest.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : इन की गलती ने 5 करोड़ का तो घाटा कम से कम हो गया है और अब यह बताइए कि हम पीछे ने भी कन अपील की है . . .

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : केवल अपील की है या दम्नखन भी किया है ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : सब कुछ किया है और सब कुछ करने के बाद भी उन्होंने अपना नदम पीछे नहीं लिया तो क्या सरकार इस प्रकार का जो नदम उठा रहे है उस के प्रति मतर्क और मजबूत रहेगी और अपनी एयर फोर्स को तथा बर काम बलापसं

एक माननीय सदस्य : उन जो गोली मार दा ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : हा हा । मार दी । क्या करेगे, देश का इतना नुकसान करते रहे ? अथवा गहोदय यह सबल नहीं है जैसा कि वे लोग कह रहे है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो सिद्ध है इस के प्रति सरकार का क्या रुख रहेगा ? जिन लोगों को आप ने सम्पेक्ष किया है और पांच करोड़ का घाटा तो हो गया है, उस के बाद आजकल की जो हालत है उस को देखते हुए इस के प्रति सरकार का क्या रुख रहेगा ? क्या सरकार झुकती नहीं जायगी इन लोगों के कहने से ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : It is true that the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism discussed and considered this matter fully and issued a unanimous appeal that the pilots should abandon their strike on the issue of slip system and accept it and that, if there are any difficulties, they

can be put to the management and the management will consider and discuss them with their representatives. Some pilots, I understand, are giving serious thought to it. One of them has already issued a statement and joined. I hope, the pilots will certainly consider this at the meeting which is going to take place on Saturday, that is, tomorrow—It is a postponed meeting.

So far as the loss is concerned, we know that in any industrial dispute, an industry suffers loss and the striking workers also suffer the loss of their wages. The loss is on both sides. This is an inevitable feature of any industrial unrest and strike.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : जिन पायलट ने आप की तरफ काम करना गुरु किया और स्ट्राइक से नहीं गया, क्या उस के पूरा पोस्टेक्शन मिनगा ? कहीं ऐसा नहीं कि आप झुक जायें और जो लोग आप की तरफ आये हैं उन को तत्काल पदवे हम लिए क्या आप — सराफती से खटा रहना चाहते है ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : There were some complaint that some of the pilots who wanted to work being intimidated, etc. But an assurance has been given to such pilots that full protection will be given to them. There is no question—I am sorry I did not reply to the question earlier—of the Government of the management going behind the decision taken with the regard to the slip pattern

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : This strike has cost the country much. As far as the country has been made to know, the dispute started not over the issue of slip system but because the management through its Chairman, Mr J.R.D. Tata, was determined that the pilots' guild will not be consulted, that they will not be asked to give any advice and that their advice will not be accepted in connection with the running of the Air India. This is a fundamental issue posed before the whole country.

[SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA]

We are supporting the public sector. Some public sector undertakings are manned by big monopolists of the country and others by big bureaucrats who are antidemocratic to the very core, anti-working class to the very core. I am talking of some of them. May I know whether the Government is accepting the position that the employees' association or guild or whatever it may be will not be consulted, that their advice will not be accepted or even heard in deciding any policy with regard to the economy or efficiency of any particular management. I am particularly referring to the slip system. But I want to know the Government's position on this fundamental issue.

Secondly, I want to know whether the hon. Minister today wants to make it clear to the House that if the pilots guild decides to resume the work and the pilots resume the work, there will be no victimisation, the *status quo ante* will be restored and the pilots guild will be consulted with regard to the introduction of the slip system if they accept the slip system.

I would like to know whether this announcement will be formally made by the hon. Minister today. I want a categorical reply on this issue.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: So far as the first question is concerned about consultation, may I say that full consultations were held by the management with the workers' representatives, with the guild's representatives. The first communication was sent on 11th January. They were written about this matter again on 22nd January. On the 18th February, there was a meeting in which a full chart of the slip pattern was given, to the Guild's representatives, of the same slip system which is now being introduced. May I add that there was nothing new in this system in regard to the rest periods, in regard to the flight time or in regard to the duty time? They had come to an agreed decision on these matters as far back as in 1981. At one time I am given to

understand this slip pattern was even insisted upon the pilots themselves. The slip pattern was operating in 1963-64 and also in 1964-65. In 1966, for some reason, the base pattern was adopted. But the rest periods the flight periods, the duty periods, remained the same. The new agreement in 1965 also recorded the same old rest periods, flight periods and duty periods. In 1971 when the agreement was renewed, the same rest period, flight period and duty period remained; there was no difference. On the same basis, the slip pattern was now given to them and they were asked to give their comments. But they have not offered their comments upto this moment as to what are their objections. On 4th March a meeting was held to explain the whole thing again, when some of even those who were based outside, in Hong Kong came and attended this meeting. Everything was discussed fully with them. On the 11th, the Managing Director again wrote to them on the subject. On the 19th they said that they did not want to discuss the matter and charged that the management was imposing its unilateral decision on them; and suggested that a committee should be appointed. On 22nd March the management accepted to have a committee. Then the pilots demanded that the whole range of operations of Air India should be taken up for discussion. The management said that the operations, so far as they involved the pilots, would be taken into account... (Interruptions) on 6th June the pilots declared that even this Joint Committee was futile. If, after all these processes my friend says that it is a case of "anti-working class mentality" on the part of the part time Chairman of Air India which has a full time executive who is an official of the Government of India, who is now the Managing Director, it would be a travesty of facts. He should not rush to conclusions where they are not justified. As far as victimisation is concerned, there is no question of victimisation. Each case, so far as discipline is concerned, will have to be dealt with on merits.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: From whatever the Minister has stated just now, it appears that the slip system is not a new thing; it had worked in 1963-64 and 1964-65. I would like to know whether this kind of slip system is introduced only on Air India now or it is working in other airlines also. From whatever facts we have before us, we find that, even this time, the pilots have accepted the working of the slip system. The only complaint from their side it appears, is that this has been decided unilaterally by the management. But from the facts it also appears that a series of meetings had taken place. In 1963-64 and 1964-65 the slip system was introduced at the instance of the Guild. And this time also they accepted the slip system. Then what is the reason that all of a sudden, without giving any notice, without any indication to the management they have stopped working. I would also like to know what is the reason that this General Body meeting of the Guild is being postponed from day to day and whether the Government have received any complaint that this meeting is being postponed.

The Consultative Committee of Parliament on Civil Aviation has also made a unanimous appeal to the striking pilots. I would like to know what is the effect of that appeal on the Pilots' Guild and whether they have decided to resume their work.

Fourthly, I would like to know from the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: No please. You cannot make a speech during question hour.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: This is a very important question. I want to know whether the Management will assure that after the pilots resume duty, negotiations will take place and if there is any grievance brought out by them regarding the working of slip system and other things, it will be sympathetically considered.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: With regard to the slip system, practically, all

major international airlines the world over are working on the slip pattern. I need not name them because that will needlessly elaborate my answer.

Why they have given it up, having tried it and also having worked it, that is a question which also baffles me. In regard to the postponement of the General Body meetings of the Pilots' Guild, I have received a copy of a letter written by a senior Captain, Shri Madan Lal Kalia in which he has written to the President of the Pilots' Guild:

"I have been waiting for the General Body meeting but I find it has been postponed from Wednesday to Friday, and then from Friday to Saturday and then from Saturday to Monday and from Monday to Wednesday."

So, this is the complaint we have received.

As far as the grievances are concerned, I have said that if they accept the appeal not only from me but also from the Consultative Committee and if they work it and while they are operating it, if they find that there are any shortcomings or difficulties, the management will certainly consider it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: A very important question, Sir.

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: I have also a very important question.

MR. SPEAKER: All are important questions.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: In the slip system I want to know whether the working and rest hours, the work-load, the remuneration of pilots per hour of work and the service conditions change in terms of his inputs. After all, the industrial productivity is involved and is pilots, unrest related to any payment of the industrial productivity or is it related to extraneous matters?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I would repeat again what I have said earlier

[SHRI RAJ BAHADUR]

that the "rest time", "flight time" and the "flight duty time" which means the time when they report at the airport for duty till 15 minutes after the conclusion of their flight, all this was decided long back in 1961 and all that remains the same. It makes no difference whether you work on the "base pattern" or "the slip pattern". All that has been laid down, 9 hours for flight time and 12 hours for duty time and then there is a rest period. Further it is provided that a pilot would not fly during more than two consecutive nights. These conditions have not been violated at all. All these which obtain in "the base pattern" will continue to obtain under the slip pattern.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Recently I had been to Bombay and I had the pleasure to meet some of the office-bearers of this Guild. One of them, an ace pilot, who took the Prime Minister abroad, has been rewarded for his work.

They told me very clearly that they have made it abundantly clear to the hon. Minister—they have no grouse against the Minister and the Minister was kind to them—that they were prepared to accept the slip system. They are prepared to accept the slip system which is in vogue in all international airlines like Qantas, BOAC, etc. if they are given the same service conditions minus the wages. India cannot give the same wages. They are prepared to accept the same service conditions as in Qantas, BOAC, etc. I would, therefore, like to know the reaction of the Minister to this

(b) Now, the loss sustained by Air India on account of this is approximately Rs. 5 crores. The airline has sustained a loss of Rs. 5 crores to save Rs. 75 lakhs if they had introduced the slip system. I want to know whether it is a fact that the General Manager at London, Mr. Dalal has been there for the last 22 years and he has a British passport and he is getting Rs. 10,000 in foreign exchange

and in America also in New York the General Manager has an American passport. When they were asked to come to India they refused. Is he prepared to have a probe by the PAC with regard to the money which is being squandered. The pilots are reported to be receiving Rs. 10,000; but they are getting in hand not more than Rs 2500; I can produce the pay slips. Will the Government be prepared to have a probe by the PAC or by the PU Committee or the Estimates Committee in the matter? Will he assure that no victimisation will be there? I am sure Sir, that they will withdraw the strike once the Minister calls them, and gives instructions in the matter.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: With regard to comparison with other airlines, in the matter of rest time, flight period, duty period, etc. we compare very favourably with other Airlines. As far as the route pattern is concerned we fly our own limited routes. PA and other airlines fly round the world. Their slip pattern is such that pilots may be out for about 10 or 11 days; in our case they return to their base in 7 days. In British Airways it is 16 days. They go from London to Sydney, they return from Sydney via Hong Kong then to London. That takes 16 days or more. There cannot be a comparison between their route patterns and our route patterns. With regard to class of hotels in which they have to stay, it is the same. We have seen that our pilots are not allotted to any hotels inferior to those hotels where PA and other pilots stay. With regard to the officers, they have built the reputation of Air India. They have established Air India's image and they are not getting anything much more compared to the officers of other Airlines or other ranks. The Member said that the pilots told him that I have been kind to them etc. But my regret is, they have not been so kind to me. I appealed to them. They did not listen to my appeal.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I wanted whether there will be a thorough

probe, by Public Undertakings Committee...

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: It is a public undertakings and Public Undertakings Committee can at any time go in to it.

श्री गुरुम्वर बनीचुरहमान : मोहतरमि बजोर के अवावात मुनने के बाद यत्र बात माफ हो गई कि ऐयर इंडिया मे अत्र तक काफी नुकसान पहुंच चुका है। मैं जानना चाहुंगा क्या आप टैंट पाइलटस इटियन ऐयर फोर्स मे जोन पर लेकर एथ इंडिया की सारी सविमेज डा बलायेग ताकि मजोद नुकसान न हाने पाव ?

श्री राज बहादुर मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ इंडियन पाइलटस गिःट हमारी प्रान्त को पुनगा बोर वह भायेगे। अगर ऐसा नहीं होत है तो क्या स्ट्रेप लिये जायेगे वह मैं बहन के लिः तैयार नहीं हूँ।

SHRI N. K. SANGHI In view of the fact that it has been reported that the striking pilots in Hong Kong were offloaded from the planes and thrown out of the hotels, has any action been taken for such ungentlemanly manner against the pilots?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: We have no such information. If he can kindly write to me I will enquire

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: They have declared that they are not against the slip system as such. They only want a committee to study all aspects including safety aspect. Fortunately, since the Consultative Committee was unanimous and made an appeal to them to return back to work and, whatever difficulties there will be, can be gone into and since they are not accommodative, without loss of any further time, will you kindly bring them to the conference table for a discussion and finally settle the problem on the basis of the appeal made unanimously by the Consultative Committee?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: The door is always open to them to come to the Conference Table. I told them to accept the slip system, work for it some time and if any difficulty comes up, I shall get it examined across the table. This has already been done at various stages after discussions across the table between the management and their representatives. They all wanted a Committee which was set up and then they themselves rejected that too. Now, if they want a committee again even if we appoint such a Committee, they can again hold it futile. How can they ask for this when they themselves felt it was futile to appoint such a committee?

Evasion of Taxes by Indian Businessmen by Depositing Black Money in Nepal Banks

+

572. **SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:**

SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Indian businessmen have deposited large amounts of unaccounted money in Nepalese banks to evade tax;

(b) whether many of them have accounts in Nepalese banks in fictitious names, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Government have no definite information in this respect. On the basis of recent press reports, however, enquiries are being made.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it has come to the notice of Government that while the income-tax authorities were making enquiries they found some Nepalese currencies in possession of some of the steel

dealers, one of whom had got Rs. 2 lakhs in cash and jewellery etc, and against who a seizure was made he being connected with this group had flown immediately to Kathmandu the next day and had transferred his bank account from the Nepalese Bank to the Swiss Bank?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have no information at the moment. As far as currencies are concerned, in this particular case, the currency was seized. As the House is aware, I have given this information. He has got assets worth about Rs. 9 lakhs or so. As far as this particular question of the hon. Member is concerned that one individual belonging to this firm went to Nepal and transferred his account from Nepalese Bank to a Swiss Bank, there is no information available at the moment about this individual. Enquiries are under way.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: In view of the great problems of black money that we are facing, may I know whether Government is thinking of bringing forward a new legislative measure to see that all the inter-continental asset is checked by the Indian authorities?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As the House is aware, between Nepal and India there are no currency restrictions. So, the Foreign Exchange Regulations do not apply. So, any Indian can deposit money in a Nepalese Bank. And, in the same way, any Nepalese can also deposit money in any Indian Bank. Since this is a result of the agreement on the basis of our relations with that country, particularly our relations are good with this country, and both of us have common economic interests, we allow this thing. As far as black money is concerned this is our major problem to-day. This is an avenue for the unscrupulous persons who deposit the money in this way. There are various agencies such as the Reserve Bank, Enforcement Directorate and the Income-tax Department and the C.B.I. who

are all looking into this problem. The information is that the problem of black money being deposited in Nepal has not reached such a dimension as to cause us any concern.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Chandrappan. He is not here. Mr Bhogendra Jha.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether Government has got information that several persons, mostly business men and some others too have transferred a part of their taxable income and their properties to Nepal in the name of their sons who are doing business of smuggling and things of that sort? They cannot be taxed here. Nor do they help Nepal Government. In the name of doing business in Nepal, they import certain things and they also sell them in black market. Nepal is also not happy with this. So, whether the Minister is prepared to have a list of those people in case the Government has got the information with regard to the exact number of persons and their families who have got one set of family in India and others in Nepal and thereby they are passing on millions of rupees to Nepal which can otherwise be taxed here. If that is to be taxed here, I want to know whether Government has prepared or is going to prepare such a list of persons so that they can be brought to book and be taxed?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Firstly a non-resident's income has gone into the Nepalese Bank. According to banking principles, it is not easy to find out those things.

The hon. Member has raised this problem whether as a result of this free exchange of money between the two countries there are persons who are taking advantage of this and escaping tax. Also whether there are persons engaged into other unauthorised dealings. This is a problem which is being looked into by the various agencies.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, pertaining to this question, it has been reported in the Press, the blackmoney involved is to the tune of Rs. 75 lakhs in addition to jewellery and other things. The persons who are involved in this racket are all steel magnets from Calcutta and Bombay. Since the raids have been made these people are moving freely between India and Nepal and are keeping this black-money in fictitious accounts. I want to know is there any powerful machinery in the Government to unearth all these operations which are going on a large-scale? These people from Nepal banks are transferring this money to Swiss banks.

MR SPEAKER May I tell you, you seem to be a little confused about the specific news and the other news about the Nepalese bank. You are mixing both the news.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA I have got press cutting here with me. I can give the names of persons who are involved.

MR SPEAKER Will you satisfy him?

SHRI K R GANESH There are two aspects of the question. One is, a raid has been conducted about which I have said. I do not want to take the time of the House. The other is, whether one of the persons involved in the raids has gone to Nepal to deposit some money or transfer some money from Nepal to Switzerland. This is the second aspect. In regard to that, I have already indicated that I have no information. We are enquiring into this.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Sir, hon Minister has just now stated that he has no definite information with regard to the question of transfer of black money from here to Nepal. Our Indian currency is a recognised currency in Nepal. This gives scope for the people who are here and who are involved in this to easily transfer

money to Nepal; to transfer money from Nepal to any other country. I would like to know, has the Government of India any arrangement with Nepal to get the information as to how much money is transferred. So many industries are established there. May I know, is there any arrangement between India and Nepal in this regard?

SHRI K R GANESH Sir, as I indicated earlier, Nepal and India have got free currency area. This problem has come up now. This has been reported in the Press. As I indicated, as far as our agencies are concerned, Reserve Bank and various other agencies are concerned. We are already looking into this problem when the Government comes to the conclusion that this problem is of such dimension, then, it will have to be taken up with the Nepal Government. It is only at that stage that a view can be taken on this.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछुवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि कुछ कठिनाइयाँ हमारे सामने हैं और आज कानून कुछ इस प्रकार के हैं कि हम विदेशों में इन कमानों को नहीं देय सकते हैं। उन-पत्र पढ़ने द्वारा हम पूर्व स्त्री को हमारे देश प्रान्त के उत्तर में जाता था कि लगभग 150 व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं जिनके खाने विदेश में हैं। क्या नेपाल सरकार से सम्पर्क स्थापित करके आप यह पता नहीं लगा सकते हैं कि कौन कौन से लोगों के खाने वहां के बैंकों में हैं और उनमें कितनी रकम जमा है? वहां पर इन लोगों ने जो कर्मों में माल गुप्त हस्ता है। तो क्या देश हित में आप यह पता लगाने की कार्यवाही करेंगे?

SHRI K R GANESH. Sir, as far as Nepal banks are concerned, like any other Banks in the world, they will have their own secrecy and various other regulations that banks have. As I have already indicated, when Government of India and various agencies come to this conclusion that the extent of money going to

Nepal is of such dimension and order, then the matter will have to be taken up with the Nepal Government and discussed. That stage has not come yet.

श्री मधु लिम्बू : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नेपाल के साथ दूसरा व्यापार करार होने से पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि निशेचितिक यार्न, फेब्रिक, स्टेनलेम स्टील और ग्रान-बोट्टड ड्रिस्क आदि चीजों में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर लागू लाईउड स्मगलिंग चल रहा है और इस में अधिकतम इन्वॉल्व्ड विज्ञानसमीन हैं, जो इस काम को करते हैं। मैंने इन के नाम आदि भी सरकार के पास भेजे थे। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों को जो क्लकना या डिपार में दस्तर है उन पर या इन कंपो पर भी ठापे मारे गये हैं ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have no information.

श्री मधु लिम्बू : इन को मालूम नहीं है तो श्री चन्दाण साहब को मालूम होगा।

बिस्व मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चन्दाण) : प्रायः मवाल पूछिये मैं जवाब दूंगा।

श्री मधु लिम्बू : मैंने मवाल तो पूछा ही है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक लक्ष्ये ग्राम में सरकार के साथ पत्र-व्यवहार चलता है, तो भी इन की मददगरी रहती है। मैं हमारा इन्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट, कामर्स और फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्रीज को काफीज भेजा करता हूँ, तो इन को जवाब तो देना चाहिए। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह हिमालय को तरह बँटे रहते हैं, इन को जरा डिलाइट।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रायः तो रोड ही ऐसा मलाह-मशिबरा मुझे देने है।

Increase in Foreign Trade

*573. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether our trade is going to be increased with America, other La-

tin American and East European countries and with U.S.S.R.; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The objective of Government's policies is to diversify and increase our trade with all countries in the world including countries in North America, South America, and East Europe and the USSR.

(b) The export promotion efforts that are being made in cooperation with various Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards include entering into trading arrangements between India and these countries, market surveys, visits of trade teams, participation in fairs and exhibitions abroad, etc

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले वर्ष और इस वर्ष हमने कितने व्यापार मेलों में भाग लिया है और उन पर कितना खर्च प्राया है और कितना हमारा व्यापार बढ़ा है और कितने हमारे प्राईम वर गये ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I may not be in a position to give the exact number of exhibitions and the amounts but I shall pass on the information

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह क्या यहाँ पर नुमाइश देखने आते हैं। जब जवाब ले कर नहीं आते हैं तो यहाँ किस लिए आते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रायः ने परसेन्टेज पूछी है।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैंने जो प्रश्न पूछा है उसी के बारे में यह है। जो व्यापार मेले दूसरे देशों में होते हैं, उसी के बारे में मैंने पूछा है। यहाँ से ऐसी स्थिति में नहीं है, तो उन्हें स्टैंड पर बिठा कर ले जाइए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन के लिए स्पेसि-
फिक नॉटिस देना पड़ता है। अब आप
दूसरा प्रश्न पूछ लीजिए।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा : अध्यक्ष जी,
पूछे हुए प्रश्न का जवाब मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों में हम को किसने आर्डर
मिनिटे हैं, उन को पूरा करने में ये क्रमसमर्थ रहते
हैं, तो इस के कारण क्या है? मैं जानना
चाहता हूँ कि कौन कौन से आर्डर इन्होंने
पूरा कर लिए हैं और कौन कौन से बाकी
हैं !

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Our constant
endeavour is to increase the
production base of the commodities
which have got potentiality for ex-
ports, and when export possibilities
are generated we are in a position
to export also. The constraint is only
of raw material or certain other re-
strictions. Otherwise, all these experi-
ments are giving fruitful results.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
With all the efforts that he has made
with regard to organising exhibitions
and conferences in East European
countries, and Latin American coun-
tries, what is the quantum of trade
established with the East Euro-
pean countries and are there any bila-
teral agreements with these countries
with which we have established trade
contacts?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Our trade
with the East European countries in-
cluding the USSR in 1953 was only
of the order of Rs. 8.6 crores, and
over the past two decades it has
gone up; in 1963 it had gone up to
Rs. 302 crores and in 1973 it was
nearly Rs. 700 crores. With all these
East European countries, we have got
bilateral rupee-payment agreements,
and our trade is increasing day by
day.

**SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-
SWAMI:** The hon. Minister has said
that our trade with the East Euro-
pean countries is on the increase. But
in answer to another question, namely

Q. No. 587 today, he has placed a
statement before the House in which
has clearly admitted that our trade
in the international market has come
down from 1.2 per cent to 0.6 per
cent during the period from 1963 to
1973. I can understand our export
trade being at a low level. But what
is the reason for the continuous de-
cline of this export trade in spite of
the fact that we are assured in this
House that Government are taking
all steps to increase it? Why is it
that in spite of their efforts, instead
of it being maintained at least at the
same level, instead of it being main-
tained at least at the same level, it
is going down year by year?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The reply
that the hon. Member is referring to
is about the proportion of Indian ex-
ports in comparison or in parity with
the world exports. The answer that
I was giving was in comparison to
our own exports; during the period
from 1953 to 1973, our trade has gone
up from Rs. 8.6 crores to Rs. 700
crores. The world trade which in-
volves all other countries in the world
may be having a different level of de-
velopment; we can only compete with
our own limited resources.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Which
are the countries particularly in
Latin America with which our ex-
port trade has increased of late? Also,
why is it that we are not able to en-
hance the export of those commo-
dities which have an export potential
and which are very much required and
liked by those countries? Are there
any faults on our side which keep
the exports at a lower level?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: As the hon-
member is aware, the population of
all the Latin American countries is
20 crores. Because of the long distance
and insufficient frequency of shipments,
we have proper trade relations only
with Argentina, Chile, Peru, Mexico
and Panama. We have trade agree-
ments with Chile, Peru, Brazil and
Columbia with the most-favoured-
nation clause. Because of the long
distance and haulage involved and

because of certain trade practices of the Latin American countries, with all the population and potentiality there, we are not able to expand the business. All the same, we have been sending trade missions. We have been inviting their buyers' missions and trying to generate interest in our products. Everyday we are making efforts and though the quantum of our trade may not be up to the mark, all the same it is increasing.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: What about export promotion?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: We are making efforts.

Deficit Financing

*577. **SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amounts of deficit financing during the last three years; and

(b) the reasons for the successive rise of the deficit?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Budgetary deficit of the Central Government as measured by net expansion of treasury bills and change in cash balance amounted to Rs. 517 crores in 1971-72, Rs. 872 crores (excluding Rs. 421 crores provided to States for clearing overdrafts with the Reserve Bank) in 1972-73 and Rs. 319 crores in 1973-74

(b) There was an increase in the Budgetary deficit in 1972-73, compared to that of 1971-72, but it had come down in 1973-74. The large quantum of budgetary deficit in these three years is mainly on account of increase in Defence expenditure due to conflict with Pakistan, expenditure on refugee relief, additional assistance to States to enable them to fulfil their Plan and for agricultural production, larger assistance towards natural calamities relief expenditure and increased expenditure on pay and allowances of Central Government employees.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: In reply to part (a), the hon. Minister has given the figure of Rs. 872 crores, excluding Rs. 421 crores provided to States. If you combine both, it becomes almost Rs. 1,300 crores. Now, in view of the fact that this year also our country is passing through a number of problems like drought, scarcity, floods and other difficulties mentioned in part (b) of the answer, will Government be incurring further deficit financing in order to meet some of these pressing demands in the current year?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: According to the present policy which we have based on the recommendations of the Finance Commission, my answer should be or would be 'No'.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: In view of the fact that deficit financing is generally increasing because of certain factor to which he makes a reference again in part (b), which seem to be almost of a permanent nature, because there is always the danger of attack from nearer countries particularly, and there are the problems presented by drought, relief operations, Central Government employees asking for more pay and so on, does he want us to believe that there is going to be an appreciable fall in deficit financing? Is he trying to see that there are methods like saving of Governmental expenditure and other economies whereby the deficit could be reduced to a lower level in the current year 1974-75?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I have been answering this question for the last three weeks on different occasions in this hon. House.

Exports by Trade Development Authority

*578. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at a press conference, the Commerce Secretary stated that

the TDA had achieved Rs. 45 crores worth of exports which almost is double the last year's figures;

(b) whether in calculating the export figures, the TDA has taken credit for the exports made by its clients and included *inter alia* the total orders booked irrespective of the fact that a bulk of them had been cancelled subsequently; and

(c) if so, what is the actual break-up of the exports executed by TDA all by themselves and those by their clients during the current year and what steps are being taken to ensure that only verified information is given to Government or to the public about TDA's functions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C. GEORGE). (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Trade Development Authority is a non-trading body engaged in the development and promotion of exports by its clients in 19 product groups, to selected target markets. The Trade Development Authority does not export directly. At the Press Conference held on the 25th June, 1974, the Commerce Secretary had stated that the total exports effected by the Trade Development Authority's clients to these target markets in respect of the 19 product groups amounted to Rs 45.33 crores during 1973-74 as against Rs. 23.28 crores during 1972-73. These figures are based on the actual shipments and do not include orders which may have subsequently been cancelled.

(c) Does not arise

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: May I know whether in these 19 product groups, there have been a lot of cancellations in the export orders and if so, what is the reason for the cancellation?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I have made it plain in the statement that the

figure given i.e. 45.33 crores for 1973-74 and Rs 23.28 crores for 1972-73 represent the actual shipments and do not include the cancellations. The cancellations have been very negligible.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Since our exports are mainly with the sterling areas and there is a wide fluctuation in the exchange of the sterling, have the Government been able to assess the loss incurred by hedging the rupee with the sterling in our exports?

SHRI A C. GEORGE: I am not sure whether this arises out of the main question. If you so direct, Sir, I will find out and give the answer subsequently.

SHRI N K SANGHI I will be satisfied if he finds out and gives the answer later

MR SPEAKER But your supplementary does not arise out of this question.

SHRI S M BANERJEE: Since the TDA have done a very good job, is there any scheme to make it a permanent body and expand it?

SHRI A C. GEORGE: This is a statutory authority entrusted with the job of promotion of trade activities and exports. The main job of TDA is to explore the markets in foreign countries, find out the possibilities, examine the stipulations in product diversifications and pass on the information to Indian producers so that they may be in a position to match the requirements with the supplies. It is going to be a permanent body and it is doing a good job.

SHRI D D. DESAI: The TDA has been able to develop a number of trade activities. Has the Government earmarked some separate exchange to enable the TDA to have the new plants, raw materials etc. which are required for the purpose of implementing the developmental activities that TDA will be creating?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Since it is only a promotional body, it cannot go directly into production. It can only help the producers in India in the matter of licensing procedures, raw material procurement, etc.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Once the TDA promotes the export activities, it should have the means to implement those activities. For that purpose, has it got the necessary tools to do it?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The TDA is a promotional body basically. It gives the necessary help to build up the infra-structure. It does not go directly into the production. All the promotional aspects are taken care of by it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Credit by Nationalised Banks

*570. **SHRI N. E. HORO:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether larger proportion of the total credit from the 14 nation-

alised banks had gone to five large business houses as compared to the credit given to small-scale industries;

(b) whether Government have found out the scope for the nationalised banks to increase credit to small-scale industries; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is seeking to compare the aggregate amount of outstanding advances from the 14th nationalised banks to the industrial concerns owned, managed or controlled by the first five large business houses (ranked according to their assets as in 1969-70) with the banks' outstanding advances to small scale industries. According to the latest available information as on 29-6-1973 the relevant data are as indicated below:—

A. Industrial Groups		Rs. in lakhs.	
Name of the Group	No. of concerns		
1. Tata	69	5001.10	(5945.16)*
2. Birla	192	7726.27	(5430.17)*
3. Martin Burn	23	1367.62	(273.50)*
4. Mafatlal	23	2152.59	(2424.86)*
5. Bangur	86	2362.47	(1652.03)*
TOTAL		18610.05	(15725.72)*

B. Small Scale Industries.

No. of units.	No. of accounts	Rs. in lakhs.
80547 (23624)	108274 (34446)	36492.00 (14805.00)@

- (i) Percentage of assistance to the five groups to total outstanding credit to all borrowers as on 29-6-1973 5.28%
(8.55%)*
- (ii) Percentage of assistance to small scale industries to total outstanding credit to all borrowers as on 29-6-73 10.38%
(8.08%)*

C. Total outstanding banks credit to all borrowers

as on 29-6-1973	351518.00
as on 18-7-1969	183990.00
as on 30-6-1969	183200.00

- (iii) Increase of assistance from mid 1969 to mid 1973:
- | Five Groups | Small Scale industries. |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| (Percentage increase) | (Percentage increase) |
| 18.2 | 146.50 |

N.B. *Figures and percentage within brackets indicate the position as on 18-7-1969.

@Figures and percentage within brackets indicate the position as on 30-6-1969.

From the aforesaid data it will be noticed that though in absolute terms the credit to the small scale industries may appear smaller, from the date of nationalisation in mid 1969 to mid 1973 there has been a sufficiently reasonable rate of increase in the credit given to the small scale industries.

(b) and (c). It has been the constant endeavour of the nationalised banks to step up advances to priority sectors including small scale industries. The performance of the banks in this regard is constantly kept under review by the Government.

Misappropriation of Government money in Cochin Customs Treasury

*574. SHRI M K KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8281 on the 26th April, 1974 regarding misappropriation of Government money in Cochin Custom Treasury and state:

(a) whether the enquiry against the officer has since been completed;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the officer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir. The enquiry has not yet been completed.

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

Losses Sustained by I.T.D.C.

*575. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the losses sustained by the India Tourism Development Corporation during the last three years;

(b) whether these losses are due to the fact that most of the tourist cars are being used by Corporation officials; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Ever since its inception, India Tourism Development Corporation has been earning profits. The net profits earned during the last three years are:

Year	Profit (Rs. in lakhs)
1971-72	1.69
1972-73	26.89
1973-74	*38.40

*Provisional and subject to audit.

(b) and (c). Since the Corporation did not incur any loss, first part of part (b) of the question does not arise. So far as the use of the tourist cars by Corporation's officials is concerned, only very senior officers are permitted to use them for official duties in places where staff car is not available, Corresponding credit for the use of these cars for departmental purposes is, however, afforded to the Transport Division

Unauthorised Powerlooms in Various States

*576. SHRI LALJI BHAI. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the States who had allowed Textile Mill owners to set-up unauthorised powerlooms without getting Centre's permission; and

(b) how many such cases have since been regularised by the Central Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C. GEORGE): (a) Government are not aware of any State Government having given such permission. However, existence of sizable number of unauthorised powerlooms in the decentralised sector has been reported from Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.

(b) 96,876 unauthorised powerlooms have been regularised so far.

Credits by Nationalised Banks to States

*579. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether present system of granting credits to the States by the nationalised banks have created regional imbalances;

(b) whether in view of this Government propose to review the present system; and

(c) if so the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). The deployment of bank funds as between different States very largely depends upon the quantum of demand emanating from bankable propositions, the general level of economic activity, more particularly in the organised sectors of industry and trade and the availability or otherwise of infrastructure facilities like transport, power, communications etc. It is the endeavour of banks to support all productive efforts. With a view to tackling the problem of inter-State disparities in the matter of banking services, the emphasis in the branch expansion programmes is on going into areas and States that had in the past remained poorly banked. In the sphere of credit dispensation, as a matter of policy, banks are stepping up their lending to small borrowers in the priority sectors such as agriculture, small trade etc., which constitute the most dominant areas of economic activity in the poorly banked States. Besides advancing loans, banks have also been making sizeable investments in State Government securities and in the bonds and debentures of State-associated bodies.

In keeping with the general policy, these investments have increased at a higher rate in the under-developed regions than in the relatively better developed ones.

Changes in World Bank's Lending and Borrowing Policies

*580. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the new proposals of the World Bank President, Mr. Robert McNamara regarding measures for overhauling of the banks lending and borrowing programme for the next four years; and

(b) if so, whether India would be benefited from these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is still under consideration of the Board of Executive Directors of the World Bank.

Fall in value of Rupee

*581. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fall in purchasing value of Indian rupee to 298 paise, according to latest Government figure will effect rupee deal with the Communist and other countries;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) whether such foreign countries have asked for any reconsideration of the equations of money dealings with India; and

(d) if so, effect of such request on the budget?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) No, Sir. While inflation has tended, over a period of time to erode the internal purchasing power of most currencies of the world, including the Indian rupee, our trade and other transactions with other countries are, *inter alia*, mainly, governed by the exchange rate of the rupee. So far as the currencies of the Communist countries are concerned, the exchange rates of the rupee with them are determined with reference to the goal content of the respective currencies

As for the non-Communist countries, by and large, the exchange rates of the rupee are determined through their cross rates with the Pound sterling, which has been floating since June 23, 1972. Since December 1971, there is a Central rate of Rs. 18.9677 per one Pound sterling, which is allowed to fluctuate within a margin of 2.25 per cent either way.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Currency Notes found during Raids to Unearth Black Money

*582. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income-Tax Authorities, in their recent raids on suspected holders of large-scale unaccounted money in Bombay, Delhi and other cities, have found huge quantities of small denomination currency notes;

(b) the number of such instances; and

(c) punitive measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) In some of the raids conducted during the period 1-8-1974 to 15-8-1974 in the cities of Bombay Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, His-

sar, Bangalore and Dhanbad, large quantities of small denomination currency notes were found.

(b) In 15 cases, currency notes of small denominations, viz., Rs. 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20, totalling Rs. 25,000 and above in each case were found.

(c) Proceedings for passing orders under section 132(5) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 estimating in a summary manner the undisclosed income of these persons and retaining appropriate assets have been initiated in all the cases. Further action as called for under the law from the penalty and prosecution angles will be taken.

Raids by Income Tax Authorities in Bombay

*583 **SHRI R S PANDEY:**
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether raids were carried on in posh Houses in Bombay on 7th August, 1974; and

(b) if so, articles recovered, their value and action taken against the persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Income Tax authorities carried out searches on 6th August, 1974 (and not on 7th August, 1974) in the case of six departmental stores in Bombay and 15 residential flats out of which 14 belonged to the partners of the stores and one to the landlord of one of the stores.

(b) Cash of Rs 1,38,000 was seized. Jewellery and ornaments approximately valued at Rs 2 lakhs as well as books of accounts and documents have also been seized. Inventories of Stocks in the stores including foreign goods have been taken and are being verified. Investigations in respect of all the cases are in a preliminary stage. Action as called for under the law will be taken in each case.

Distribution of money by L.I.C. to Policy Holders

*584. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether before nationalisation the erstwhile insurers distributed 32.1 per cent of their total income to the policy holders while after nationalisation L.I.C. reduced this percentage to 23.4 per cent only; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Before nationalisation (i.e. 1955) the total payments made to policy holders amounted to 30.87 per cent of the total income of all the insurers. In 1972-73, the corresponding figure was 23.52 per cent.

(b) With the rapid expansion in L.I.C.'s business in recent years and the consequent growth in total income, the ratio of payments to policyholders to total income of the L.I.C. is bound to be lower at present, because the claims experience, particularly the maturity claims, would be of much smaller magnitude related as it is to the relatively lower amount of new business underwritten during the earlier years of its working.

Inflation Curbed as a result of New Bank rate

*585. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether economists have observed that new bank rate will not curb inflation in the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) to what extent the inflation has been curbed after the new bank rates?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The increase in Bank rate announced by the Reserve Bank of India on July 22, 1974 has been generally welcomed by economists as one of the important steps taken to contain inflation.

(c) It is too early to assess the effect of the rise in the bank rate on inflation. However, money supply with the public has declined by Rs. 118 crores and borrowings by scheduled commercial banks from RBI have come down by Rs. 164 crores between July 19 and August 9, 1974, partly as a result of the increase in bank rate.

Refusal of permission by R.B.I. to Madhya Pradesh Audyogik Vikas Nigam Limited for Public borrowing

*586. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India refused permission to Madhya Pradesh Audyogik Vikas Nigam Limited, Bhopal for public borrowing of Rupees 250 lakhs for which State Government had given guarantee for 1974-75;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The resources available for sustaining public borrowing programme do not permit of any additional market borrowings by State Governments or their agencies. In view of this, it has not been possible to accede to the request of the Madhya Pradesh Audyogik Vikas Nigam.

*** 587. श्री माधवराव सिंधिया :
श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव**

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विश्व निर्यात व्यापार में भारत का अंश 1963 में 1.2 प्रतिशत से घटकर वर्ष 1973 में 0.6 प्रतिशत रह गया है;

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं और गत तीन वर्षों में इन बारे में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं और अब क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है

(ग) क्या निर्यात व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिए कोई नई योजना बनाई जा रही है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) से (घ). विश्व के निर्यात व्यापार में भारत का अंश कम हो जाने के लिए बाह्य तथा आन्तरिक दोनों प्रकार के अनेक कारण हैं। विश्व व्यापार का पैटर्न ही ऐसा है कि मूल उत्पादों की अपेक्षा निमित्त माल के सम्बन्ध में वृद्धि दर अपेक्षाकृत काफी ऊँची है। इसके अतिरिक्त, मूल उत्पादों के लिए मिलने वाला इकाई मूल्य सामान्यतः कम रहता है जबकि निमित्त माल का मूल्य अनवरत बढ़ता रहता है। ऐसी स्थिति में अधिकतर परम्परागत और मूल (फाइमरी) माल के निर्यातों पर निर्भर रहने वाले भारत जैसे देश का विश्व व्यापार में अंश तब तक कम बना रहेगा जब तक कि निर्यातों का और अधिक विविधीकरण नहीं हो पाता। इन बातों के अलावा जहाजों में जगह/जहाजी भाड़े, मुद्रा सम्बन्धी उतार-चढ़ाव, संश्लिष्टों

से प्रतियोगिता, कतिपय प्रकार के आधार-भूत कच्चे माल की कमी, कम घरेलू उत्पादन, घरेलू माँग में वृद्धि, मुद्रास्फीति के द्वावा सम्बन्धी सभी समस्याओं का इसमें योगदान है।

निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किये गये उपायों में ये शामिल हैं : निर्यात-अभिमुख उद्योगों का उत्पादन आधार मजबूत बनाना, निर्यात संभाव्यता वाले मर्दों और क्षेत्रों का पता लगाना, नकद मुआवजा सहायता और आयात प्रतिपूर्ति लाइसेंसों से सम्बन्धित क्रिया-विधि को सरल बनाना, निर्यात सवर्धन/उत्पादन के लिए आयात नति का अभिविन्यास, मंत्रालय का पुनर्गठन आदि। विदेशी बाजारों का पता लगाने, निर्यात के लिए देशी माल पैदा करने तथा निर्यात बढ़ाने की दिशा में अनवरत प्रयत्न किये जाते हैं। आशा है कि इन उपायों और हालात के मुताबिक किये जाने वाले अन्य उपायों के फलस्वरूप भारत के निर्यातों की वृद्धि दर विश्व निर्यातों के समकक्ष पहुँच जायेगी और उसमें हमारे अंश में हुई गिरावट रूक जायेगी।

Raids by income tax authorities

*588. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of raids conducted by Income-Tax Authorities in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras during the last six months ending 31st July, 1974, city-wise;

(b) the amount of black money unearthed during this period;

(c) the number of bank lockers sealed; and

(d) the names of persons involved and the action taken or proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). A state-

ment is laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library. See No, LT 8352/74).

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks

*589. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI AMBESH

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of nationalised banks opened in the country during the last three years, and

(b) the ratio between the urban and rural banks in the country and what conditions Government have imposed on banks to open more branches in rural areas than in urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN).

(a) Data regarding the number of bank offices opened by different categories of commercial banks during the years 1971-1972 and 1973 are set out below

Bank Group	No. of branches opened		
	1971	1972	1973
State Bank Group	518	493	365
14 Nationalised Banks	934	899	105
Other Commercial Banks	303	371	412
All Commercial Banks	1805	1763	1782

(b) As at the end of June, 1974, there were in all 16936 bank offices in the country. Of the total, 6165 or 36.4 per cent were located at rural centres, 5089 or 30.0 per cent were located at semi-urban centres and the remaining 5682 or 33.6 per cent were located at urban and metropolitan centres and port towns

The branch licencing policy pursued by the Reserve Bank of India provides for taking into account the performance of each bank in the matter of opening branches in rural and semi-urban areas, while considering each bank's applications for opening branches in urban and Metropolitan areas. At present a bank which has 60 per cent or more of its offices in rural and semi-urban centres will be eligible to open one office each in an urban and a metropolitan port town for every two offices opened in rural, semi-urban centres and in other cases one office each in an urban and a metropolitan port town for every three offices opened in rural, semi-urban centres

Coca-cola Export Corporation

4013 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE
SHRI HARI KISHORE
SINGH

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Coca-Cola Export Corporation has threatened to wind up its operations rather than to comply with the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and the Guidelines issued by Government thereon, and

(b) if so, how Government propose to deal with the recalcitrant companies, including the Coca-Cola Export Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN).

(a) The Coca Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi has made an application to the Reserve Bank of India under Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973 for permission to carry on its business in

India, and the same is being scrutinized by the Reserve Bank of India and will be dealt with in accordance with the guidelines issued under that Section. There is no indication in the application about the winding up of its operations.

(b) Adequate powers are available with the Reserve Bank of India under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 to take action for non-compliance of the regulations or directions given by it.

Payment of D.A. to Government Employees

4014. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to change its policy with regard to payment of Dearness Allowance to Government employees;

(b) whether the Labour Ministry is being consulted in this regard;

(c) if not, whether the Labour Ministry has warned the Government of the consequences of this step in terms of strained industrial and labour relations; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). There is no change, at present, in the policy of Government with regard to payment of dearness allowance to Central Government employees. After the issue of the Additional Emoluments (Com-

pulsory Deposit) Ordinance, 1974, the payment of additional dearness allowance will be regulated by its provisions.

Imports from Rupee payment countries

4015 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the total value in terms of rupee and volume of all the imports from the export to the developed capitalist countries which do not accept our rupee, with the socialist countries which accept our rupee and with the third world countries during the last three years and what would be the estimate thereof for the coming three years; and

(b) whether it is proposed to import all our requirements from the rupee payment countries which are available there and from the third world countries which accept equivalent exports from India and minimise our imports from the developed capitalist countries to the level of our imports to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The following are the total value of exports and imports in Rupees during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 (the latest complete year for which Foreign Trade Statistics are available) based on Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India published by the Director General Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta:—

		Imports (Rs. Lakhs)	Exports (Rs. lakhs)
A. Developed Market Economy Area	1970-71	103858	75775
	1971-72	123371	83694
	1972-73	112492	98484
B. Rupee Payment Area	1970-71	26749	41880
	1971-72	24266	36665
	1972-73	24667	50145
C. Third World (Developing Countries)	1970-71	32813	35861
	1971-72	34817	40462
	1972-73	42515	47450

While the future level of exports to these countries depends on the growth of the economy, capacity to generate export surpluses and our ability to sell goods at competitive prices, the future level of imports depend on our requirements for the various types of development goods like oil, oil products, non-ferrous metals, chemicals, fertilisers, machinery etc. and the capacity of these countries to supply them at competitive prices.

(b) It is the Government's policy to diversify and maximise trade with all trading partners whether they be in rupee payment area or in convertible currency area. Imports from rupee payment area are dependent on several factors and balanced by matching exports within the framework of long term trade and payments agreement conducted on the principle of mutual advantage. Essential requirements are imported from the sources where they are available at the most competitive prices. There is no arrangement to restrict the trade with any particular economy area.

Additional Powers to States as a result of proposed change in Financial Administration

4016. SHRI P. GANGADEB.
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN
DAS.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed change in the system of financial administration will obviate delay and give a lion-al powers to the States,

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) whether this will involve performance budgeting based on physical targets; and

(d) if so, whether this will upset financial allocations at a time of rising costs?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). Enhancement of delegation of powers to the States in respect of works relating to execution and maintenance of national highways is under consideration. This will no doubt minimise delays.

(c) and (d). Performance budgeting at the State level is the responsibility of the State Governments. The recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission for introduction of performance budgeting has been commended to the State Governments in March, 1969. Performance budgeting is meant to facilitate optional allocation and use of resources, and hence would not upset financial allocations at any time.

Decline in Bank Deposits during May, 1974

4017 SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI D D DESAI:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL
BHATIA:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN
DAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been great decline in Bank Deposits in the 1st week of May;

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) its impact on finances of the Banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). During the week ended May 3, 1974, there was a decline in bank deposits. Since then, however, there has been a steady rise in bank deposits. Conditions in the money and capital markets, temporary increases in the needs of trade and industry for cash holdings etc. sometimes lead to sizeable variations in deposits from week to week.

Export of Selected Industrial, Traditional and Non-traditional Goods

**4018. SHRI P. GANGADEB;
SRI D. D. DESAI;
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL
BHATIA:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has undertaken a study of a programme for boosting export of selected industrial and traditional and non-traditional goods;

(b) whether an informal special group of Secretaries have been constituted to push up the scheme; and

(c) whether Government have given up the idea of having an export cell in each Ministry?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
A. C. GEORGE):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The idea of having an export cell in each Ministry is still under consideration.

Visit by Marine Products Export Development Authority to Japan

**4019. SHRI N. R. VEKARIA,
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a four-man delegation of the Marine Products Export Development Authority visited Japan during the year 1973-74 and held discussions with the importers of marine products in Japan;

(b) whether in view of the discussions the export of marine products to that country would increase substantially; and

(c) if so, the quantity which is likely to be exported during the year 1974-75?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI**

A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) It is expected that 25,000 tonnes of marine products will be exported to Japan during 1974-75.

Tightening of Credit Squeeze

**4020. SHRI D. D. DESAI;
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL
BHATIA:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to further tighten credit squeeze;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken into account the impact of credit squeeze last season;

(c) whether Government have made any study of the impact of expansion of credit to private sector on prices vis-a-vis similar impact of expansion of credit to public sector; and

(d) if so, outcome thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):**

(a) to (d). Since May 1973, the accent of the credit policy measures formulated by Reserve Bank has all along been on dampening the inflationary forces. The economic situation is kept under constant review with a view to formulating such specific measures as may be called for. In formulating these measures, due account is taken of the effect that measures in the past may have had. Inflation being a phenomenon which can be tackled only by a multi-pronged attack, it would be too much to expect that any one single set of measures—say in the credit field alone—would succeed in achieving the desired effect of arresting the price rise. Concerted efforts on several fronts—monetary, fiscal, production and distribution—can alone relieve the situation and this is what is being attempted currently.

Uneconomic Tea Estates in West Bengal

4021. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether uneconomic tea estates are increasing in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to re-vitalise these tea gardens?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government have no information to the fact that uneconomic tea estates are increasing in West Bengal

(b) Does not arise.

Encouraging Production of Silk in Fifth Five Year Plan

4022. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR,

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to encourage the production of silk in the Fifth Five Year Plan, and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken and the provisions made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following steps have been taken by the Government to increase its production.—

(a) A provision of Rs 33 65 crores has been envisaged for achieving the V Plant targets as per details given below—

	(Rs. in crore)
(i) Central Projects	8.00
(ii) State's Schemes	25.65
	<hr/>
	33.65

(b) A crash programme will be intensively pursued in Karnataka State for reaching a target of production of 35 lakh kg. of raw silk in the course of 10 years. This envisages sinking of 14,385 wells at a cost of Rs 10 7 crores and providing other amenities to the rearers etc.

(c) Jammu and Kashmir State will reorganise its cropping pattern and go in for large scale mulberry plantations. The State has set a target of production of 1.50 lakh kg. of mulberry silk.

(d) West Bengal will go in for large scale expansion to a tune of about 2500 acres in Bankura and Birbhum areas where potential exists for introduction of sericulture

(e) A Corporation will be set up by State Government in Manipur State for production of oak tasar silk.

(f) Projects for production of oak tasar will also be started in Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh

(g) A boost will be given to the Research Institutions so that the flow of research might be intensified

(h) The bivoltine rearing will be popularised in West Bengal and Karnataka States. A scheme for production of 800 tons of bivoltine silk under FAO programme will be taken up during Fifth Five Year Plan.

Pending Cases for Income Tax Assessment

4023 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Income-tax assessment cases pending in the country on the 1st April, 1974; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for early settlement of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH): (a) The number of income tax assessment cases pending in the country as on 1st April, 1974 was 17,19,597.

(b) A time bound 'Action Plan' has been formulated to ensure expeditious

completion of these assessments The progress in this respect is being watched every month During the four months' period of April 1974 to July 1974, 7,12,510 assessments have been disposed of as compared to the disposal of 5,05,838 in 1973-74 and 3,46,067 in 1972-73 during the corresponding periods

विदम्बरम के निकट एक मोटर नौका से निषिद्ध वस्तुओं को बरामद करना

4024. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या जून, 1974 के पूर्वार्ध में विदम्बरम समुद्र-तट पर एक मोटर नौका में भारी मात्रा में तस्करी का सामान बरामद किया गया था; और

(ख) बरामद किए गये सामान का भारतीय मुद्रा में मूल्य क्या है और टम वारे में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख) 2 जून, 1974 को विदम्बरम के समीर पलायर में एक अवर जलयान में विदेशी अस्त्र तथा टैप रिफाइंडर पकड़े गये जिनका कुल मिला कर मूल्य लगभग 15.95 लाख रुपये था। यह जलयान भी, जिसका मूल्य लगभग 10 लाख रु० है, पकड़ लिया गया है। मामले में न्याय निर्णय हो गया है और माल तथा जलयान को पूर्णरूप में जप्त कर लिया गया है। सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों पर 1,54,000 रु० के व्यक्तिगत दण्ड भी लगाए गये हैं। हिरामत में लिए गए 9 विदेशी राष्ट्रिको तथा 2 भारतीयों पर मुकदमा चलाया गया है। 9 विदेशी राष्ट्रिक जेल में हैं किन्तु 2 भारतीयों को मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा जमानत पर छोड़ दिया गया था।

रबी नाथ से तस्करी के सामान का पकड़ा जाना

4025. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या जून, 1974 के पूर्वार्ध में अहमदाबाद के उमरगाव पर एक अरबी नाव (नारक मद्दव्व) तथा कुछ अन्य नावों में काफी मात्रा में विदेशी तस्करी का सामान बरामद किया गया था और

(ख) बरामद किए गये सामान का भारतीय मुद्रा में मूल्य क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख) 3 जून, 1974 का अहमदाबाद महाहर्ष कार्यालय के नमूने प्रभाग, बलवाट के सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने उमरगाव पत्तन पर एम० एम० बी. नारिक मद्दव्व जलयान (जो दुबई में पंजीकृत था), पकड़ा और उसमें से 86 पैकेट पकड़े जिनमें मशिनट वस्त्र, सिगरेट, लाइटर, मशीन मशीनें रिफाइंड चैजिंग केमेट टैप रिफाइंडर, कार स्टैरिंग, कार के पम्प तथा दुबई की मुद्रा थीं जिन का कुल मूल्य लगभग 12 लाख रुपये था। जलयान भी पकड़ा लिया गया जिसका मूल्य लगभग 2 लाख रुपये है।

1974-75 में आयात किया गया अस्त्रकारी कागज

4026. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1974-75 में कितना अस्त्रकारी कागज आयात किया गया है और भारतीय मुद्रा में यह कितना मूल्य का है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जाज) : वर्ष में जनवरी, 1974 के दौरान राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा 14.57 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य का 51,216 मे० टन अस्त्रकारी कागज आयात किया गया है।

**"Cotton Growers" Satyagraha
across M.P. Maharashtra Border**

3027 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports of the cotton growers' Satyagraha across the M P—Maharashtra border,

(b) the major demand/grievances of the growers, and

(c) whether Government have advised the States to follow a common method in respect of purchase prices to be paid to the cotton growers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
A C GEORGE) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) No, Sir

Expansion of acreage under tea

4028 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether any steps are being taken to expand acreage under tea

(b) whether Government are giving any assistance for the re-planting programme,

(c) whether any steps are being taken to secure higher prices for this traditional export, and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir The Tea Board is already administering a Plantation Finance Scheme and a Replanting Subsidy Scheme with this objective

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Efforts are constantly being made under the auspices of FAO by international action to evolve short-term and long-term strategy to stabilise and improve tea prices. The last meeting was held in June, 1974. A Working Party will meet shortly to finalise details in this regard

Financial Assistance to Gujarat

4029 SHRI ARVIND M PATEL
SHRI D P JADEJA

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether any provision has been made in the current year's budget relating to the State of Gujarat to provide relief on account of natural calamities as suggested by the Sixth Finance Commission,

(b) if so whether the provision thus made is in addition to the provision for Drought Prone Area Programme made in the States Annual Plan and

(c) particulars of the provisions made under both the heads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
K R GANESH) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) A provision of Rs 455 crores has been made in the State budget for relief on account of natural calamities as suggested by the Sixth Finance Commission. In addition thereto the State budget provides for Rs 380 crores for expenditure under the Drought Prone Areas Programme for minor irrigation, drinking water supply animal husbandry and dairying, afforestation, soil conservation, fodder and pasture development, agriculture and co-operation

मूनीय के मून्य को बढ़ाने की मांग

4030. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण वशिष्ठ : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मदतीर (मध्य प्रदेश) तथा चितौड़ (राजस्थान) के अफीम के वास्तुकारों ने अफीम के मून्य बढ़ाने की मांग की है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इन बाँरे मे सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

वित्त बंधालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) मून्यों के स्तर में आम वृद्धि तथा अन्य कारकों को ध्यान में रखते हुये सरकार ने 1974-75 की फसल में मामूली में उत्पादकों को भी जाने वाली अफीम की कीमत में वृद्धि करने का निर्णय किया है ?

Export of Ready Made Garments

4031. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how far the country's export have increased as compared to the World Trade in Ready Made Garments; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to step up the exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) World trade in garments which is at present estimated at Rs. 7500 crores per annum is reported to be increasing at the rate of over 10 per cent per annum. Exports of garments from India during 1973-74 have been worth Rs. 58.50 crores as against Rs. 35.5 crores during 1972-73.

(b) The steps taken to increase exports of readymade garments include:—

(i) Import replenishment as provided for in the Import Trade Control Policy (Vol. II) is available to the exporters,

(ii) Financial assistance is provided by the Indian Cotton Mill Federation under its voluntary Export Promotion Scheme to exporters of readymade garments;

(iii) Garment exporters can participate in Garments Fairs arranged by the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, at concessional rates, and

(iv) Exporters of garments whose exports exceeds Rs 5 lakhs are entitled to the benefits of recognised Export Houses.

केन्द्र का राज्यों की ओर बकाया ऋण

4032. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस समय किस किस राज्य पर केन्द्रीय सरकार का कितना कितना ऋण बकाया है और प्रत्येक राज्य द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार को कितना धाज प्रतिवर्ष देना पड़ता है - और

(ख) राजस्थान सरकार को ऋण का भुगतान क्या तक करना है और क्या उसकी हानि कर्ज चुकाने को तत्पर है और यदि हाँ, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार का इन स्थिति में क्या कार्यवाही करते वा विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) एक विवरण भेजा पटल में रखा दिया गया है। [संसदालय में रखा गया।] देखिए पटल पृष्ठ टी 4353(7)।

(ख) अन्य राज्यों को तरह राजस्थान को भी प्रत्येक वर्ष ऋण के लिये निर्धारित शर्तों के अनुसार ही केन्द्र से लिये हुये ऋणों

को वापस चुकाना है। 1973-74 के अन्त तक बकाया ऋणों के संबन्ध में अदायगी की शर्त छोटे वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार काफी उदार कर दी गई हैं—जैसे कि कुछ मामलों में अदायगी की अवधि 1974-75 से 30 वर्ष तक कर दी गयी है।

जयपुर के भूतपूर्व राजघराने पर करों की बकाया राशि

4033. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित वह समाचार देखा है कि जयपुर के भूतपूर्व राजघराने पर लाखों रुपयों की आय कर की राशि बकाया है

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बकाया राशि के बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) बकाया राशि के जमा होने के क्या कारण हैं तथा इसको वसूल करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) : जी हाँ। दिनांक 15 जून, 1974 के बिल्डज के हिन्दी अंक में छपे समाचार की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) : जयपुर के भूतपूर्व शासक के परिवार के सदस्यों की ओर 30, जून, 1974 को आयकर की जो रकम बकाया थी, बकाया रहने के जो कारण थे, तथा उनकी वसूली के लिये आयकर विभाग द्वारा जो उपाय किये गये उनको दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए सख्या एनटी 8354/74]।

Central Excise Collectorate

4034. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the basic ingredients for sanctioning a Central Excise Collectorate in a State;

(b) the names of the States which do not qualify such basic conditions; and

(c) the difficulties in having a Central Excise Collectorate for the State of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Some of the basic factors which normally go to determine the need or otherwise for a Collectorate are revenue potential, extensiveness of the territory covered, viability, complexities and volume of workload as reflected by the number of excisable commodities, total number of units producing excisable commodities, quantum of Preventive and anti-smuggling work, Minor Ports, Land Customs Stations, number of administrative units, total staff strength etc.

The States of Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tripura do not at present fulfil requirements.

A separate and self-contained administrative unit under an Additional Collector, for Orissa State has been established. The need for setting up of a separate Collectorate will be reviewed in the light of the recommendations of the Central Excise (Self Removal Procedure) Review Committee.

Loans Outstanding in the SBI Bhadrak Branch, District Balasore (Orissa)

4035 SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 915 on the 17th November, 1972. Unstarred Question No. 5559 regarding Loans outstanding in the State Bank of India, Bhadrak Branch, District Balasore, Orissa and state:

(a) the total number of defaulters and total amount realised from them;

(b) total outstanding amount at present;

(c) whether in the recent months advancing of loans to the genuine borrowers had gone down; and

(d) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The State Bank of India has reported that as on 23rd August, 1974, the total number of defaulters, who were given loans by the Bhadrak Branch for agriculture, small business and small-scale industry, was 620 and the amount so far realised from them was Rs. 4,67,000

(b) The State Bank of India has also reported that as on the 23rd August, 1974, the total loans advanced to the above categories at Bhadrak Branch and outstanding as on 23rd August, 1974 were Rs. 30,39,000.

(c) and (d) The Bank has reported that there has been no instance of declining loans to genuine small borrowers.

Meetings with representatives of State Governments to review resources position

4036. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have asked the State Governments, (many of which have presented deficit budget) not only to wipe out the current year's shortfalls but also last year's deficit; and

(b) whether Central Government have called any meeting of the representatives of the State Governments to review their resources position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). State Governments have been advised to take steps towards seeing that at the end of the current year they close on a balanced basis, taking into account the opening deficit, if any, at the beginning of the year. Discussions are also being held with State Governments for reviewing their finances, jointly by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance.

Development of tourist centres and construction of hotels in Madhya Pradesh

4037. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places and historical sites in Madhya Pradesh proposed to be developed as tourist centres by the Central Government during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the names of places in the State where Government propose to construct hotels and bungalows for tourists during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). The Youth Hostel at Bhopal and water supply schemes at Kanha Kish, Khajuraho and Sanchi will be completed during the Fifth Plan Period under the programme of the Department of Tourism.

The India Tourism Development Corporation has under consideration a proposal to construct a 50-room Hotel at Bhopal at an estimated cost of Rs 45 lakhs subject to the availability of funds and its economic viability.

Recommendations of Central Study Team for Assistance to Madhya Pradesh

4038. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Central team directed to review the expenditure towards flood and famine relief in the State of Madhya Pradesh qualifying for Central assistance, have been received; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R. GANESH): (a) and (b) A Central team had reviewed the expenditure incurred by the State on drought relief measures during 1972-73 and 1973-74 upto September, 1973 and had approved an expenditure of Rs. 871.89 lakhs as admissible for Central assistance. This recommendation of the Central team was accepted, and on the basis of the expenditure reported by the State Government, Central assistance of Rs. 517 lakhs was released to the State in 1973-74 subject to final adjustment on the basis of audited figures of expenditure.

As regards flood relief expenditure, a Central team had visited the State in 1973-74 and had recommended a ceiling of expenditure of Rs 244.21 lakhs including Rs. 55 lakhs for flood relief works. On the basis of the expenditure reported by the State Government, assistance of Rs 152 lakhs was released to the State Government in 1973-74 on this account. Subsequent to the visit of the Central team, the State Government had requested that they may be permitted to utilise the ceiling of expenditure of Rs 55 lakhs for flood relief works in Sidhi and ten other districts also. This request

of the State Government was referred to the Central team and their recommendation is awaited.

Decline in Cotton Prices

4039. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the comparative fall in the prices of cotton as against the rise in prices of textiles during the last three years and the reasons for the progressive rise in the prices of textiles?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): According to the Official Index Number of wholesale prices (Base 1961-62-100), the average index numbers of cotton prices and mill cloth prices in 1971, 1972, 1973 and July, 1974 stood at the following levels.

Year	Raw Cotton prices	Mill Cloth prices
1971	231.5	153.9
1972	175.8	161.3
1973	229.5	178.4
July, 1974	361.4	240.3

Except in 1972, when there was a decline in the average index number of raw cotton prices, due to the overall comfortable supply position of raw cotton during the season 1971-72 as a result of bumper indigenous cotton crop, cotton prices have increased from year to year. The increase in the average index of mill cloth prices is a result of rise in the prices of both indigenous cotton (barring in the year 1972) and imported varieties of cotton, wages and D. A rise consequent on rise in consumer prices, spurt in prices of popular dyes and chemicals, fuel and furnace oil, hike in power rates and statutory payment of minimum bonus at 8.38 per cent since 1973.

Verification of claims for Ex-gratia grants for properties left in Pakistan

4040, SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether special precautions were taken to verify the claims for ex-gratia grants to the Indian Nationals and companies whose property had been seized during and after 1965 Indo-Pakistan conflict; and

(b) the latest list of the Indian Nationals and Companies who received ex-gratia grants for properties declared as enemy properties belonging to former West Pakistan and former East Pakistan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sum of Rs 3,58,27,900 - as ex-gratia grants has been paid to 837 claimants. A list of Indian nationals/companies who have received Ex-gratia grants is being compiled and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Grant of Licences for Import of Machinery for Leather Industry

4041 SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to issue licences for import of machineries, dyes and chemicals required by the leather industry, and

(b) if so, when the licences will be issued?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) Licences for import of machineries, dyes and chemicals which are not indigenously available are issued to both actual users as well as under the policy for registered exporters.

Imports of wattle and quebracho extracts by leather industry are allowed under Open General Licence.

Export of Scrap Mica

4042 SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to export scrap mica; and

(b) if so, what is the price fixed per tonne for export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a) There is no restriction on the export of mica, scrap

(b) Rs 495 00 F. A. S and Rs. 688 17 F O B.

Theft, Dacoity and misappropriation in Banks

4043 SHRI M S PURTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of theft, dacoity and misappropriation that have taken place during the last one year along with the names of the banks and the amount involved;

(b) the amount that has so far been recovered; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to prevent such cases?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Relevant information on theft, dacoity, robbery and frauds, as furnished by the Reserve Bank of India, is given in the Statements I and II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library See No. LT 8355] 74]

(c) In so far as thefts are concerned, all banks have their own internal safeguard and security arrangements for prevention of thefts. At bigger centres particularly, banks have additional security arrangements, such as strong rooms for overnight storage of

cash, protective, enclosures for Cashiers, armed escorts for cash-in-transit and armed guards posted in the branch premises etc. The internal arrangements for the custody and handling of cash are also reviewed by the banks from time to time

In so far as frauds are concerned, in terms of the instructions issued by the Reserve Bank of India, all banks are required to send a report to the Reserve Bank of India about all frauds perpetrated in their offices as soon as such frauds come to their notice. After going through the *modus operandi* of the frauds and the laxities, if any, in observing the usual internal controls designed to prevent the commission of frauds, the banks concerned are advised about the safeguards and precautions to be taken to avoid the recurrence of such frauds. In the light of these, the Reserve Bank of India also issues instructions to banks from time to time regarding precautions and safeguards to be taken in regard to various types of transactions to prevent perpetration of frauds. The Reserve Bank of India has also undertaken a study of the systems and procedures obtaining in banks with the immediate object of identifying areas of deficiencies and of suggesting, wherever necessary, the introduction of revised systems and procedure and improvements upon the existing ones. Though the study is not yet complete, in the light of the findings of the study so far undertaken, the Reserve Bank of India has advised the commercial banks of certain precautions to be taken in regard to balancing of transactions relating to clearing of cheques, drafts, etc as well as reconciliation of inter-branch accounts

नियंत्रित कपड़ा

4044. श्री बन्धूलाल चन्नाकर : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों में कपड़े के मूल्य में वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप देश में सुपर

फाइल कपड़े का उत्पादन बहुत बढ़ गया है और गरीबों के लिए नियंत्रित भाव पर मोटा कपड़ा मिलना कठिन हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या नियंत्रित कपड़े का उत्पादन बनाए रखने के लिए सरकार ने आवश्यक कार्यवाही या है और

(ग) क्या बाजार में नियंत्रित मूल्य वाला कपड़ा बहुत घटिया होता है जिसके कारण इस तरह का उपयोग गरीब लोग न करते. कुछ अन्य योग्य मछरदानी वतान के काम में ला रहे है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) 1971-74 के दौरान सुपर फाइल प्रीमी ने कपड़े के उत्पादन की प्रतिशतता 10.51 प्रतिशत में घटकर 6.67 प्रतिशत हो गई है। वस्त्र उद्योग का 1 अप्रैल, 1974 में कानूनी रूप में 8000 लाख वर्ग मीटर कट्टोल का कपड़ा (माटा, मीडियम वी तथा मीडियम ए वर्ग) प्रतिवर्ष उत्पादन करना घोषित है जब कि पहले 4000 लाख वर्ग मीटर प्रतिवर्ष करना होता था।

(ख) जी हाँ। कट्टोल के कपड़े का मरदानामक शीरा मुनी वस्त्र (कट्टोल) घोषण, 1944 के अन्तगत कानूनी रूप से निर्धारित किया गया है।

(ग) इस मन्त्र-य में कोई विशेष विज्ञापन प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

Profits and Losses of Public Sector undertakings

4045 SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the net profit/loss suffered by Public Sector Undertakings during the year 1973-74; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to improve the performance

of the Hindustan Steel Ltd., Heavy Engineering Corporation and the Neyveli Lignite Corporation with a view to avoiding losses in these undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The audited accounts for the year 1973-74 are not yet due from the Public Enterprises. However, according to the provisional figures available, the Public Enterprises have made an overall pre-tax profit of about Rs. 137 crores during 1973-74.

(b) The steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government, with a view to avoiding losses in the Undertakings mentioned are as follows:

(1) *Hindustan Steel Ltd.:* (a) Extra Coke Oven Batteries are being installed and the existing batteries are being re-built in a phased programme and supplementary/alternative fuels are also being used.

(b) Import of refractories is being made on selective basis.

(c) A three-tier Joint Consultative Machinery has been set up in Durgapur and Alloy Steel Plant to enlist cooperation of the workers, etc.

(2) *Heavy Engineering Corporation:* The existing incentive scheme is being made broad-based to cover a large number of workers and shops. Second shift in all the shops and third shift in some selected shops is being introduced. Selective off-loading is being undertaken.

(3) *Neyveli Lignite Corporation:* Critical mining equipment are being procured to raise the attainable capacity of lignite which is at present limited to 4.5 million tonnes. Additional investment to increase the mining capacity to 6.5 million tonnes has been sanctioned.

Grant of Licences for sale of controlled Cloth

4046. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for the grant of licences for sale of controlled cloth;

(b) whether Government propose to grant licences for sale of controlled cloth to unemployed graduates under the Half-a-million job programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Retail distribution of controlled cloth within a State is the concern of the respective State Government. Normally, controlled cloth is distributed through the following five channels:—

(i) Mills' own retail shops;

(ii) Super-Bazars in the co-operative sector;

(iii) National Cooperative Consumers' Federation and the chain of the cooperative institutions affiliated to them;

(iv) Fair price shops run under the aegis of the State Governments; and

(v) Any other agency in the co-operative sector specified by the State Government concerned.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Supply of Iron and Iron ore

4047. SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have secured orders for supply of iron and iron ore to a number of countries; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). MMTC has concluded some contracts, and is negotiating some more, for supply of the following quantities of iron ore during 1974-75.

Destination	Quantity
East European Countries.	4.05 m. tonnes.
West European Countries.	1.3 m. tonnes.
Japan	11.00 m. tonnes.

Foreign Exchange Repatriated by Coca Cola Export Corporation

4048. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount in foreign exchange repatriated from India by the Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi out of their profits for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN): The Coca Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi maintains its accounts on a calendar year basis. The remit-

tances of profits authorised by the Reserve Bank of India during the years 1972, 1973 and upto March, 1974 are as follows:—

(i) 1972	Nil
(ii) 1973	Rs. 76.20 lakhs on account of profit for 1971.
(iii) 1974 (Jan.-March)	Rs. 81.37 lakhs on account of profit for 1972.

Duty Free Shops at International Airports

4049. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the annual income and expenditure on the maintenance of duty free shops provided at various international airports in the country during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR SAROJNI MAHISHI): The necessary information in respect of the duty free shops at the four international airports at Delhi Bombay, Calcutta and Madras is as follows:

	1971-72 Rs.	1972-73 Rs.	1973-74* Rs.
Gross Income from sales	32,98,529.00	52,49,064.40	70,57,733.93
Expenditure including maintenance	26,91,655.00	39,80,207.41	54,76,010.60
Net Profit	6,06,874.00	12,68,856.99	15,81,723.33

*Provisional and subject to audit.

Expansion of Cotton Textile Industry

4050. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a licensing policy for further expansion of the cotton textile industry during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Fifth Plan Licensing policy for the Cotton Textile Industry is expected to be announced soon. The policy proposals provide *inter alia* for establishing additional spinning capacity in areas which are deficient in yarn supply for the decentralised weaving sector and some additional weaving capacity required for production of controlled and exportable varieties of cloth.

Trade Agreements with other countries

4051. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries with which trade protocols have been signed by his Ministry during last six months; and

(b) the nature of such Protocols signed with each country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) During the last six months Trade Protocols/Agreements/Exchange of letters have been signed with Kuwait, Bulgaria, Iraq, Mongolia, Senegal, Finland, France, Republic of Korea and Burma. In addition, a new agreement relating to trade in cotton textiles between India and the USA. has been signed

(b) The Agreement signed with Kuwait is a Trade and Economic Agreement, which seeks to consolidate and further economic and trade relations between the two countries

Trade and Payments Agreement with Bulgaria was renewal of the old Trade and Payments Agreement which expired in December, 1973. The new agreement is valid till December, 1978. It envisages balanced and bilateral trade between the two countries with all payments in non-convertible Indian rupees.

The Agreement with Iraq stipulates the level of imports from Iraq and exports to Iraq.

The Agreement with the Government of Mongolian People's Republic was renewal of the old agreement which expired in February, 1974.

The trade agreement between India and Senegal is yet pending approval of the two Governments and its provisions have not been made public as yet.

The exchange of letters with the Government of Finland contemplates setting up of Joint Commission for promotion of Indo-Finnish trade and economic cooperation.

The trade Protocol with France is in the nature of steps for the promotion and diversification of Indo-French trade and economic cooperation.

The Agreement with the Republic of Korea signed in Seoul on 12th August, 1974, seeks to achieve growth of trade between the two countries.

The letters exchanged between the Government of Union of Burma and India institute a special payments arrangement. Items of imports from Burma and exports to that country have been indicated.

Details of the new Agreement between India and USA concerning cotton textiles are as follows:—

(a) The Agreement is valid for a period of 4 years commencing from October 1, 1973

(b) The quota of textiles for the first year (i.e. October 1973—September 1974) would be 152 million Syds. Within the aggregate limit the following group limits shall apply for the first agreement year:

Group I (Yarn & Fabrics) 119 million Syds.

Group II (Made-up and garments) 33 million Syds.

Within the Groups, in regard to certain categories, specific limits are applicable

(c) For the subsequent years of the Agreement the quota level would be increased by 7 per cent of the preceding year's level.

(d) Handloom fabrics—hand-made cottage industry products of handloom and 'India-Items' (traditional Indian cottage industry products) would not be subject to above quota restrictions.

Cloves and Betelnuts Imported by S.T.C.

4052. SHRI C. K. JAFFER
SHERIFF:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of cloves and betelnuts imported by the State Trading Corporation during the year 1973 to June, 1974; and

(b) the loss, if any, suffered by the State Trading Corporation as a result thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Rs. 10.01 lakhs (CIF)

(b) On the whole, the STC did not incur any loss on the sale of cloves and betelnuts imported during the year 1973 to June, 1974.

Amount paid by Indian Airlines and Air India for stay of their Employees in various Hotels

4053. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount paid annually by the Indian Airlines and Air India on account of the stay of their employees in various hotels in Delhi, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta during 1973-74; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken to curtail this expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(Rs. in lakhs)

(a) Indian Airlines	Rs. 23.47
Air -India	Rs. 13.05

(b) The expenditure is kept under constant review with a view to keep

the layover/stopover days of the crew to the minimum, subject to commercial and operational considerations.

In the case of Indian Airlines the number of night stops of the crew members has been brought down from 35 per day before the lock-out (24-11-1973) to 12 per day after 18-3-1974 when a new schedule was brought into force.

Agreement with Japan for loan for Bhatinda Fertilizer project

4054. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently Government of India have signed an agreement with Japan under which Japan would provide a loan of Rs. 29.81 crores to India;

(b) whether this loan is exclusively for Bhatinda Fertilizer Project; and

(c) the terms on which this loan has been provided?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). A loan agreement in the amount of Yen 11 billion (equivalent to Rs. 29.37 crores at the current exchange rate of 1 Yen =Rs. 0.0267) was signed in Tokyo on the 2nd August, 1974 between the Government of India and the Export-Import Bank of Japan (the agency through which the Japanese economic aid to India is channelled) for financing the foreign exchange costs of the Bhatinda Fertilizer Project. The terms of the loan are: repayment over a period of 25 years inclusive of a grace period of 7 years and interest payment at the rate of 4.0 per cent per annum.

Security Paper Mill near Sanchi, M.P.

4055. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the establishment of a new Security Paper Mill is under consideration of the Government of India and its team has visited various States for the Study of sites;

(b) whether the Study Team of Government of India found a site near Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh as suitable on Techno-Economic consideration; and

(c) if so, whether the Government of India have taken a decision to set up this Plant in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Sanchi site along with others suggested by the various State Governments has been looked into by the Study Team whose report is presently under consideration of the Government.

Export of Saccharine

4056. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether saccharine is in short supply in the world market; and

(b) if so, the efforts being made by Government to encourage Indian manufacturers to export saccharine with a view to earn foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The exporters are keeping in constant touch with the buyers in overseas countries to increase exports. In order to facilitate the export of this item, Government has permitted an import replenishment of 20 per cent of the f.o.b. value on export of saccharine.

Filling up of top Posts lying vacant in Public Sector Undertakings

4057. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI G. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how far the working of various public sector undertakings which are functioning without top executive directors has been affected due to non-filling up of those posts; and

(b) whether procedure has been laid down for filling up these posts without delay in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The process of filling up the posts of Chief Executives has been considerably expedited. Only two or three such posts out of 118 now remain to be filled up. In every case where the post of Chairman or Managing Director falls vacant, interim arrangements are invariably made and necessary steps are also initiated to fill up the post on a regular basis as early as possible.

(b) The procedure for selection of incumbents to top posts in Public Enterprises has been streamlined. Government have recently set up a High Level Selection Board consisting of the following persons:

1. Shri V.G. Rajadhyaksha, Chairman
Chief Consultant,
Planning Commission,
New Delhi.
2. Shri S. Moogaokar, Member
{Chairman,
Tata Engineering and
Locomotive Company.
3. Shri M. Sondhi, Secretary,
Ministry of Heavy Industry,
New Delhi.
4. Air Chief Marshal P. C. Lal, Chairman, Indian Airlines,
New Delhi.
5. Shri P.J. Fernandes, Director-General,
Bureau of Public Enterprises,
New Delhi.

Simultaneously the procedure hitherto followed for maintaining general panels of persons suitable for appointment to top posts is being discontinued. The New Board will select persons against the job specifications for each post of Chief Executive. It will take advance action, to the extent possible, to have the vacancies filled in time. This Board has also been entrusted with the task of overseeing management development in the Public sector Enterprises as a whole and the evolution of appropriate appraisal procedures to assist objective selection.

Export of Wagons to Yugoslavia

4058. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a fresh offer to Yugoslavia to resolve the 3600 wagons export tangle which is eluding a solution for the last two years; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the offer made and the reaction of Yugoslavia to the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The broad outlines of the offer made are as under:

1. The original contract for supply of 3600 wagons be terminated with the supply of 1300 wagons including 670 wagons already supplied. The break up of the categories will be 450 GAS wagons and 850 EAS wagons.

2. The shipment period of the wagons be extended upto March, 1975.

3. The price of wagons to be supplied in addition to 670 wagons already supplied should be settled by negotiations.

The negotiations with the Yugoslav Government are in progress.

Smuggling incidents on Rajasthan Border

4059. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether smuggling incidents on the Rajasthan border of India and Pakistan are on the increase for the last two years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the efforts being made by Government to check it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Intelligence reports received by the Government from time to time and the extent of seizures made viz. Rs. 6.31 lakhs in 1972, Rs. 2.85 lakhs in 1973 and Rs 1.05 lakhs in 1974 (upto July) involving 128, 110 and 66 cases of seizures respectively, do not reveal that smuggling incidents on the Rajasthan border of India and Pakistan are on the increase for the last two years. However, the following steps have been taken to check smuggling:—

The entire border is patrolled by the Customs Preventive Staff and Border Security Force. Intelligence is gathered about smuggling activities. Surveillance is kept in the towns near the border. Periodical meetings are arranged between Customs and Border Security Force to coordinate the activities of different agencies.

Steps to Check Smuggling of B-6

4060. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a person from Calcutta was arrested in Bombay, about two months back for selling smuggled metro-nedazole to Messrs May and Bakers and that the authorities have confiscated false bill books and records;

(b) whether the Customs Authorities have confiscated 3 tonnes of B-6 recently;

(c) who are the main consumers of B-6 in the country and their consumption during the year 1973-74 and how much was obtained by them through canalised sources i.e. S.T.C. and how much from the open market; and

(d) the steps taken in the matter to check the large scale smuggling of B-6 and similar raw material in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No such person was arrested in Bombay by local Customs or Central Excise Authorities. However, information is being collected from State Agencies and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(d) The following steps have been taken to check smuggling of goods including B-6 and similar raw-material in the country.

Systematic collection and follow up of information, keeping a watchful eye on suspected smugglers, rumaging of suspected vessels or aircrafts, and checking of vulnerable sectors along the coast and the land frontiers. Additional launches and vehicles are being provided from time to time for effective interception, prevention etc. Some senior officers of the rank of Collectors of Customs, Additional Collectors of Customs and Assistant Collectors of Customs have been posted in vulnerable areas to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively. Recently, the Customs Act, 1962 has been further amended to provide more severe

punishments for smuggling offences and to plug loopholes.

To build up an anti-smuggling fleet an order for purchase of 20 fast launches has been placed in the first instance. A large complement of anti-smuggling staff has been sanctioned to check smuggling at major ports and airports and for combating smuggling on the West Coast and Tamil Nadu Coast. A wireless communication net-work is also being established.

Foreign Exports in Public Sector Undertakings

4061 **SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign experts at present working in the public sector undertakings; and

(b) how much amount has been paid to them for their service during the last two years, year-wise, in rupees and in foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The total number of foreign experts engaged by the Public Enterprises except (i) Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., (ii) Coal Mines Authority Ltd., (iii) Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., (iv) National Coal Development Corporation Ltd., (v) Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. and (vi) Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. during 1973-74 was 1384.

The total amount of expenditure incurred by these Public Enterprises for the services of these experts is of the order of Rs. 4.17 crores in Rupees and Rs. 4.99 crores in foreign exchange during 1972-73, and Rs. 5.28 crores in Rupees and Rs. 7.29 crores in foreign exchange during 1973-74. The information about the six undertakings referred to above is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Revenue from Central Excise Duties

4062. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revenue realised from items on which duties are levied and collected by the Central Government amounted to Rs. 5001.67 crores in 1973-74 which is more than Rs. 547.06 crores from the previous year;

(b) whether Government expect a further increase in the amount of collection in the year 1974-75 also; and

(c) if so, the factors responsible for higher collection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) On the basis of departmental, unverified figures, the net revenue collected from income tax (including corporation tax), wealth tax, gift tax, estate duty, customs duty and central excise duties (excluding cesses on coal, rubber, iron ore and salt) during the year 1973-74 was Rs. 4994.77 crores which is Rs 589.19 crores more than the revenue collected from the aforesaid levies during 1972-73.

(b) and (c). In view of the normal growth of economy and the tax proposals announced in the annual budget in February 1974, as also the supplementary tax proposals announced in July 1974, a further increase in the amount of revenue to be collected during the year 1974-75 is likely.

Transportation charges for Fruits and Vegetables by Air India

4063. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether Air India has lowered from 1st March, 1974 the transportation charges for fruits and vegetable exports following temporary stoppage of fruit and vegetable exports to the U.K. by exporters as a protest against freight increase?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): The Fruits and Vegetable Exporters Association suspended their exports for a month as a protest against the steep increase in cargo rates effective February 1, 1974 which was necessitated by increase in fuel charges and consequent increase in operational costs. Air India took up the matter with IATA as a result of which the rates were reduced effective March 1. However, the revised rates were subsequently increased by 7 per cent effective March 15, and by a further 4 per cent from July 15 as a result of world-wide fuel surcharges by IATA. The revised rates presently applicable have been accepted by the Association.

Export of Coffee

4064. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is exporting more and more coffee every year to European and American countries;

(b) if so, what is the export target in terms of value in the current year 1974-75;

(c) which countries are the major buyers of Indian coffee; and

(d) whether Government expect this steady growth of coffee export to be maintained?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A global export targets of the order of Rs. 48.00 crores, has been fixed for 1974-75.

(c) USA, USSR, West Germany, France, Poland are some of our major buyers.

(d) Yes, Sir, in terms of volume, and in terms of value it will depend on international market situations.

Proposal to Set up Youth Tourist Lodge at Digha

4065. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently week-end rush of visitors to Digha has increased;

(b) whether students and youth experience difficulties for want of easy and cheaper accommodation there;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to set up a student and youth tourist lodge at Digha; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). Digha is a sea resort popular with excursionists and home tourists. No record of such visitors is maintained. The total number of beds available at Digha stands at 1080 (280 beds in the State Tourist Bungalows and the remaining 800 are in private hotels and lodges).

(c) and (d) The Department of Tourism has at present, no such proposal under consideration. The Youth Services Department of the State Government has a proposal for the setting up of a youth hostel with 50 beds at Digha. A plot of land for the same has since been acquired by them.

Export of Sugar

4066. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated income from sugar exports in the current financial year;

(b) whether credit has been given to the income from this source in the current budget; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Foreign Exchange earnings from the export of sugar during the current year are estimated to be about Rs. 260 crores at present.

(b) and (c). The elements of profit from the exports of sugar were not included in the B.E. for 1974-75 as no firm decision had been taken when these estimates were framed regarding the volume of exports outside the preferential quotas and further the prices likely to be realised were not known.

Seizure of Forged Currency in Delhi

4067. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports wherein it has been stated that forged currency notes have been seized in the Capital;

(b) if so, whether any arrest has been made; and

(c) the nature of action taken by Government against the persons concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Government have seen the Press Report. However, on an enquiry from the Reserve Bank of India it appears the report is incorrect.

Handloom Oriented Integrated Textile Policy

4068. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to throw its weight in favour of handloom oriented integrated textile policy in view of the serious pitfalls in Government's textile policy; and

(b) to what extent the new policy is going to gear up the production of textiles in the handloom sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government intend to take steps to enable the handloom sector to work to maximum possible capacity. With a view *inter alia* to booking available increased supplies of yarn for the handloom sector, Government propose to allow further expansion of spinning capacity in the country during the Fifth Plan period.

(b) As a result of increased supply of yarn for handlooms, output of cotton cloth from this sector is expected to rise from about 2400 million meters at the end of the Fourth Plan to 3000 million meters at the end of the Fifth Plan.

उड़ीसा में दूसरी जूट मिल का स्थापित किया जाना।

4069. श्री श्याम सुन्दर महापात्र : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उड़ीसा में दूसरी जूट मिल को स्थापित करने के लिए क्षमता है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उड़ीसा में दूसरी जूट मिल को स्थापना करने का है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख) : कच्चे माल की प्राप्ति, देश में मिलों की विद्यमान क्षमता और आन्तरिक तथा विदेशी दोनों बाजारों में पटसन माल की मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए, फिलहाल उड़ीसा में दूसरी पटसन मिल स्थापित करने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है।

Evasion of Income-tax by Indian Oil Corporation, Calcutta

4070. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Calcutta has been continuously evading Income-tax by submitting false accounts;

(b) whether tax evasion has been reported by the employees or by its union there;

(c) if so, the broad outlines of complaints and action being taken; and

(d) whether Income-tax authorities initiated any action thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No instance of income tax evasion by submission of false accounts in the case of Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Calcutta has come to notice so far. However, it has been found that income tax has not been deducted at source properly on certain payments made by the Corporation to its employees having taxable income.

(b) to (d). Complaints have been received in this connection from the Secretary of the Indian Oil Corporation Employees' Union, Eastern Branch, Calcutta giving number of instances where the Corporation's Branch at Calcutta had failed to comply with the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961 relating to deduction of tax at source. These complaints are being required into.

The Corporation has made an ad-hoc payment of Rs. 1,35,509 on 2nd August, 1974 towards tax dues for Financial Year 1973-74, mistakenly not deducted and not paid earlier. The Corporation has been asked to get its accounts separately audited for the past years also to find out any lapses in the past.

Bank Credit to Industrialised States

4071. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports that Industrialised States get most bank-credit;

(b) if so, the States which got the maximum credit and minimum credit facility together with reasons therefor with particular reference to Rajasthan;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to normalise the distribution for equal distribution system in the country; and

(d) the proposed steps being taken to provide credit facilities to the States which do not find a place on the map of banking credit?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (d). Government are aware of the comments made from time to time in the Press as also in other forms, regarding inter-state disparities in the matter of availability of banking services. This distortion is a legacy of the past and is very largely a result of the imbalances in the economic development in different States. Since nationalisation, it has been the endeavour to make an effective dent on the problem by taking banks to the areas where their coverage in the past was poor.

Utilisation of bank credit is essentially linked to the level of economic activity in any given State, more particularly in the organised sectors of trade and industry and availability of infrastructural facilities like transport, communications, power, etc. Banks have been endeavouring on their part to step up lending to small borrowers in the priority sectors. Banks have also been making sizeable investments in State Government securities and bonds and debentures of State associated bodies and these investments have increased

at a much faster rate in the under developed states than in the relatively developed ones. State-wise data regarding deployment of funds in the form of advances and investments by scheduled commercial banks for 1969 & 1972 are set out in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT 8356/74*] The quantum of bank funds in Rajasthan has increased by about 92 per cent between 1969 and 1972 compared to the increase of about 59 per cent for the country as a whole.

Orders for Crash Fire Tenders by International Airports Authority of India

4072. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether International Airports Authority of India has placed orders with some foreign countries for 20 wheel-type crash fire tenders for use at the airports in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the countries on which the orders have been placed together with cost thereof including foreign exchange involved;

(c) the names of the airports in the country where these crash fire tenders would be stationed with fire extinguishing capacity thereof; and

(d) the time by which the tenders are expected to be received in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b) The International Airports Authority of India sent a cable on the 24th June, 1974 to M s. Gebr Kronenburg, Holland, whose was the lowest technically acceptable offer, for 20 crash fire tenders. The formal contract is under negotiation. The estimated cost of the 20 crash fire tenders is 2.18 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 1.43 crores.

(c) The Crash Fire Tenders which would be stationed at the four inter-national airports will provide water capacity as indicated below:—

Station	No. of Crash Fire Tenders to be stationed	Water capacity of each Crash Fire Tender for foam production	Total water capacity of all the Crash Fire Tenders.
Delhi . . .	6	6300 litres	37,800
Bombay . . .	6	„	37,800
Calcutta . . .	4	„	25,200
Madras . . .	4	„	25,200

(d) All the crash fire tenders are expected to be received between March, 1975 and December, 1975.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Excise Duty on Paints

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

4073. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(d) In view of reply to (c), this does not arise.

(a) whether Government have decided to exempt pigments, colours, paints and enamel manufactured by small units in the country from levy of Excise duty;

Deposits Attracted by Punjab National Bank from oustees of Pong Dam

4075. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(b) if so, the number of such small units in the country which will be benefited as a result of such exemption with particular reference to Rajasthan;

(a) the total amount of deposits attracted by the Punjab National Bank from the Pong Dam oustees, who got compensation for their land in Dehra Tehsil of District Kangra (H.P.) in the years 1972 and 1973;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to give more relief to such small scale units for their betterment and improvement; and

(b) whether any mobile branches were set up to attract these deposits;

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

(c) if so, the broad features of this deposit collection drive by the Punjab National Bank;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir. The decision has been given effect to by issue of notification No. 116/74-Central Excises (G.S.R. No. 700), dated the 27th July, 1974 which was laid on the Table of the House on 30th August, 1974.

(d) whether any other banks also launched a similar drive; and

(e) if so, the names of these banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Punjab National Bank has reported that the total amount of deposits mobilised by it during 1972 and

1973 from the Pong Dam oustees amounted to Rs. 3.16 crores and Rs. 4.25 crores respectively.

(b) and (c) No mobile branch was set up by the Bank for the purpose. However, the Bank had constituted a team of officials which went from village to village to persuade the potential depositors.

(d and e). State Bank of India is also reported to have made similar efforts.

Proposal to Develop Fossil Park at Haritalyanagar (Himachal Pradesh)

4075 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will The Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to develop a Fossil Park as a Centre of Tourist attraction at Haritalyanagar in Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh by the Central Department of Tourism or India Tourism Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed project and likely date by which it would be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) There is no proposal to develop a Fossil Park at Haritalyanagar either by the Central Department of Tourism or by India Tourism Development Corporation

(b) Does not arise.

Arrest of a Businessman at Palam Air Port

4076. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a businessman, in possession of foreign currency worth

Rs. 3 lakhs and some contraband goods, was arrested at Palam Airport, New Delhi on 15th July, 1974; and

(b) if so, the name of the businessman and action taken against him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). One Shri Sudershan Kumar Modi who gave his address as Modi Bhavan, Patiala, was apprehended at Palam Airport on the 14th July, 1974, and undeclared foreign currency and traveller's cheques valued Rs 24,950 alongwith Indian currency of Rs. 328 eleven watches valued Rs 4025, five blue films and 2 cassette tapes of recorded sexy music were seized from him. In addition excess baggage valued at Rs 17,444 was also seized. Mr. Modi was arrested and subsequently released on bail by the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate on furnishing a bond of Rs 7,000 with one surety of like amount. Departmental adjudication proceedings are in progress

Loan from I.D.A. for Rajasthan Canal

4077 SHRI R S PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the terms and conditions of the credit approved by International Development Association to finance the development in the command area of the Rajasthan canal?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): In terms of an agreement signed on 31st July, 1974, the International Development Association has agreed to provide a Credit of about Rs. 62.25 crores (US \$83 million) for the Rajasthan Canal Command Area Development Project. The Credit amount will be utilised for land development, lining of Canals, afforestation, construction of roads, procurement of fertilisers, construction of sanitary water supply systems, provision of ancillary services and strengthening of agricultural research and extension in the command area of the Rajasthan Canal Project (falling in Ganga-Nagar Distt.) of the State of Rajasthan. The

Credit is being extended on standard IDA terms, i.e. interest—free, but with a service charge of $3\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent and repayable over a period of 50 years, including a grace period of 10 years.

Disruption in Services of Air India

4078. SHRI DHAMANKAR;
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India services have been disrupted as a result of confrontation between the pilots and the Management over introduction of slip system;

(b) if so, the extent to which Air India services have been affected and the financial loss suffered by Government on this account so far; and

(c) what are the main points on which the pilots feel agitated and the validity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). As a result of the illegal strike resorted to by the Pilots' Guild, Air India's operations have been seriously disrupted. The management is, however, operating four Boeing 747 flights to London, two 707 flights to points in the Gulf, and one 707 extension flight from Bombay to Delhi weekly, with the help of Executive Pilots and Pilots who have agreed to operate the slip system. The estimated loss as a result of the illegal strike is approximately Rs. 20 lakhs per day.

(c) The Pilots' Guild is refusing to operate under the slip system alleging that the system was introduced without prior consultation, is in breach of the agreement with the Guild, and adversely affects the safety of operations. Government are satisfied that all these objections are without substance.

Newsprint stocks piled up with S.T.C.

4079. SHRI DHAMANKAR;
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether newsprint stocks have piled up with the State Trading Corporation as there are no takers;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). There has been some accumulation of stock of newsprint with the STC recently due to the slow off-take of newsprint by some of the small and medium newspapers who are lifting newsprint in small lots. This has not in any way affected the functioning of the newspapers.

Income Tax Defaulters

4080. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of top 10 income-tax defaulters in the category of arrears of Rs. 1 lakh, 2 lakhs, 5 lakhs, 10 lakhs and above Rs 10 lakhs; and

(b) whether some action is proposed to be taken against the defaulters and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Information is readily available in respect of the top 10 assesseees against whom arrears exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs in each case were outstanding as on 31-3-1974. The names, amounts outstanding and steps taken or being taken in each case for collecting/reducing the areas are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8357/74].

Similar information in respect of assesseees against whom arrears as on 31-3-1974 were between Rs. 5 and 10 lakhs, is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

The number of assesseees with arrears between Rs. 1 and 5 lakhs runs into a few thousands. If the Hon'ble Member desires information about any particular assessee or assesseees in the range Rs. 1 to 5 lakhs the same(s) will be collected and furnished.

Proposal for a free trade zone near Dum Dum in Calcutta

4081. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:
SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE:
SHRI DEBENDRA NATH
MAHATA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government had submitted a proposal for a Free Trade Zone near Dum Dum in Calcutta in the month of April, 1973;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal; and

(c) the broad outlines of the action taken up-to-date and the present position of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A project report on this proposal was received in April, 1973 from the West Bengal Government. It related to the setting up of a Free Trade Zone in an area of 400 acres in Salt Lake Area near Dum Dum, for the manufacture of a number of products for exports, such as Stainless Steel Cutlery, Hand and small tools, Builder's hardware, Finished Leather, Readymade Garments, Scientific and Laboratory equipment, etc. An Inter-Ministerial Official team of the Government of India visited Calcutta in June, 1974 and held discussions with the officials of the Government of West Bengal and also

inspected the site. The details for actual setting up of the Project are being worked out, and the data sought therefor from the West Bengal Government have just been received.

Discussion on West Bengal Proposal for a Free Trade Zone in Calcutta

4082. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether for a number of times his Ministry held discussion on the West Bengal Government proposal for a Free Trade Zone in Dum Dum in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the dates of holding discussion and the name of the participants;

(c) the number of times the Minister visited Calcutta, date-wise, after receiving the proposal from the State Government for the Free Trade Zone and the number of times discussion took place with the Government as regards to the proposal; and

(d) the result achieved regarding this proposal upto date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir. Discussions were held only once with the Government of West Bengal by an Inter-Ministerial official team of the Government of India.

(b) The Inter-Ministerial Official team under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Commerce held discussions with the Chief Secretary and other officers of the Government of West Bengal on 14th and 15th June, 1974.

(c) The Minister did not make any exclusive visit to Calcutta for this purpose. He discussed this proposal also in Calcutta among other things

(d) The details for actual setting up of the Zone are being worked out. Data sought from West Bengal Government for this project have been just received.

Revision of Wages and Emoluments

4083. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the top management of public sector and departmental undertakings have been directed by the Central Government to consult the respective Sub-Committees of the Union Cabinet before agreeing to an upward revision in wages and emoluments; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the directive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The Public Sector Enterprises have been instructed to obtain prior concurrence of Government before introducing general revision of wages in their Companies. The objectives of such examination is to ensure that any distortions in comparative wage levels are progressively eliminated and that undue inflationary pressures on the economy are also kept under reasonable bounds.

Financial Relief given to Jute Industry

4084. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial and other reliefs given to the jute industry during the period from 1971-72 to 1973-74;

(b) the amount of expenditure incurred by Government on granting these reliefs;

(c) the extent to which the reliefs granted during this period have helped the export drive, the jute growers and the jute workers; and

(d) the total profits earned by the jute industry, during the above period, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEOAGE):

(a) Export duty applicable to various categories of jute goods was reduced on 1-11-1972, 12-6-1973 and 28.8.1973 as shown in statement attached. Such reductions were generally made with the intention of making the jute products competitive in the world markets.

There is also a provision for interest subsidy to the extent of one per cent on loans advanced by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India to jute mills for modernisation of their machinery.

(b) While there was no expenditure on account of reduction of export duty, the estimated loss of revenue per annum, resulting from the reductions on various date is as follows:

1-11-1972	Rs. 4 to 5 crores.
12-6-1973	Rs. 5.20 crores.
28-8-1973.	Rs. 11.30 crores.

Figures of actual loss of revenue are not available.

In so far as the interest subsidy on loans advanced, by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India is concerned, the expenditure in the various years was as follows:—

1971-72	Rs. 2.43 lakh
1972-73	Rs. 2.38 lakh
1973-74	Rs. 2.34 lakh

(c) It is not possible to quantify the increase in exports relating to the export duty reduction alone. However, exports of jute goods from 1971-72 to 1973-74 have been Rs. 265 crores, Rs. 249 crores and Rs. 223 crores respectively. The reduction of export duty has no relation to the prices obtained by jute growers. But Government have been fixing statutory minimum prices for raw jute on the recommendations of the Agriculture Prices Commission, and these have progressively increased from

Rs. 113.87 per quintal in 1971-72 to Rs. 125 per quintal in 1973-74. The reliefs provided to the jute industry do not have a direct effect on the jute workers, though their wages have also been progressively on the increase.

(d) Figures published in the Reserve Bank Bulletin on a study of 43 jute mills shown that the net profit earned by those mills in 1971-72 was Rs 823 crores. Figures for other years or for other mills are not readily available.

EXPORT DUTY OF MAIN CATEGORIES OF JUTE GOODS

Date]	Name of commodity	Change in the effective rate of export duty.	Estimated Revenue effect per annum
1-11-1972	Carpet backing weighing 9ozs. or more per sq. yard.	Export duty reduced from Rs. 700 per tonne to Rs. 300 per tonnes.	(—) Rs. 4 to 5 Crores.
12-6-1973	(a) (i) Carpet backing weighing 7½ ozs. or more but below 9 ozs. per sq. yard.	Export duty reduced from Rs. 700 per tonne to Rs. 200 per tonne.	(—) Rs. 5.20 crores.
	(ii) Carpet backing weighing 9 ozs. or more per sq. yard.	Export duty reduced from Rs. 300/- per tonne to Rs. 200 per tonne.	
	(b) Carpet backing weighing less than 7½ ozs. per sq. yard.	Export duty reduced from Rs. 700 - per tonne to Rs. 300/- tonne.	
25-8-1973	(a) Other Hessians.	Export duty reduced from Rs. 600, per tonnes to Rs. 200 - per tonnes	(—) Rs. 11.30 crores.
	(b) Sacking (cloth and bags)	Export duty reduced from Rs. 150/- per tonnes to Nil.	

Agricultural Loans given by Nationalised Banks

(b) the percentage of these loans to farmers out of total loans to the priority sector?

4085 SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE:
SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of agricultural loans given by nationalised banks and the unrealised arrears during the last three years; and

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THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The outstanding amounts of direct finance given to farmers by nationalised banks during the three years at the end of December in 1971, 1972 and 1973 were Rs. 159.72 crores, Rs. 194.65* crores and Rs. 263.80* crores respectively. The corresponding figures for overdues are not available. How-

ever, the figures of overdues against the demands falling due at the end of June, 1971, 1972 and 1973 are shown below:

	(Amount in Rs. lakhs)		
	1971	1972	1973
Total demand at end of June	5198.57	8194.00	10604.00
Overdues at the end of June	2172.68 (41.7%)	4045.00 (49.3%)	5503.00 (51.8%)

(b) The required percentages are indicated below:

<i>As at the end of</i>		
December, 1971	December, 1972	December, 1973
26.4%	26.3%	25.9%

*Provisional

Rate of Interest in Nationalised Banks

4086. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent was the rate of interest paid to the depositors and charged from loanees by the nationalised banks and when were they raised during the last three years; and

(b) what was its effect in each case on (i) the attracting of deposits (ii) the loaning pattern (iii) trade and industry and (iv) the development projects of the Central and State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The requisite information is set out in Statement I, II and III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8358/74].

(b) Changes in the interest rates paid on deposits and charged on advances by commercial banks, constitute only one of the factors that influence the trends in regard to deposits and advances. Besides the

obvious impact that raising of interest rates on advances raises the cost of funds to trade, industry and projects under the Central and State Governments depending on bank credit, it is difficult to quantify the effect

Loans and Grants to States

4087 SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what amount of loans and subsidies were given to the various States during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) for what purposes loans and subsidies were earmarked and how far have they been utilized; and

(c) whether unutilized portion has been taken back by the Centre, if not, what has been done with that portion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH): (a) The reference is presumably to Central assistance given to States for the State Plans. A statement is laid in the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8359/74].

(b) The Central assistance for the State Plan is not in itself earmarked. But the outlays under the State Plans for specified programmes like agriculture production, irrigation and power projects, elementary education, etc. are earmarked. Any shortfall in Plan expenditure as a whole or in the earmarked sectors results in a proportional cut in Central assistance.

(c) Central assistance is provisionally released to State Government on the anticipated expenditure reported by them subject to adjustments later on the basis of the actual expenditure certified by the Accountants General

Pay and Allowances of Pilots in Air India

4088. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the scales of pay and allowances of pilots in Air India; and

(b) how do they compare with the pay scales and allowances of similar pilots in other international airlines?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) The basic grades of pay are as follows—

(i) Senior Captain—Rs 1700—100—2200 p m

(ii) Captain—Rs 1380-60-1500-100—2200 p m

These, however, do not represent the total emoluments of the pilots since with various allowances, the average emoluments for pilots based in Bombay are—

(i) Senior Boeing 747 Captain—Approximately Rs. 10,000 per month.

(ii) 747 Captain—Approx. Rs. 7300 per month,

(iii) Senior Boeing 707 Captain—Approximately Rs 7200/- per month,

(iv) 707 Captain—Approximately Rs. 5200/- per month.

For pilots posted abroad, the quantum of allowances varies depending on station of posting and other factors. The total emoluments of such pilots are higher in terms of rupees than the total emoluments of India-based pilots due to foreign allowances etc.

(v) Adequate information is not available regarding pay and allowances of pilots in other international airlines. It would not be realistic to make a comparison due to differing wage structures and economic conditions prevailing in other countries.

Interest Free Loans from I.D.A.

4089 SHRI S N SINGH DEO. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of interest-free loan received from International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, during last three years; and

(b) the manner in which the said loan has been utilised?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Agreements for a total amount of Rs 9722 crores (U.S \$1296.2 million) have been signed with the International Development Association during its last three Fiscal Years ending June, 1974

(b) The Sector-wise details of the investments of these Credits are as follows-

	Amount	
	Rs. crores	US \$ Mil.
(a) Agriculture including irrigation	220.5	294.0
(b) Fertilisers.	103.5	138.0
(c) Power Generation and Transmission	63.8	85.0
(d) Shipping	62.2	83.0
(e) Railways	116.3	155.0

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(f)	Telecommunications	60.0	80.0
(g)	Industrial Imports etc.	262.5	350.0
(h)	Water Supply and Urban Dev.	67.5	90.0
(i)	Others	15.9	21.2
TOTAL			972.2	1296.2

States Share in Small Savings

4090. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:
SHRI DEBENDRA NATH
MAHATA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether States have claimed bigger shares out of the small savings; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The State Governments have been suggesting that the percentage of the net small savings collections in the respective States, advanced to them as loans repayable over a period of 25 years, should be increased from the present 66-2/3 per cent to 75 per cent or 80 per cent of the net collections. In assessing the resources available for the Fifth Plan Period it has been assumed that, as at present, one-third of the net small savings collections would remain with the Central Government. Any diminution of the Centre's resources will affect its ability for financing developmental programmes of both Centre and States. Moreover, the small savings collections are as a result of joint efforts of Central and State Governments. It would, therefore, not be possible for the Government to accept any change in the formula regarding sharing of small savings collections at this stage.

Development of Textile Industry

4091. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:
SHRI DEBENDRA NATH
MAHATA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to develop textile industry in West Bengal, Assam and Eastern Region; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Union Government has not drawn up State-wise plans for development of the Textile industry. However, while permitting expansion of the cotton textile industry during the Fifth Plan period, creation of additional capacity will be encouraged in areas where there is an unsatisfied demand for yarn for handloom and powerloom weavers and in areas which have a cotton surplus. Applications recommended by the Governments of West Bengal, Assam etc. which fall within the approved criteria, will receive favourable consideration.

Distribution of Controlled Cloth in West Bengal

4092 SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of controlled cloth distributed in West Bengal during the period from January to June, 1974;

(b) the increase in price of controlled cloth during this period; and

(c) the percentage of production of controlled cloth fixed for the mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The quantity of controlled cloth allotted to West Bengal during January to June, 1974 was 11,629-3¼ bales. Information regarding the quantity actually distributed is not readily available.

(b) An increase in the ex-mill price of controlled cloth, to the extent of 30 per cent over the prices fixed in May, 1968, has been allowed with effect from 1st April, 1974. The trade margin has also been increased, from that date, from 12½ per cent to 20 per cent of the ex-mill prices.

(c) During the quarters April—June and July—September 1974, mills are required to produce controlled cloth equal to 24 per cent of their total production during the quarters ending December, 1973, and March, 1974, respectively, or 6.88 square metres per loom shift of eight hours worked during these quarters.

झालावाड़ (राजस्थान) में हवाई पट्टी के रखरखाव पर खर्च

4093. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झालावाड़ (राजस्थान) में हवाई पट्टी (एयरस्ट्रिप) के रखरखाव पर गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष कितनी रकम खर्च की गई ;

(ख) क्या इस हवाई पट्टी की दशा खराब है तथा यह कंकड़-पत्थरों से बनी हुई है और कहीं कहीं आड़ियों से ढकी हुई है ;

(ग) क्या हवाई पट्टी की धरनी के नए और नवी 'बाल रिज' बिखर रही है, जोरी जिसे लोग उसके पथर निकाल लेते

हैं और उसकी सुरक्षा, सफाई, उपयुक्त रख-रखाव अथवा आपातकाल में उसे विमानों के उतर मढ़ने योग्य बनाये रखने के लिए कोई मंतिवजनक व्यवस्था नहीं है; और

(घ) इन की स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (घ). झालावाड़ की साफ मौसम की हवाई पट्टी राजस्थान सरकार की है; अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार के नागर विमानन विभाग को इस की दशा, इसके रखरखाव पर होने वाले व्यय आदि के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

Recognition of Union of Technical Staff in Air India

4094. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Union of Technical staff in Air India which has been denied recognition; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The agreement of recognition, which was for a period of two years in the case of the Indian Aircraft Technicians' Association, which represents the technical staff in Air-India, expired on the 6th September, 1973. This Association has approached the management for renewal of the agreement for a further period of two years. The management, however, could not renew the agreement because a rival union, 'The Air-India Employees Guild' has come into existence and is claiming to represent the majority of the staff in Air-India including the technical categories of staff. Necessary steps to verify its membership have been initiated.

Representation made by a Trade Union regarding Office bearers of Officers' Associations in Banks

4095 PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation that persons holding executive posts like managers and regional managers should not be allowed to remain office bearers of officers' associations in banks and vice-versa to ensure a free and unfettered functioning of these associations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The election of office bearers of the Officers' Associations in banks is an internal matter of the Associations concerned.

Post-Matric Scholarship for S.C. and S.T.

4096. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri P. Govinda Menon, the then Minister of Social Welfare had recommended to his ministry in the year 1969-70 that the Post-matric scholarship for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes may be increased by 100 per cent in the case of technical courses and by 50 per cent in the case of non-technical courses;

(b) if so, what was the additional amount required to meet the increased rate of scholarships; and

(c) the date on which the above recommendation was rejected by his Ministry and the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) A proposal was made to this Ministry in the year 1968-69.

(b) The additional amount required for the increased rates of scholarships had been estimated at Rs. 27 crores for the Fourth Plan period.

(c) Due to constraint on financial resources it was not found feasible to accommodate the proposal within the Plan ceilings. This decision was conveyed to the Ministry of Law & Social Welfare on the 12th May, 1969.

हपये का मूल्य

4097. श्री धनशाह प्रधान क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 31 जुलाई, 1974 के पूरक बजट प्रस्तुत किये जाने के आल-पान हपये का मूल्य 27 प्रतिशत या उससे कम था; और

(ख) क्या उसके बाद हपये के मूल्य में और गिरावट आई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख) . अखिल भारतीय औद्योगिक कर्मचारी उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचक अंक के सम्बन्ध में, जो इस सभना का आधार है, जुलाई, 1974 की सूचना अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

बैंकों में जमा राशि पर ब्याज की दर में वृद्धि

4098. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में प्रस्तुत 31 जुलाई, 1974 के पूरक बजट और हपये के निरन्तर घटते हुए मूल्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए बैंकों में जमा राशि पर ब्याज की दर में और

बृहद वृद्धि करने का सरकार का विचार है: और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्ध में मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण)

(क) और (ख). अनुसूचित जाति-ज्येष्ठ बैंकों ने कुछ प्रकार की जमा रकमों पर देय व्याज की दरें अभी हाल ही में अर्थात् 23 जुलाई, 1974 से बढ़ाई थीं तथा दरों को और बढ़ाने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

जाली करसी नोटों का पकड़ा जाना

4099. श्री धन शाह प्रधान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अगस्त, 1974 में पकड़े गये जाली करसी नोटों का विवरण क्या है; और

(ख) इस गिरावट को कारगर ढंग से रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) अगस्त, 1974 के अन्त में के दौरान (22 तारीख तक) पकड़े गये जाली करसी नोटों का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :—

नोट का मूल्य	पकड़े गये नोटों की संख्या
एक रुपया	5
दो रुपये	
पांच रुपये	11
दस रुपये	34
तीस रुपये	
100 रुपये	7

(ख) जाली करसी नोट और बैंक नोट बनाने के अपराधों के बारे में देश के कानून में व्यवस्था है ताकि लोग ऐसे अपराध न करें। इस सम्बन्ध में राज्यों के पुलिस अधिकारी लगातार नज़र रखते हैं और किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा जाली करसी बनाने के बारे में सूचना मिलते ही छापे मारते हैं। केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो भी जाली भारतीय करसी बनाने की समस्या का लगातार अध्ययन करता रहता है। ब्यूरो यह काम जाली करसी बनाने में इस्तेमाल किये जाने वाले विभिन्न तकनीकों का रिकार्ड रख कर और समय-समय पर मिलने वाली भारतीय जाली करसी की जांच कर के करता है। ब्यूरो के आर्थिक अपराध पक्ष में एक 'सेल' भी खोला गया है जो जाली करसी के सम्बन्ध में किसम के अपराधों की जांच करता है और राज्यों में किये जाने वाले जांच-पड़ताल के कामों का समन्वय करता है।

Deal between the L.I.C. Establishment and 'Blitz'—Bombay Weekly

4100. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article "Code of conduct for whom?" published in the January, 1974 issue of "Our Voice"—the organ of the Federation of LIC class I Officers Association revealing a shady deal between the LIC Establishment and the *Blitz*—Bombay weekly;

(b) if so, the facts and salient features about "suddenly silencing of a critical Bombay weekly by means of offering by LIC to the Weekly a vast premises in the Centre of Bombay, forcing even an LIC office to shift out urgently, to accommodate the said PaPer";

(c) what remedial measures have been taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) names of LIC officers involved in this deal and action taken in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to the article in question.

(b) Messrs Blitz Publications had applied to LIC as early as in 1964 (which was renewed subsequently) to lease out some space in an LIC building located in south Bombay. Accommodation admeasuring about 158 square metre became vacant in LIC building in Dadabhai Nauroji Road, consequent upon the shifting of one of LIC's Offices. As this space was found too small for use by LIC itself, it was allotted to Blitz Publications with effect from 1st June 1973 on leave and licence basis at the rate of Rs. 2 per .093 square metre per month.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Agitation against Slip System in Air India

4101. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India Employees Guild has urged the Centre to intervene and restore normalcy in the working of Air India;

(b) whether they have also decided to continue the agitation against the slip system; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to restore normalcy?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). The Air-India Employees' Guild is not recognised. It claims to represent the technical and non-technical ground staff of Air-India and they are not concerned with the slip system. No communication has, however, been received from the Guild in the matter.

Import of Fertilizers

4102. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the programme of fertilizer import in the current year, including estimated requirement, countries with which contracts have been signed, quantity to be imported, price to be paid and when shipment are to be made;

(b) whether there has since been any change in the position of expected imports; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof and how it is going to affect the food production programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). This information is being obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Department of Supply, who are concerned with this subject, and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Fraud Case in Delhi Cantonment Branch of State Bank of India

4103. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India (Delhi) referred the case of 16 lakhs fraud occurred at Delhi Cantt. branch of State Bank to C.B.I.;

(b) whether the C.B.I. has given the findings recommending the prosecution of some officers of the Bank;

(c) whether the sanction for the prosecution of the officers is being withheld by the Chairman of the State Bank; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The State Bank of India has reported that, at its instance, the Cen-

tral Bureau of Investigation conducted an investigation into the alleged misconduct of some officials of the bank serving in the Delhi Cantonment branch during the period 1969 to 1971.

(b) and (c). The Central Bureau of Investigation, in its report to the bank, has mentioned that there are *prima facie* cases against 3 officials of the bank and that the bank may issue necessary sanctions to prosecute them as required under Section 6 of the Prevention of Corruption Act. The bank, after considering the report of the Central Bureau of Investigation, has issued the necessary sanctions for prosecution.

(d) Does not arise.

Violation of Essential Commodities Act

4104 SHRIMATI PREMALBAI CHAVAN Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons convicted during the last two years for violation

of Essential Commodities Act, State-wise; and

(b) the maximum sentence awarded?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AC GEORGE): (a) and (b). Powers under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 have been delegated to the State Government/Union Territory Administrations for taking action against persons for violation of the provisions of the Act.

On the basis of the replies received from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, a statement containing the required information is annexed.

Statement

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED IN CASES IN WHICH ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN BY THE STATE POLICE FOR VIOLATION OF THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT:

Name of the State/Union Territory	No. of persons convicted.		No. of cases in which punishment of 3 to 5 years was awarded.	
	1973	1974 (upto 4/74)	1973	1974 (upto 4/74)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	136	47	..	..
Assam	..	..	..	..
Bihar	..	..	..	..
Gujarat	296	50	..	..
Haryana	61	..	..	..
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..
Kerala	76	..	5	..
Madhya Pradesh	1195	171	..	..
Tamil Nadu	1429	120	..	..
Maharashtra	3644	10	40	12

	1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka		4453	..	..	..
Orissa	6	..	8
Punjab		3	..	..	..
Rajasthan		34	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh
West Bengal		2081	284	48	10
Delhi
Chandigarh
Pondicherry		1	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh
Tripura
A & N Islands
Manipur
Goa	3	..	..
Nagaland
Laccadives
		14,199	1683	93	30

Bombay-Karad and Bombay-Kolhapur services of Indian Airlines

4105. SHRIMATI PREMALABAI CHAVAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines has any plans of starting Bombay-Karad and Bombay-Kolhapur services on a regular basis;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) what will be the frequency of the services?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No. Sir.

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

Transport service for domestic passengers at Palam Airport

4106. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a private firm is operating transport service for domestic passengers at Palam Airport;

(b) if so, since when and the conditions under which it is operating;

(c) whether the present Director of the firm was blacklisted by the Ministry of Defence and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any action has been taken or is proposed to be taken against the firm or its Director; and

(e) whether Government propose to institute any inquiry to find out the veracity of the allegations?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR).

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Ex-servicemen's Airlink Transport Service (P) Ltd. is operating a transport service between Palam airport and the city since 1-8-1974 for domestic passengers in accordance with a contract with the International Airports Authority of India, on the terms and conditions listed below:—

- (i) the contractor shall pay a fixed licence fee of Rs. 3,000/- plus 20% of the gross turnover in excess of Rs. 30,000/- p.m.
- (ii) the contractor shall pay licence fee of Rs. 4.70 per sq ft. per month for the space allotted to him in the terminal building
- (iii) the contractor shall pay licence fee of Rs. 15/- per sq. yd. per annum for the space allotted for the parking of his vehicles.
- (iv) the contract is for a period of 3 years beginning from the date of commencement of the services subject to the condition that the licence fee to be paid will be reviewed after every year.

(c). No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise

Newsprint stock, lying uncleared at Wadi Bunder, Bombay

4107. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge newsprint stocks are lying uncleared at Wadi Bunder, Bombay; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken in the matter to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE). (a) and (b). Some of the newspapers after obtaining delivery of newsprint from STC had moved them to Wadi Bunder Railway station goods depot for transporting the same. There was accumulation of stock there due to some labour disputes, but this is now over and the stocks are in the process of being cleared.

आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में कपड़े का वितरण

4108. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत के दूरस्थ आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में कपड़े जैम, आवश्यक वस्तु के वितरण के लिए कोई नियम नहीं है

(ख) क्या आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिए दिया गया तेम कपड़े की विनौतियों द्वारा बीच में ही कहीं अधिक तैयारी एवं बेच दिया जाता है और

(ग) क्या इन क्षेत्रों में कपड़े की अपेक्षित सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए ठोस उपाय किये जायेंगे

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए. सी. जार्ज) (क) में (ग) . एक राज्य के अन्दर निर्वासित कपड़े के खुदरा वितरण का विषय उस राज्य की सरकार का है और उनसे अपेक्षित है कि वे राज्य में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों और जनता के वर्गों की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखें। सामान्यतः राज्य सरकारों द्वारा नियंत्रित कपड़ा निम्न-लिखित पांच माध्यमों के जरिए वितरित किया जाता है --

(i) मिनी की अपनी खुदरा दुकानें ,

(ii) बहुभारिता क्षेत्र में सुपर बाजार.

- (iii) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता फेडरेशन और उनके सम्बद्ध सहकारी संस्थान श्रृंखला ;
- (iv) राज्य सरकारों के तत्वावधान में उचित दर दूकानें, और
- (v) सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट सहकारी क्षेत्र में कीर्तित अग्र्य प्रतिक्रिया ।

इस कगड़े के वितरण के सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित प्रश्न भारगदगी विद्धान हाउस में बन्ध प्रयुक्त द्वारा सभी राज्य सरकारों को जारी किये गए हैं :—

- (i) 15,000 से 20,000 की जनसंख्या वाले अर्ध-शहरी/ अर्ध-ग्रामीण के केंद्रों को कगड़ा पहुंचाने के लिए बंदम उठाये जाने चाहिए ।
- (ii) राजन कार्टों / हाउस-हान्ड कार्टों को नियमित कगड़े की बिक्री का आधार बनाया जाना चाहिए ।
- (iii) कगड़े की बिक्री उन लोगों को की जाए जिनकी मासिक आय 100 रु. से कम हो ।

इसमें यह पता चलेगा कि नियमित कगड़े के वितरण की व्यवस्था मुख्यतः सरकारी संस्थाओं और उचित दर दुकानों के माध्यम से की जाती है और इसका उद्देश्य विवोनियों को हटाना है ।

Losses by public sector undertakings

4109. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the losses incurred by Hindustan Steel Ltd., Steel Authority of India Ltd., Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., Heavy Engineering Corporation and Food Corporation of India during the last year;

(b) the reasons for losses incurred by each of these public sector units;

(c) how much loss each one of these public sector plants expects to incur during current financial year; and

(d) the remedial steps the Government propose to take to check the losses in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The audited accounts for these Enterprises for 1973-74 are not yet due. Profits (+)/Losses (-) made by them in 1972-73 are given below:—

	(R _₹ . in crores)
Hindustan Steel Ltd.	(-) 27.80
Steel Authority of India	.
Bharat Coking Coal	(-) 2.57
Heavy Engineering Corporation	(-) 16.57
Food Corporation of India	(-) 0.94

(b) The reasons for the losses incurred by each of these public sector units are as follows:

(1) Hindustan Steel Ltd.:

- (i) Poor condition of the coke oven batteries resulting in the shortage of coke and coke oven gas.
- (ii) Unsatisfactory quality of refractories.
- (iii) Unsatisfactory industrial relations in Durgapur and Alloy Steel Plant.

(2) Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

- (i) Loss in production due to stoppage of ropeways and non-availability of sand.
- (ii) Loss of production due to un-satisfactory wagon supply.
- (iii) Full payment of wages strictly in accordance with Wage Board Award which

was not fully in vogue earlier in the mines taken over from private entrepreneurs.

(iv) Payment of minimum bonus at 8.33% and implementation of the Gratuity Act.

(v) Regularisation of employees engaged on casual basis earlier.

(3) *Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.*

(i) Slow growth of the productivity of the workers.

(ii) High interest burden resulting from past cash losses having been met by interest bearing loans.

(4) *Food Corporation of India :*

The reasons for the low profits made by the Corporation are:

(i) Rising trend of transit and storage losses from 1.03% of quantity transported and stored in 1969-70 to about 1.08% in 1972-73.

(ii) Lower average utilisation of storage capacity—46% in 1972-73 as against 67% in 1969-70.

(iii) Increasing staff cost from Rs. 0.67 per quintal of commodity handled in 1969-70 to about Rs. 1.08 in 1972-73.

(c) According to provisional figures available, the profit (plus)/Losses(—) of these enterprises are as follows:—

	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
Hindustan Steel Ltd.	(—) 4.7
Steel Authority of India Ltd.	Nil.
Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	(—) 8.9
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	(—) 8.1
Food Corporation of India	(+) 1.1

(d) The remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken to check the losses

and to improve performance are as follows:

(1) *Hindustan Steel Ltd.*

(i) Extra coke oven batteries are being installed and the existing batteries are being re-built in a phased programme and supplementary/alternative fuels are the being used.

(ii) Import of refractories is being made on selective basis.

(iii) A three-tier Joint Consultative Machinery has been set up in Durgapur and Alloy steel Plyant to enlist cooperation of the workers, etc.

(2) *Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.,*

(i) Increase in price by Rs. 3.20 per tonne from 1-5-1972 and by about Rs. 16/-per tonne from 15-11-1973.

(ii) Measures adopted to increase output per man-shift.

(iii) Arrangement with the Railway Board to improve wagon availability

(3) *Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.*

The existing incentive scheme is being made broad-based to cover a larger number of workers and shops. Second shift in all the shops and third shift in some selected shops is being introduced. Selective off-bading is being undertaken.

(4) *Food Corporation of India.*

Government constituted a Committee of Secretaries in January 1973 to examine the reasonableness of the procurement and distribution incidentals of the Corporation and suggest remedial measures to reduce such incidents etc. The Committee submitted its report in March 1974. The recommendations of the Committee are under examination, and implementation.

(5) *Steel Authority of India Ltd.* Steel Authority, being a holding company, its profitability and dividend receipt depends upon the performance of the main subsidiaries i.e., Hindustan Steel and Bharat Coking Coal, which are at present not in a position to declare dividend. Various steps, as stated above, have, however, been taken to improve the operating results of Hindustan Steel Ltd. and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

Central Excise Review Committee

4110. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, following recommendations of the Central Excise Review Committee Government have formulated proposals to check evasion of Excise duty; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Central Excise policies, procedures and machinery of implementation etc. are kept under constant watch by the Government with a view, among other things, to checking evasion. Central Excise (Self Removal Procedure) Review Committee has submitted the full Report on 30th June, 1974. The Report is under examination. However, in the light of the Report of Central Excise (Self Removal Procedure) Review Committee, which is being studied, such further steps as may be considered necessary will be taken to augment preventive and other measures.

बुक बांड और लिफ्टन कम्पनियों की बालू पूंजी

4111. श्री राजाबतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में चाय की निष्पत्ति मुख्य रूप से बुक बांड और लिफ्टन कम्पनियां करती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी बालू पूंजी कितनी थी तथा अब उनकी अलग-अलग अग्रिमृत पूंजी कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या ये दोनों कम्पनियां प्रतिवर्ष एक बड़ा राजि मुनाफे के रूप में विदेश भेजती हैं ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो दोनों कम्पनियों द्वारा 1971-72, 1972-73 और 1973-74 में विदेशों को भेजी गई मुनाफे की राशि का अलग-अलग व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार इन कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का है, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) भारत में अन्तरिक चाय बाजार में बुक बांड तथा लिफ्टन का योग्य 1973 में क्रमशः 25.9 प्रतिशत तथा 12.4 प्रतिशत उभरता है।

(ख) कम्पनियों द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार कार्यकारी पूंजी तथा प्राधिकृत पूंजी निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :

कम्पनी	कार्यकारी पूंजी	प्राधिकृत पूंजी
मैसर्स बुक बांड इंडिया	19 करोड़ रुपये	8.40 करोड़ रु०
मैसर्स लिफ्टन इंडिया (पि०)	2.78 करोड़ रु०	11.25 लाख रु०

(1973-74)

(ग) और (घ) बुक बांड तथा लिफ्टन कम्पनियों ने वर्ष 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 के दौरान लाभ की कोई राशि विदेश नहीं भेजी, लेकिन इन दो वर्षों के दौरान बुक बांड ने क्रमशः 151.05 लाख रु० तथा 74.64 लाख रु० का लाभ भेजा है। 1973-74 के सम्बन्ध में थोड़े थोड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(घ) जी नहीं। जहाँ तक विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम, 1973 की धारा 29 के उपबन्धों का विवेकी कम्पनियों से सम्बन्ध है, उनको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रतिपय मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी किए गए हैं।

भारत इण्डिया डिफेंस एकाउन्ट्स एम्प्लाइज ऐसोसिएशन, कलकत्ता को मान्यता देना

4112. श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारत इण्डिया डिफेंस एकाउन्ट्स एम्प्लाइज ऐसोसिएशन का जिनका मुख्यालय कलकत्ता में है, मान्यता प्रदान की है।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या गी०डी० ए० तथा वहा के अन्य अधिकारी उसकी पटना शाखा के साथ बातचीत करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार क. क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जी हाँ, 'प्रिमान्।

(ख) और (ग) 1971 में भारत इण्डिया डिफेंस एकाउन्ट्स एम्प्लाइज ऐसोसिएशन की पटना ब्रांच के सदस्य दो गुटों में बँटे हुए हैं और दोनों गुट एक अदालती मामले में उनसे हुए हैं। अतः नियंत्रक रक्षा लेखा पटना ने दोनों गुटों से बात चीत करना बन्द कर दिया था। कलकत्ता ऐसोसिएशन की पटना ब्रांच की एक कार्यकारी समिति का चुनाव 2-8-1974 को हो गया है। इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है कि क्या नियंत्रक रक्षा लेखा अब इस कार्यकारी समिति से बात चीत आरम्भ कर सकता है।

पटना में फाइव स्टार होटल का निर्माण

4113. श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पटना में एक फाइव स्टार होटल बनाने का निर्णय किया है।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह होटल मरनागरी क्षेत्र में बनाया जायेगा अथवा मरनागरी क्षेत्र में और

(ग) निर्णय की अन्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) :

(क) में (ग). भारत पर्यटन विभाग निगम द्वारा, जो कि मरनागरी क्षेत्र का एक उद्देश्य है पटना में केवल एक पर्यटन स्वागत केन्द्र-व-होटल का निर्माण किया जाना है जिनमें 50 कमरे होंगे। यह प्रोजेक्ट एक 3-स्टार वर्ग की योजना है और इसकी अनुमानित लागत 50 लाख रुपये है। नीव सम्बन्धी सिविल वर्क चालू है।

पर्यटन विभाग में पर्यटकों की उपस्थिति की दृष्टि में प्राइवेट पार्टियों द्वारा बनाये जाने वाली तीन होटल पर्ययाजनाओं का अनुमोदन जो किया है। इनके वर्गीकरण का निर्णय इनके खुलने के बाद इनका निरीक्षण करने पर किया जायेगा।

Strike by Pilots of Air India

4114 SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India pilots' strike has got a boost with the support of the British Airlines Pilots' Association and a 'defected' pilot joining the strike;

(b) whether the British Airlines Pilots' Association had given £1,000

to help 24 Air India pilots stranded in London to meet their requirements till the settlement of the strike or their repatriation to India;

(c) whether Air India Management had refused to give any advance or salaries to the striking pilots;

(d) whether the airline was estimated to have lost about 2.80 crores, major part in foreign exchange during the two weeks of strike; and

(e) whether Government propose to take dispassionate consideration towards evolving a mutually acceptable formula to end the current strike?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ EAHADUR): (a) and (b) Air-India are not aware whether any support of the British Airlines Pilots Association has given the Air-India Pilots' strike a boost resulting in any willing pilot joining the strike, and whether the British Airlines Pilots Association has given any sum of money to Air-India pilots.

(c) The question of giving any advance or paying salary to the striking pilots does not arise. However in the case of those pilots who were posted at London, Hongkong and Perth, Air-India Management have offered an advance of one month's salary, to be recovered in suitable instalments, to enable them to settle their commitments abroad before repatriation. However no pilot has taken advantage of this offer.

(d) It is estimated that financial loss due to the pilots strike as on 26-8-1974 will be about five crore rupees. Air-India's earnings in foreign exchange account for 65 per cent of the total earnings.

(e) If the pilots abandon the illegal strike and operate the slip pattern, the Management of Air-India will look into any genuine difficulties that may be encountered in the operation of the system.

Tourists visiting Kashmir Valley

4115. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether about one lakh tourists visited the valley of Kashmir upto the end of July '74 and these include 9,100 foreign tourists;

(b) whether in the month of July alone 21,000 holiday makers came to the valley as against 15,100 in the corresponding month last year;

(c) whether a committee of officials and non-officials has been set up to evolve measures to further develop tourism, especially in the field of trekking and mountaineering in Kashmir; and

(d) if so, whether this committee has included, among other tourist places for development, the tourist places of Kerala also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No such committee has been set up by the Central Government. However, to promote mountaineering and trekking, certain restricted areas have been recently declared open to foreign tourists in Jammu and Kashmir.

(d) Does not arise.

Raids by enforcement authorities in Madras

4116. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tax evasion of nearly Rs. 50 lakhs has been detected by the enforcement authorities following recent raids on a family of lawyers and doctors in Madras; and

(b) whether the raids were part of the intensified drive undertaken by

the Income-tax authorities to bring self-employed in the tax net;

(c) whether the wide publicity about the tax raids in the Press and on the radio, had started yielding good results in Madras;

(d) whether the assesseees are coming voluntarily to declare their income for taxation purposes, and

(e) if so, the approximate amount of tax Government expects to receive as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH): (a) As a result of a search recently carried out in a case of a family consisting of a lawyer, a doctor and a contractor in Madras City, concealment of income over a period of 6—8 years has been tentatively estimated at Rs 6 lakhs in all and concealment of wealth over a period of 8 years at Rs 40 lakhs in all.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) It has created some impact

(d) Under Section 271(4A) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 assesseees all over the country have been coming forward with disclosures to obtain the benefits provided for therein.

(e) It is not possible to give any estimate in this connection.

Membership of swimming pool of Akbar Hotel, Delhi

4117. SHRIMATI PREMALABAI CHAVAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether persons other than regular guests of Akbar Hotel, Delhi are made members of the swimming pool;

(b) whether such memberships are partly paid and partly complimentary and if so, their respective numbers in 1974;

1995 LS—6.

(c) the revenue earned on account of paid memberships during 1974; and

(d) what is the criteria followed in giving complimentary memberships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Number of Paid members—102.

Number of Complimentary members—22.

(c) The revenue earned from paid members during the period 1st March to 22nd August, 1974 was Rs. 16,000/-.

(d) Complimentary passes are issued keeping in view *inter alia* promotional and public relations aspects.

Indianisation of foreign companies

4118 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the foreign companies, their branches and subsidiaries operating in India which have not, so far till date applied for the Indian participation in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act and the guidelines thereunder;

(b) the steps Government propose to take in respect of these firms; and

(c) whether any of these firms which have not so far applied for Indian participation, has asked for any licence and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). The last date for receiving applications under Section 29(2)(a) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 from the branches of foreign companies, Indian companies having more than 40 per cent foreign share-

holdings, foreign firms and individuals, which was 30th June, 1974 has been extended by the Reserve Bank of India upto 31st August, 1974. The applications are still being received by the Bank and it is difficult to give the names of the branches, companies etc. who have not so far applied to the Bank under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

Compliance of provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulations Act by Foreign Companies

4119. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of branches and subsidiaries of foreign companies which have applied for C.O.B. under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act before 30th June, 1974 in terms of guidelines issued by Government;

(b) the names of the companies which have so far not complied with the provisions of the Act; and

(c) the action Government have taken or propose to take against the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) A list of the names of the branches and companies, including firms etc, who have applied upto 31st July, 1974 to the Reserve Bank of India for permission to continue to carry on their existing activities under Section 29(2)(a) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8360/74].

(b) The last date for receiving such applications which was 30th June, 1974, has been extended by the Reserve Bank of India upto the 31st August, 1974. The applications are still being received by the Bank and the question of non-compliance of the provisions of Section 29(2)(a) of

the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 does not arise at present.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India has adequate powers under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 to take appropriate action against the defaulters.

Loss in Silk Yarn Purchase Deal

4120. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SINHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been 68,000 dollar loss in raw silk yarn purchase deal;

(b) whether Central Silk Board is directly buying silk yarn from abroad despite the offer of the State Trading Corporation, Hongkong, to get it at a cheaper rate;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter; and

(d) the action taken or being taken against the officers of the Central Silk Board for this loss and the future policy in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The facts verified from Central Silk Board indicate that the price offered by M/s Namhan Seun-san Company Limited, Seoul, was the same as offered by S. T. C. The difference arose in the trade discount. The party originally offered a discount of 14.5 per cent and the S.T.C offered a discount of 15.5 per cent, less commission due to S.T.C. Subsequently, M/s. Namhan Seun-san Company Limited, Seoul, revised the offer

and agreed to a discount of 15.5 per cent. Thus, the Board was not required to pay any charges to S.T.C. and did not suffer any loss.

Minting of New Coins

4121. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether new coins of the denominations of Rs. 50 and Rs. 10 and ten paise are being minted these days in the Bombay mint; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and whether these coins shall be available to the public freely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) New Coins of the denomination of Rs. 50, Rs. 10 and 10 paise with family planning motif designed on them are being minted to mark the observance of the World Population Year in 1974.

(b) Rs. 50 coin is in quarternary alloy (50 per cent silver), Rs. 10 coin, in cupro-nickel alloy and 10 paise in aluminium-magnesium alloy. All the three coins have on the obverse an inverted family planning triangle in the centre with a man, women and two children standing on the triangle, with two ears of corn alongside the two outside of the apex of the triangle. The slogan "Planned Families: Food For All" in English and "नियोजित परिवार : सबके लिए भोजन" in Hindi is inscribed round the periphery.

The Rupees 50 and Rupees 10 coins will be available only against orders booked upon the India Government Mint, Bombay with prepayment of price between the period 3rd August, 1974 to 30th September, 1974. There will be no extension of the date. The 10 paise coin will be available to the public from the issue counters of the Reserve Bank of India in due course.

Payment made by Bank of Baroda to NDMC to provide Parking Space for Cars in its Parliament Street Premises

4122. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the N.D.M.C. made the Bank of Baroda pay Rs. 1,45,000 to condone it for its failure in not providing parking space for just five cars in its Parliament Street premises;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken to check such misuse of public money; and

(c) whether this money would be got refunded to the Bank from N.D.M.C.?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The N.D.M.C. has reported that it has not charged any amount to Bank of Baroda to condone the bank's failure to provide adequate parking space in its Parliament Street premises. The Committee has further reported that it received substantial donations from various business organisations towards the construction of fountains and other beautification schemes and that Bank of Baroda also paid a sum of Rs. 1.45 lakhs towards such schemes.

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

Cash and Jewellery found by Income Tax Authorities during raid on the House of a Coalmine Owner

4123. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income Tax Department has recovered in a raid on former coalmine owner in Delhi and Dhanbad, Rs. 30 lakhs in cash, jewellery and fixed deposit receipt which were hidden in underground cellars in prayer rooms just in front of the idols; and

(b) the names and number of persons arrested in this connection and the action being taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Searches at Dhanbad in the case of a former Coalmine owner resulted in the seizure of following assets:

Cash	Rs. 1,64,000
Jewellery	Rs. 4 lakhs (approx.)
Fixed Deposit receipts	Rs. 12 lakhs

Out of the above, cash of Rs. 81,000 was found from the safe hidden underneath one wooden throne on which idols of different goddesses were placed.

In the searches at Delhi, at one place, in an underground cellar below the carpet in prayer room, were found the following assets:

Jewellery	Rs. 2,14,000
Silver-ware	Rs. 43,000
Brand-new imported crockery	Rs. 20,000

In addition to the above, Fixed Deposit Receipts totalling Rs 6,30,000 were also found in a steel cupboard. In another place, again in a secret cellar jewellery and silverware (yet to be valued) and Fixed Deposit Receipts of Rs. 2,60,000 were also found. Of the assets found at Delhi, the following were seized:

(i) Fixed Deposit Receipts	Rs. 2,60,000
(ii) Jewellery	Rs. 80,300

The remaining items which could not be immediately explained have been kept under a prohibitory order under section 132(3) of Income Tax Act, 1961.

(b) Under the Income-tax Act there is no provision for arrest.

The searches were conducted in August 1974. Investigations are in progress.

After a search, the first step is to estimate the undisclosed income in a summary manner and to pass an order u/s 132(5) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, for retaining such of the seized assets as are considered to be sufficient to satisfy the tax liability on the estimated undisclosed income and any existing tax liability. This order has to be passed within 90 days of the search. The regular assessment proceedings are then taken up, where necessary by reopening the case. It is after these proceedings are completed establishing that there has been a false verification in the return of income, that prosecutions are launched. In this case, action has duly been initiated for passing order u/s 132(5) of the income-tax Act, 1961.

Cases of violation of Customs Regulations

4124. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of infringement of various Customs Regulations detected during the year 1973-74 and from April to June, this year; and

(b) the value of goods seized and the number of persons prosecuted for infringement of Customs Regulations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as early as possible.

Export of Sugar

4125. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of sugar involves any subsidy on the part of Government; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

भारत के पूर्वोत्तर भाग में चाय बागानों
का बन्द किया जाना

4126. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान भारत के
पूर्वोत्तर भाग में बन्द होने जा रहे चाय बागानों
की ओर दिलाया गया है,

(ख) इस मामले में सम्बन्धित पूर्ण
तथ्य क्या है, चाय व्यापार में कितना घाटा
हुआ और इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की
गई, और

(ग) भारत में ऐसे बितने चाय के
बागान हैं जिन का प्रबन्ध अभी भी विदेशियों
के हाथों में है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री
ए० सी० जार्ज) (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) बन्द होने की वजह में चाय उत्पादन
में हुए घाटे के बारे में कोई आँकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं
हैं। चाय उद्योग के विकास के लिए दीर्घवाधि
नीति तैयार करने के लिए चाय के बारे में
क्रिस्तक दल ने बन्द पड़े तथा सकटग्रस्त चाय
बागानों को बहाल करने के लिए कल्पित
मिफारिशों की थी जो सरकार के विचारार्थान
हैं ।

(ग) 31-3-1972 को विदेशी
स्वामित्व वाले 322 चाय बागान थे ।

Evasion of Taxes by Gramophone
Company, Calcutta

4127. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been alleged that
the British concern—Gramophone

Company, Calcutta has been regularly
evading income tax, Corporation Tax,
Central excise duty and sales tax; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and
action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.
R. GANESH). (a) and (b). No in-
stance of Income-tax evasion by the
Gramophone Company, Calcutta, has
come to the notice of Government.
However, there are 3 cases relating to
Central Excise duties in which 2 cases
involving removal of 1,100 pieces of
Super Stereo Sound System Reprodu-
cers without payment of duty, claim-
ing benefit of an exemption Notifica-
tion, have been detected and show
cause notices have been issued. The
party has, however, gone up in appeal
to the Appellate Collector of Central
Excise against the classification of the
goods by the Assistant Collector for
purposes of levy of duty. The Appel-
late Collector has stayed the pro-
ceedings till the decision of the ap-
pal. In the third case, in regard to
certain component parts used without
payment of duty for the manufacture
of radiograms, a show cause notice has
been issued and the case is pending
adjudication

Information regarding Sales Tax
evasion, if any, is being collected and
will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Assistance to States by Financing
Institutions

4128. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) State-wise financial assistance
sanctioned and actually disbursed by
each term lending financing institu-
tion as in 1969 and 1973;

(b) State-wise financial assistance
sanctioned and disbursed for setting
of industries in the backward regions
as in 1969 and 1973; and

(c) how far the financial assistance
given by term financing institutions
has helped reduction of regional im-
balance in industrial development?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The required information to the extent and in the manner available, in respect of the Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and Life Insurance Corporation of India are given in Annexures I—IV laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8361/74] Information in respect of Unit Trust of India is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

A Statement (Annexure V) showing the percentage of assistance by each of the Development Banking institutions, viz. the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India to industrially backward regions out of the total assistance, as in 1969 and 1973 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8361/74]. It will be seen from the attached annexures that financial assistance from the three financial institutions in respect of projects located in less developed States has increased in 1973 as compared to 1969, the percentage increase being from 16.3 per cent to 20.4 per cent.

All the five institutions endeavour to ensure that no worthwhile project suffers because of lack of institutional finance. The distribution of financial assistance by these institutions depend on the location of the industrial concerns assisted by them, such location is indicated in the industrial licence where required, while in other cases it is decided by the entrepreneurs themselves. The institutions are however, aware of the Government policy, of having a more equitable disbursement of their assistance among the various States. Certain concessions have been granted specifically by the Central and State Governments and the term lending institutions to borrowers in the backward regions and areas.

Various promotional activities, such as, detailed surveys of the industrial potential and provision of technical consultancy services in these areas have been or are being taken by the Industrial Development Bank of India in consultation with other institutions concerned, with a view to increasing the share of industrially backward States and regions in the flow of total assistance provided by the financial institutions. These institutions have also opened regional/branch offices through-out India wherever necessary for the benefit of their clientele.

मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा लिया गया औद्योगिक ऋण

4129 श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(1) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य द्वारा रिजर्व बैंक से मिलता आवाज ड्राफ्ट ऋण ह. से लिया गया है और

(2) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इसके लिए अनुमति दे दी है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश) :

(क) और (ख) 21 अगस्त 1974 को मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक में आवाज ड्राफ्ट नहीं लिया था ।

Discontinuance of Concession given to Private Mine Owners

4130 SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to discontinue the concession given to private mine owners to negotiate export contracts; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). No change in the policy and procedures with regard to export of mineral ores by private mine owners has been made. It is, however, Government's policy that in the case of canalised exports, negotiations with foreign buyers should be conducted by the canalising agency only, and its bargaining strength should not be reduced by competitive negotiations by other sellers.

Exports to West Germany

4131, SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether trading companies in West Germany have shown an inclination in imports from India;

(b) whether they have mentioned some difficulties in getting items like mica; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). There are a large number of trading companies importing from India. The problems in promoting supplies from India which came to notice included non-adherence to specifications, quality, delivery schedules etc.

(c) There is a constant evaluation of problems faced by importers and exporters and action taken to render such assistance possible with a view to meeting the requirements of the importer.

Issue of Bonds by I. F. C.

4132, SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Finance Corporation is expected to issue 6 per cent bonds 1986 for Rs. 725 crores at par; and

(b) if so, whether the issue of Bonds is to augment its resources or to finance any specific projects?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Industrial Finance Corporation of India proposed to issue bonds for an aggregate amount of Rs. 17.25 crores during the current financial year. Out of this, the Corporation has already issued the first instalment of bonds for an amount of Rs. 7.25 crores (not Rs. 725 crores as mentioned in the question) at par on the 10th June, 1974 which issue was fully subscribed. The rate of interest on the said bonds was 6 per cent per annum and the maturity period is 12 years.

The Corporation proposes to issue 10 years cash-cum-conversion bonds of Rs. 10 crores during September, 1974 at 99 per cent carrying interest rate of six per cent per annum.

The proceeds of the bonds already issued in June, 1974 and proposed to be issued in September, 1974 are for the purpose of augmenting the resources of the Corporation for financing industry in general and not for financing any specific projects.

नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन के पासल कार्यालय से तस्करी की वस्तुएं पकड़ा जाना

4133. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों ने अप्रैल, 1974 के अंतिम मफ्ताह में नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन के पासल कार्यालय से टेलीविजन सेट, ट्रांजिस्टर, कृत्रिम कपड़ा और बहुत मात्रा में अन्य वस्तुएं पकड़ी थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० धार० गणेश) : (क) और (ख), दिल्ली के मीम-गुन्स निवारक कर्मचारियों ने 29 अप्रैल, 1974 को नई दिल्ली के रेजर्व पार्सल कार्यालय में 19 पासल पराडे जिन में टेली-विजन सेट, 4 टेपरिकाडर, ट्रांज़िस्टर मांगलप्ट वस्त्र तथा मचारिण (कैपमिगम) रखे हुए थे। ये सभी वस्तुएं विदेशी मूल की थी और इन का मूल्य लगभग 2 73 लाख रु० था। इस बीच एक राटी ने दो ताम्बो का दावा पेश किया है जिनमें मचारिण (कैपमिगम) रखे हुए थे। परन्तु शेष मात्र के बारे में अभी तक कोई दावा पेश नहीं किया गया है। मामले की घाय जान पञ्चाल की जा रही है।

विकलांग व्यक्तियों की समस्याओं का अध्ययन करने हेतु विदेशों से छात्र

4134. श्री महाबोपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विकलांग व्यक्तियों की समस्याओं का अध्ययन करने के लिये कोलम्बो योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1972-73 में विदेशों से कुछ छात्र भर्तन छात्रे थे और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो तन्मन्त्री तथा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख) 1972-73 में नेपाल के एक प्रशिक्षार्थी को कोलम्बो योजना के अन्तर्गत यही प्रथम शिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र में लगभग 10 महीनों के लिए प्रशिक्षण दिया गया था। उसे प्रशिक्षण के दौरान 300 रुपये का मासिक स्टेंडपेंड 200 रुपये का आउटफिट भत्ता, यात्रा भत्ता और फुटकर खर्च आदि दिया गया था।

Local Persons Employed in Public Sector Undertakings in Korba (Madhya Pradesh)

4135. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued instructions that in Public undertakings only local persons should be employed against the posts carrying the salary of Rs. 500/- P.M. and below; and

(b) the number of local persons employed in the Public Undertakings in Korba (M.P.), category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Government's policy is to give maximum opportunities to local people in the lower posts under the Central Government Enterprises. To ensure this, Government have issued instructions requiring the Public Enterprises to make recruitment to all posts carrying a salary of Rs. 500 and below only through the local Employment Exchange; other sources may be tapped only if the Employment Exchange issues a "Non-availability Certificate".

In the larger interests of national integration, however, information about the regional origin of employees in public sector corporations is not maintained

India's first free Port

4136. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided that India's first free port be established in one of the Nicobar group of islands, and

(b) if so, whether techno-economic feasibility of the proposal has been examined?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up a free port in the Nicobar Group of islands is under Government's consideration. A techno-economic feasibility study has been entrusted to the Trade Development Authority.

“हौलीडे होम्स”

4137. श्री मूतचन्द डागा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) “हौलीडे होम्स” किन किन स्थानों पर बनाये गये हैं और वर्ष 1972 तथा 1973 के दौरान, पृथक् पृथक् उन पर कितना प्रशासनिक तथा अन्य प्रकार का व्यय हुआ ; और

(ख) इन “हौलीडे होम्स” में लाभान्वित होने वाले व्यक्तियों का वर्णन क्या है और उनमें कौन से उद्देश्य पूरे होते हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इन “हौलीडे होम्स” का उपयोग करने वाले लोगों से प्रति मास वसूल किये जाने वाले विभिन्न शुल्कों का वर्णन क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) :

(क) और (ख) पर्यटन किन्हीं विश्राम गृहों (हौलीडे होम्स) का संधारण नहीं करता ।

तथापि भारत पर्यटन विश्राम निगम के 14 घाटी लाज हैं जोकि कोणार्क, सांची, माड कुजासगर, भरतपुर, त्रिची, नंजोर वीजा पुर, कांचीपुरम्, बोधगया, भुवनेश्वर, मनाली, कुलू तथा मदुराई में स्थित है । इसमें से प्रत्येक लाज पर लाभ व हानि तथा टैरिफ की अपेक्षित सूचना नभारत पर्यटन निगम के अन्तर्गत “क” में दी गयी है । [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल-टी०—8362/74] ।

Expenditure on foreign tours of Ministers and office establishments of Ministries

4138. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether expenditure for office establishment of each Ministry has increased;

(b) if so, the comparative facts thereabout for last three financial years and upto the 30th June, 1974:

(c) comparative facts of expenditure incurred by each Minister on tours abroad during the last three financial years and upto the 30th June, 1974; and

(d) the steps taken for curtailing such expenditures on the Ministers and establishment of different Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the House.

भारत द्वारा सोवियत संघ में समक्ष रखा गया ‘कनवर्जन्तडील्स’ विषयक प्रस्ताव

4139. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पारस्परिक व्यापार संबंधन तथा विभिन्न औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में सहयोग के उद्देश्य से भारत ने सोवियत संघ के समक्ष एक “कनवर्जन्तडील्स” विषयक प्रस्ताव रखा है ;

(ख) प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं, अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में भूतकालिक अनुभव क्या

(ग) इस प्रस्ताव पर सोवियत संघ की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) (क) से (ग). सोवियत संघ द्वारा भारत को कपास की सप्लाई तथा भारत द्वारा सोवियत संघ की सूती वस्त्रों की सप्लाई के लिये सोवियत संघ से एक प्रस्थापना की गई है। इस प्रस्थापना के प्रति उनकी प्रतिक्रिया की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

“कन्वर्जन डीला” के लिये विगन में की गई बहुत सी प्रस्थापनाओं में से केवल एक सौदा कार्यान्वित हुआ, अर्थात् सोवियत संघ द्वारा भारत को रूई की सप्लाई तथा भारत द्वारा सोवियत संघ को सूती वस्त्रों की सप्लाई करना। सूती वस्त्र निर्यात सवर्धन परिषद् किये गये एक करार के अनुसार सोवियत संघ द्वारा भारत को 20,000 टन कपास सप्लाई की गई, बदले में भारत द्वारा सोवियत संघ को 1220 लाख मीटर सूती कपड़ा तथा 50 लाख टोनियु निर्यात किये गये। अपनी तरह का यह पहला सौदा होने की वजह से हममें कुछ प्रारम्भिक दृष्टिगत आया तथा सोवियत संघ को सूती वस्त्रों की सप्लाई में कुछ बिलम्ब हुआ। ऐसी दृष्टिगतों को दूर करने के लिये अब प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ताकि प्रस्तावित नई कन्वर्जन डील का आधार मजबूत हो और दोनों तरफ से सन्तुष्टि सुचारु रूप में हो सके।

Export of Mango Pulp and Mango Juice by Coca-Cola Export Corporation

4140. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coca-Cola Export Corporation is being allowed to export mango pulps and mango juice which it proposes to manufacture in Gujarat State;

(b) whether against these exports, they will be given export entitlement for manufacture of coca-cola and Fanta concentrates; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a). Messrs Coca Cola Export Corporation have submitted an application to the Ministry of Agriculture for grant of a Fruit Products Order licence for the manufacture of mango pulp exclusively for export at Bulsar in Gujarat State. Their application is under consideration.

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

European Common Market Aid for Poor Countries

4140. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Germany has blocked the European Common Market aid for the poorest countries hit by oil price hikes;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof, and

(c) how it will affect India and what is the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). No, Sir. The European Economic Community of which the Federal Republic of Germany is a Member, has announced its commitment to participate in the U.N. Emergency Operation to provide timely relief to the developing countries, most seriously affected by the recent oil price hike and has offered this assistance subject to the following conditions:

(i) That E.E.C.'s contribution will be one-sixth of the global total subject to a ceiling of \$500 million.

(ii) That half of the global total will be contributed by the Oil Producing and Exporting countries; and

(iii) The EEC will be represented in the UN discussions in the modalities for disbursement

(c) Does not arise

Repayment of Amount by Pensioners belonging to Former Secretary of State Services

4142 SHRI D P JADEJA
SHRI ARVIND M PATEL

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether nine pensioners belonging to the former Secretary of State Services are faced with the probability of having to repay about Rs 308200 to the Government of India consequent on the retrospective operation of the Former Secretary of State Service Officers (Condition of Service) Act, 1972,

(b) whether such a situation was not contemplated when the statute was enacted and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) and (b) Nine pensioners one of whom has since expired

were entitled, before the Act came into force, to draw their pensions in India in rupees by converting their sterling pensions into rupees at a protected rate of 1s 4d to a rupee. As a result of the provisions of the Act, they have incurred a liability to refund about Rs 3,08,200 to Government. When the Act was enacted the particulars about these individual officers were not specifically brought to Government's notice.

(c) The question is under the consideration of the Government.

Steps to Check Inflation

4143 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) what has been the extent of printing of new currency notes during the last three years and to what extent it has helped growth of inflation, and

(b) whether it is proposed to stop printing of new currency notes for some time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) The figures in respect of printing of new currency notes during the last three years are as follows

Denomination	Notes printed during the year		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	(in million pieces)		
Rs 1 -	1520 00	2157 30	2143 95
Rs 2 -	300 00	331 00	434 00
Rs 5/-	500 00	590 00	610 00
Rs 10	1000 00	785 00	815 00
Rs. 20/-	8 00	337 00	205 00
Rs. 100/-	120 00	119 00	121 00

New notes are printed both to replace soiled notes and meet the needs of additional money supply. A complex phenomenon such as inflation cannot be explained simply in terms of creation of new money. Government are, however, conscious of the fact that for unavoidable reasons the growth of money supply in the last three years was unduly large.

(b) While there is no proposal to stop printing of new currency notes, Government are making every effort to prevent an excessive increase in money supply.

Benefit to pension holders as a result of rise in prices and fall in value of rupee

4144. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to abnormal price-rise and fall in real value of money, value of pension being given to the retired Central Government Employees has eroded considerably;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to extend any special benefit to the pension holders;

(c) whether Government have received a number of memoranda during the present year from the pension holders; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the nature and extent of benefits proposed for the benefit of pension holders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). In order to compensate the Central Government pensioners for the price rise, orders have already been issued regarding the grant of relief at the rate of 5 per cent of their pension subject to a minimum of Rs. 5/- per month and a maximum of Rs. 25/- per month for every 16 point rise in the 12 monthly average of the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index (1960-

100) in the case of those who retired from service prior to 1-1-73 as also those who retired on or after 1-1-73. Orders for payment of three instalments under this Scheme have already been issued. Separately orders regarding the grant of *ad-hoc* relief to the Central Government employees who retired from service prior to 1-1-73 have also been issued.

Overtime to employees of Government of India Mints

4145. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the three Government of India Mints (Hyderabad, Bombay and Calcutta) are not getting overtime after their normal duty hours (37½ hours to 48 hours) since 1st June, 1961 even after the judgement of Andhra Pradesh High Court;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Minister of State for Revenue and Expenditure assured the Silver Refinery Workmen's Union and Calcutta Mint employees about having joint consultations of the Labour Law and Finance Ministries and making payments uniformly to all employees of the three Mints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The prescribed weekly working hours of the India Government Mints are 37½ hours only. For work between 37½ hours and 48 hours a week, both the industrial and non-industrial employees of the three Mints are paid overtime allowance at single hourly rate of wages. From 1-1-1969, the employees of the Mints are being paid this single time rate calculated on pay and all allowances excluding House Rent Allowance. Prior to 1-1-1969, the single time rate was paid on the basis of pay only. The question of inclusion of allowances with pay for calculation of single time rate

prior to 1-1-1969 has been raised. A case in the Division Bench of the Andhra Pradesh High Court is pending on this issue. However, for work beyond 48 hours a week, practically all industrial and non-industrial employees of the three Mints have been paid at double the time rate calculated on the basis of pay and all allowances including House Rent Allowance with effect from 1-6-1961.

(c) The Silver Refinery Workmen's Union and Calcutta Mint Employees Union were informed that the decision of the Andhra Pradesh High Court will be kept in view and the matter would then be referred to Ministry of Law and Ministry of Labour for advice. The matter is under consideration.

Committees in Ministry of Finance

4146 SHRI S M SIDDAYYA
 Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) how many Committees formed in his Ministry were functioning from 1st January, 1971 till 1st August, 1974;

(b) the Chairman and members of each Committee and the date of its formation, and

(c) whether the Committees have submitted their reports and whether they will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH): (a) to (c) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-8363/74]

12 hrs.

RE MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

श्री मधु लिसये (बांका) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक विशेषाधिकार का मामला दिया है। मुझे आप एक मिनट मेहरबानी

कर के अपनी बात कहने दीजिए। इस राजधानी में स्मगलर्स आए हुए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप जग उठरिए। एक एडजर्नमेंट मोशन बाजपेयी जी ने दिया है। उन का पहले हो जाने दीजिए।

बाजपेयी जा, यह आप ने मोशन दिया है एडजर्नमेंट का

1 Government's failure ... police repression . beating of pressmen by the policemen in front of the residence of the Adviser to the Governor.

2 Assault of the press photographer in Surat by the smugglers in the presence of policemen

3 Arrest of cloth merchant in Ahmedabad on framed charges for teasing the daughter of the police officer.

उस तरह से यह है। मैं आप से कह एडजर्नमेंट ना यह बनना नहीं है यह मिनिस्ट्रियल्टी आफ फेडरल और नार्मल कोर्स आफ ला एंड आर्डर की बात है। यहाँ तक यह पहला टैक्स-बीडिंग आफ दि प्रेस में उस के बारे में आप चाहे तो मैं इस मिनिस्टर का यह मांगूँ कि इस के ऊपर एक स्टेटमेंट दे।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): अध्यक्ष महोदय अगर आप एक मिनट मुझे दे तो मैं निवेदन ... वि. गजराज में इन दिनों राष्ट्रपति शासन है केंद्र सरकार कानून और व्यवस्था के लिये भी जिम्मेदार है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यह मामला प्रेस की स्वाधीनता में सर्वाधिक है सरकार प्रेस कामिल का जब बिल आता है तो प्रेस की स्वाधीनता के बारे में बहुत लम्बी चोड़ी बातें करनी हैं, लेकिन प्रेस वालों की बहा पिटाई हो रही है उन के ऊपर झूठे मुकदमे चलाये जा रहे हैं। इस मामले को बहा उठाने की आप इजाजत नहीं देंगे तो बाह्र कैसे बनेगी ?

Motion

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इस को देखा । इस बारे को मैं कैसे इकट्ठा करूँ ? एक में उन की स्मगलर्स ने पिटाई की, इस का मामला है, दूसरे में पुलिस आफिसर की लड़की का मामला है । ये सब इकट्ठा कैसे हो सकता है ? तो यह तो बनता नहीं है । लेकिन वह वीटिंग आफ दि प्रैस मैंन जो है उस के लिए मैं होम मिनिस्टर से कहूँगा कि उस के ऊपर एक एक स्टेटमेंट वह दें ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं अपने आप को पहली घटना तक ही सीमित रख रहा हूँ । 8-9 अगस्त की रात को अहमदाबाद में टाइम्स आफ इंडिया के एक संवादाता को पुलिस ने झूठे मुकदमे में फंसा दिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे बताइये कि पुलिस की फेल्योर कहाँ है जब पुलिस वाले की लड़की को छोड़ने का मामला है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह छोड़ दीजिये । मैं पहले मामले को ले रहा हूँ ।

8 तारीख को क्या हुआ यह बड़ी गंभीर बात है । टाइम्स आफ इंडिया के एक कॉर्रिस्पॉण्डेंट है जो नव निर्माण समिति के आन्दोलनों के दिनों में पुलिस के खिलाफ लिखते थे जिन्होंने बम्बई के अखबारों में भी पुलिस की व्यवस्था के खिलाफ लेख लिखे । पुलिस वाले उन से नाराज थे और उन को झूठे मुकदमे में फंसा दिया । उस में भी एक लड़की को बीच में लाने की कोशिश की गई । जब प्रेस वाले दूसरे थाने में गए कि हम दूसरी रिपोर्ट लिखाएंगे तो पुलिस आफिसर ने रिपोर्ट लिखने से इंकार कर दिया । उसी रात के 3 बजे वे गर्वनर के एडवाइजर के घर पर गये और एडवाइजर से मिलने की मांग की । मुलाकात नहीं हुई । एडवाइजर के सैक्रेटरी भी नहीं मिले और पुलिस ने वहाँ 25 प्रैस वालों को पीटा । जमशूमि के जो संवादाता है श्री रवीन्द्र भट्ट उन को बहुत चोटें आईं और वे अस्पताल में भर्ती हुये । अब गुजरात के अखबार वाले यह मांग कर रहे हैं कि सारे मामले की एक अदालती जांच होनी

Motion

चाहिये । लेकिन अदालती जांच की इजाजत नहीं दी गई और पुलिस वाले बदले निकाल रहे हैं गिन-गिन कर प्रैस वालों से । यह मामला सदन में भी कई बार उठाया जा चुका है लेकिन गृह मंत्री ने कोई बयान नहीं दिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस मामले में होम मिनिस्टर से कहूँगा कि एक बयान दें ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : मैं इस पक्ष में हूँ कि केवल वक्तव्य इस संबंध में सदन के सानने आना चाहिये ।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र (वेगुसराय) : हम लोगों को भी उस में कुछ कहना होगा तब ? ... (व्यवधान)

12.06 hrs.

RE. PRESENCE OF SMUGGLERS
IN DELHI

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री मधु लिमये, आप का तो प्रिविलेज नहीं बनता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये (वांका) : आप मुझे अर्ज करने दीजिए । आप को अगर स्वीकार न हो तो वह बात अलग है । मैं कभी आप से असहमति व्यक्त नहीं करता हूँ ।

मुझे जानकारी मिली है कि श्री गणेश के पत्र द्वारा स्मगलरों के नाम लेने के वाद-सरकार के द्वारा, हम लोग लेते तो बात दूसरी थी—ये स्मगलर या तो भाग गए या कुछ यहाँ पर आए हैं । मैं बहुत गंभीर बात कह रहा हूँ । वे मिनिस्टर्स से मिल रहे हैं, अधिकारियों से मिल रहे हैं, मैम्बर्स आफ पार्लियामेंट को अप्रोच कर रहे हैं । ... (व्यवधान)

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : ये मेम्बरों के नाम बताएँ कि किन किन मेम्बरों से मिल रहे हैं ? इस तरह की बात नहीं आना चाहिए । सारे सदस्यों को ये इस तरह से बचना नहीं कर सकते ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे पूछ रहे हैं कि किस किस से मिले हैं, वह आप बता दीजिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस वक्त नाम लेना मुनासिब नहीं होगा . . (व्यवधान) . . मैं केवल अध्यक्ष महोदय से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि राजधानी में स्मगलर आये हैं । जिन के नाम लिये गये हैं । यह आज अखबारों में भी प्रकट हुआ है . . (व्यवधान) . . . मेरे पास आने की उन की हिम्मत है ? आप बेकार की बात कर रहे हैं । मैं यह कह रहा था कि अखबारों में खबर आई है कि स्मगलर राजधानी में आये हैं : सरकार की बदनामी इस में है, पार्लियामेंट की बदनामी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को पता होगा कि मिनिस्टर तो नाम नहीं ले रहे थे, आप लोगों ने उन को मजबूर किया कि नाम बताएं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मेरे मित्र मधु दण्डवते ने डिप्टी स्पीकर के माफ़त इस सदन का ध्यान इस तरफ खींचा था । अखबारों में खबर आई है कि सरकार ने कबूल किया है कि स्मगलर आये हुये हैं । और रात दिन हवाई अड्डे पर वे पहरा दे रहे हैं मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी पैसे की यह बरबादी है । वे स्मगलर है तो उन को तत्काल गिरफ्तार करना चाहिये और उन को यहां भ्रष्टाचार फैलाने का मौका नहीं देना चाहिये यह मैं कह रहा हूँ मैं किसी मेम्बर के खिलाफ इस वक्त आरोप नहीं कर रहा हूँ मैं यह बात कह रहा हूँ कि स्मगलरों को घूसखोरी, भ्रष्टाचार और रिश्वतखोरी फैलाने का मौका नहीं देना चाहिये ।

MR. SPEAWER : It is not a question of privilege.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : श्री मधु लिमये । की सोर्स आफ इन्फार्मेशन क्या है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : सरकार है । कांग्रेस के मिनिस्टरों ने मुझको यह कहा मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता । (. . . व्यवधान)

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra) : Why does he not give the names?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : I can give the names to the Speaker, not to you.

मैं एक बात कह कर खत्म कर दूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से केवल एक विनती करना चाहता हूँ आप इसके बारे में गृहमंत्री और वित्तमंत्री से वक्तव्य दिलवायें और इनको तत्काल गिरफ्तार करवायें ।

श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र (गुरदासपुर) : जनाव मेरा भी एक प्रिविलेज का मोशन है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास नहीं आया ।

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : I had given the notice yesterday to the Secretary-General. This is about the misconduct of a member of the House who wastes the time of the House daily—Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. This may be referred to the Privileges Committee.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल जब मैं घर गया तो मालूम हुआ कि हाजी मस्तान का फौन आया है बाद में मालूम हुआ कि वह हाजी मनीर का था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाजी मस्तान का नाम पहली बार नहीं आया है, मिनिस्टर के नाम लेने से पहले भी कई दफा नाम आ चुका है । आप हाजी मस्तान का टेलीफोन क्यों सुनते हैं । आप कहते हैं कि आप का टेलीफोन टैप होता है आप प्राइम मिनिस्टर का बरते हैं । और कहते हैं कि हम ने उन को हाजी मस्तान को टेलीफोन करते सुना है, यह शिकायत आप करते हैं । और करते खुद उल्टा हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय इस देश का मजबूत हो रहा है जिन को सरकार स्मगलर कह कर उन का नाम लेती है, वे राजधानी में घूम रहे हैं ।

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : घूम रहे हैं तो जरूर पकड़वाइये, इस काम में मदद कीजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं भी तो यही कह रहा हूँ।

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि ऐसे लोगों को जरूर पकड़ें। आप इसमें मदद कीजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : सरकार पकड़ें। मैं कोई पुलिस आफिसर नहीं हूँ।

'SHRI K. LAKAPPA (Tumkur): I have a submission to make. I have given notice of a call-attention motion regarding Krishna water dispute. That may please be admitted, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. It cannot come up again. This is not a recommendation to be made in the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have received a telegram from Mr. Uppal Dutt about the deliberate interference by the Youth Congress.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: A statement is coming on that.

Papers to be laid on the table.

12.14 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

'EXPORT OF STEEL WIRE ROPES

(QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) RULES, 1974]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): On behalf of Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Export of Steel Wire Ropes (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions), published in

Notification No. S. O. 1990 in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 1974 under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8346/74].

[REPORTS OF MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES COMMISSION].

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Reports (Hindi versions) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission under section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969:—

- (1) Report under section 21 (3) (b) of the said Act in case of M/s Dunlop India Limited, and other Order dated 8-1-1973 of the Central Government thereon, together with a copy of letter dated 9-5-1973 from the Ministry of Law, Justice & Company Affairs to M/s Dunlop India Limited, Calcutta.
- (2) Report under section 21(3) (b) of the said Act in the case of M/s Automobile Products of India Limited and M/s Bajaj Auto Limited, and the Order dated 30-11-1972 of the Central Government thereon together with corrigendum dated 1-1-1973.
- (3) Report under section 21(3) (b) of the said Act in the case of M/s Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited Bombay and the Order dated 31-7-1973 of the Central Government thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8347/74]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Yesterday I received a telegram from Shri Utpal Dutt a well-known play-wright and dramatist about the deliberate interference by the Youth Congress and the Chhatra Parishad people....

MR. SPEAKER: It is not about that. I am on item No. 3.

MR. SPEAKER: You will have to tell me about it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I see. But may I complete, having started?

MR. SPEAKER.: No please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): May I hand over this telegram to you?

MR. SPEAKER: No please. You cannot suddenly get up and give a telegram. It is not going to be taken.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is about the reports of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission. The report is of 8th January, 1973 and the letter of the Ministry is dated 9th May, 1973. The other report is dated 30th November, 1972 and the third is of July, 1973. There has been a delay of more than two years in some cases and no explanation has been given for the delay. You have been kind enough to direct that they must give the reasons for the delay. They have not mentioned why they could not come to the House earlier.

श्री सधु चिन्मये (बाका) अद्यक्ष महादय,
 आपने कई दफा मित्रत्वमं तम किये है
 लेकिन इन पर कोई अमर नहीं होता है।
 आपने पिछरी दफा क्लिग दिया था कि
 इसका बरदाहन नहीं किया जायेगा, फिर
 क्यों बरदाहन कर रहे है

MR. SPEAKER: Will the Minister tell me why there was delay?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I would not like to hazard an opinion offhand. I have to look into it. All that I can say is that the Government has to take a decision in the matter after which they lay it.

1995 LS—7

[Government Resolution re-decisions on Report, of Tariff Commission on Aluminium Industry, Textile Committee (second Amendment Rules, 1973 and Notifications under Essential Commodities Act, 1955, and Annual Report of Jute Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta for 1972-73.]
 SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Government Resolution (Hindi and English versions) No 10(1)-Tar/74 dated the 22nd August, 1974 notifying Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Report (1974) of the Tariff Commission on the Review of the Progress of the Aluminium Industry, under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 [Placed in the Library See No LT-8348/74].

(2) (1) A copy of the Textiles Committee (Second Amendment Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions published in Notification No G.S.R. 244 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd March, 1974, under sub-section 3 of section 22 of the textiles Committee Act, 1963.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification [Placed in Library See No. LT-8349/74]

(3) (i) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(a) S.O. 205 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th January, 1974, making

[A. C. George]

certain amendment to Notification No. S.R.O. 1317 dated the 9th June, 1956.

- (b) S.O. 206 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 1974 making certain amendment to Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification No. 3(1)/63/CONTROL dated the 21st June, 1963.

- (ii) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8350/74].

- (4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jute Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act 1956 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8351/74].

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I have given a notice with regard to item 4(4). This is the annual report of the Jute Corporation of India for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts. To-day we are on the 30th August 1974 and this important body which has been set up is functioning under the cover of secrecy. Nobody knows what is really happening and what is their function. There have been criticisms about its functioning. Even the Chief Minister of West Bengal criticised about the functioning of the Jute Corporation, but the Parliament has not been told what is being done. No reason is put forward for the delay.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When did the Auditor-General receive their accounts?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member should not get up without my permission any time he wants to.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am assisting you.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not in need of your assistance.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I will go into the papers, look into the background, verify the facts and then submit to you.

12.19 hrs

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

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

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 27th August, 1974, agreed without any amendment to the Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Bill, 1974, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st August, 1974."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th August, 1974, passed, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution of India, without

any amendment, the Constitution (Thirty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1974, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th August, 1974."

- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedures and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 1974, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th August, 1974."

PAYMENT OF BONUS (AMENDMENT) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

RULES COMMITTEE MINUTES

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the sitting of the Rules Committee held on the 21st August, 1974

12.21 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Alleged hand-cuffing of Shri Ishwar Chaudhury, M.P., by Bihar Police

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): On August 6, 1974, a reference was made in the House to a news-report published in the 'Nav Bharat Times' about the alleged handcuffing of Shri Ishwar Chaudhury, M.P., when he was taken to a court at Patna on August 5, 1974.

The matter was again raised in the House on August 14, 1974. The facts, as reported by the State Government, are as follows.

Shri Chaudhury, along with 63 other satyagrahis, was arrested near the Bihar Legislative Assembly on June 10, 1974 for picketing and violation of prohibitory orders and they were remanded to custody in Phulwarisharif jail, Patna. A case was registered in this connection under sections 143, 188 and 341 I.P.C. and section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1932.

On June 17, 1974, the satyagrahis in prison started a relay fast proclaiming their objective of eradicating corruption inside and outside the jail.

Shri Chaudhury gave a petition to the jail authorities pointing out that some prisoners had threatened a clash with the "satyagrahis". According to the jail authorities, the other prisoners were angry with the satyagrahis because they were sitting on fast near the gate and had allegedly used undignified language towards some visitors to these prisoners. On July 2, 1974, there was a scuffle in the jail between two satyagrahis over some issue and this developed into a bigger clash involving other prisoners and also the jail staff. One of the satyagrahis by name Ashwini Kumar Chaubey received a burn injury, besides abrasions. A case under sections 147/307/323, IPC has been registered against the Jailor and some warders in this connection on a statement made by Shri Chaubey and is under investigation. Departmental action is also being taken against the concerned jail staff allegedly involved in the incident.

Shri Chaudhury had reported to the Inspector General of Prisons that two to three hours before the above incident the Assistant Jailor had given him some blows in his stomach. This allegations is being enquired into. Shri Chaudhury had also told the

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

Inspector General of Prisons that at the time of the alleged assault by the warders he had gone inside his own ward and that he had not received any injury in the incident.

On August 5, 1974, when the prisoners were taken out from the jail to go to the court Shri Ishwar Chaudhury, along with other satyagrahis was hand-cuffed by the escorting party. This mistake occurred since the escorting party did not know the identity of Shri Chaudhury as an MP. This mistake was detected at the jail gate itself and the escorting party was asked by the officiating Jailor to immediately remove the handcuffs from Shri Chaudhury. Shri Chaudhury, however, insisted on remaining in handcuffs on the ground that the other satyagrahis were also in handcuffs.

The State Government have further reported that Shri Ishwar Chaudhury was discharged and released from custody on August 8, 1974.

On February 21, 1968, the Government of India had issued detailed instructions to all State Governments regarding matters connected with service of summons on, and arrest of, Members of Parliament. These instructions, *inter alia*, referred to the general rule that prisoners should not be handcuffed as a matter of routine and that the use of handcuffs should be restricted to cases where there are reasonable grounds to believe that the prisoner may use violence or attempt to escape or where there are other similar reasons. It was stressed that this rule should be particularly observed in the case of Members of Parliament. These instructions were again referred to in another circular letter sent to all State Governments on February 4, 1974. It is most unfortunate that a mistake had occurred in the compliance of instructions in this case. The attention of all State Governments has once again been drawn to all the standing instructions

issued in this regard and they have been advised strictly to avoid such mistakes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is nothing but repression by the police force. I have written to you about this. I now want to make a submission because this statement is full of concoction and untruth. (*Interruptions*) I have written to you.

श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर)
मन्त्री जी ने जो कुछ कहा है उसमें दो बाने ग्राफ है। मन्त्री जी ने एक तो इस बात की गृष्टि कर दी है कि श्री ईश्वर चौधरी का हथकड़ी लगाई गई। उन्होंने दूसरी बात यह भी मानी है कि भारत सरकार ने इस तरह का मन्त्रिमंजरा था कि इस प्रकार के स्टैंडिंग मामला में हथकड़ी नहीं लगनी चाहिए। कौन ऐडवोकेटर का किताब में उस सर्कलर का हवाला दिया है जिनका पत्र पर हमने शापरी बताया था। लेकिन अब मन्त्री महादय कहते हैं कि श्री ईश्वर चौधरी का हथकड़ी इसलिए लगाई गई कि जेल अधिकारी जानते हैं कि यह एम० पी० है। क्या आप चाहते हैं। हम उस बात पर विश्वास करने? हथकड़ी लगाने की घटना के श्री मामले श्री श्री ईश्वर चौधरी का लकार ही चुके हैं। वह टर्मिनेटर जनरल की शिफायत में चुके हैं और सभी जेल वाले जानते थे कि यह रजिस्ट्रार के मन्त्र है। इसलिए जानबूझ कर हथकड़ी लगाई गई है उन्हें वे उम्मत करने के लिये लगाई गई। मन्त्री स्टैंडिंग में गरीब हैं। मार्ग है उन्होंने यह भी नहीं बताया कि जेल कौन कर रहा है।
(ब्यवधान)

तो इसमें दो मामले हैं। एक तो श्री ईश्वर चौधरी का व्यक्तिगत रूप से मामला है जिसमें हथकड़ी लगाने का एक बड़ा मसाला है। दूसरे श्री गन्ध्याग्रह करने हैं उनको हथकड़ी क्यों लगनी चाहिये (ब्यवधान)

श्री इंकर बयाल सिंह (बतारा) .
अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें कोई राजनीति का

प्रश्न नहीं है, इसमें ससत्सदस्यों की मर्यादा का प्रश्न है। जिस अधिकारी ने यह कार्य किया है उसके खिलाफ तुरन्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, उसको सस्पेंड करना चाहिए। यह केवल ईश्वर चौधरी का मामला नहीं है, आज एक ससत्सदस्य के साथ यह घटना हुई है और कल दूसरे ससत्सदस्यों के साथ भी यही हो सकता है। (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, आप ईश्वर चौधरी के मामले का प्रिविलेज कमेटी के पास भेज देंगे। इसमें बड़ा मुद्दा हथकड़ी लगाने का है। इसमें एक आम नागरिक का सवाल है अगर वह भागना नहीं है त्रिगा पर उत्तर नहीं है तो आम नागरिक को हथकड़ी लगा कर क्या बर्बरता किया जाना चाहिए? मर्यादाहीन वा क्या हथकड़ी लगनी चाहिए? और फिर ससत्सदस्य और स्टेट असेम्बली के मेम्बर के साथ क्या व्यवहार होता चाहिए? जो मार्शल था उसका पालन नहीं हो रहा है। आप मर्दा महादय से प्रतिष्ठा व मार्शल की बाधा टर्निंग पर रहे और आप इस मार मामला का प्रिविलेज कमेटी को सौंप दें जो उस बात पर विचार कर कि मार्शल की न्यायवादी किम तरह से का जानी चाहिए और यह जो घटना हो रही है उनका महत्त्व किम तरह से नजर-न्दाज कर रही है। यह दाना चर्चा भ्रम कर देनी चाहिए।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. So, I want to make a submission. This incident took place on 2nd July, 1974. To-day is 30th August, 1974. I had already written no less than three letters to you asking for the statement of the Home Minister

MR. SPEAKER Everyday you are writing letters

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I say, first of all, that this is a concocted statement. On page 1 of the statement, he says:

'On July 2, 1974, there was a scuffle in the jail between two satyagrahis over some issue and this developed into a bigger clash involving' How can this clash be developed into a bigger clash, we do not know.

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you to please sit down?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Whenever I speak, you get irritated.

MR. SPEAKER: You are very aggressive I have been tolerating it. I will not tolerate it in future. You speak whatever you like but do not address me like that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Sir, if you look into the records it is a matter which I had first raised on August 5. Since that day I have written four letters to expedite the matter and the Home Minister had been sitting over it I wrote again today I am very seriously concerned about it. Sir, if you look at the statement you will find it stated that 'a bigger clash took place as a result of which one of the satyagrahis by name Ashwini Kumar Chaubey received a burn injury'

Sir, when a clash takes place how can a man get burn injury I want the Home Minister to clarify it. Secondly how is it that the Assistant Jailor had given him some blows in his stomach?

MR. SPEAKER You are going into the merits of the statement

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. The Home Ministry is trying to hookwink the issue. The Assistant Jailor gave him blows without also knowing that Mr. Chaudhury was an MP. He also handcuffed him without knowing that he was an MP. I want a categorical assurance and information as to whether the persons involved in this have been suspended or not. They should be suspended at once and a probe made

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, this is a matter which is really very serious and let us not now waste time on angry exchanges and side-track the issue as Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is trying to do. We are all agreed on this side that this is a matter fit for being referred to the Privileges Committee and we support whole-heartedly that this matter be referred to the Privileges Committee without further delay.

MR. SPEAKER: If both sides want it then, I think, there is consensus in the House. With the consensus of the House it should be referred to the Privileges Committee.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I entirely agree that this is a very grave matter in which there should be no party consideration.

This may be referred to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sending it to the Privileges Committee. It is already over. It is already decided.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I am making a submission, namely, as Mr. Vajpayee has said very rightly, not only our Members of Parliament have been hand-cuffed. Only the other day, I brought up before the House the case of the editor of a weekly called Desha Brati produced before the court hand-cuffed and some Andhra journalists produced before the court hand-cuffed. The Government has got circulated an order that normally, unless there are some very special circumstances, persons should not be hand-cuffed. This is a matter which has agitated everybody and he suggested that some ways and means should be found to put pressure on the Government to stop this practice. I hope you would give some indication of the mind of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: As far as Members of Parliament are concerned, I have given my indication on the very

first day. I gave my views on that. I very much hope that the Privileges Committee will take all aspects of this question into consideration.

I will be conveying your views to the Home Minister. My personal view is, those days have gone when hand-cuffs were used. About Members of Parliament, the position is very clear. You will examine this in all aspects, not only in regard to this particular case, go as also to lay down certain procedures for future guidance. As far as others are concerned, it is very much hoped that the views that are conveyed by you will be considered and some decision taken so that all respectable citizens who are voluntary satyagrahis or who occupy good positions in public life or who are good journalists, jurists, doctors, writers or educationists are treated well.

Don't introduce your own meaning to it. I have given a broad outline. They will consider it. I will convey it to the Home Minister.

12.38 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 2nd September, 1974, will consist of:—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from the Order Paper of Saturday, the 31st August, 1974.
- (2) Consideration and passing of the Interest Tax Bill, 1974.
- (3) Discussion on the Resolution seeking continuance of President's Rule in Gujarat.
- (4) Consideration and passing of the Untouchability (Offen-

ces) Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, 1972, as reported by the Joint Committee.

(5) Consideration of motions for reference of the following Bills to Select Committees:—

(a) The Delhi Sales Tax Bill, 1973.

(b) The Customs Tariff Bill, 1974.

Sir, with your permission, I would also like to announce that Government propose to introduce the Constitution (Thirty Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1974 on Monday, the 2nd September and to place it before the House for consideration and passing on Tuesday, the 3rd of September, 1974.

MR. SPEAKER Can hon Members not have the patience to wait? Let them please sit down. Every time, I am inviting their attention to this and still they are doing the same thing again and again I have their names here before me I shall follow the same practice as before. So, why should they get up like this? This practice of sending names is, I think, on the increase again That will be discussed in the Committee There are again more Members sending chits.

Now, Mr. Sathe He may confine himself to one item and one minute

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola). This item relates to the fact that the Secretary, Department of Labour and Employment of the Tamil Nadu Government has issued a circular, ref. 24537 dated 5th August, 1974, to all companies asking that 80 per cent of all jobs be reserved for local persons. The salient points of the circular are that there are two categories of locals and non-locals The former are defined as persons who are resident in the State for over 15 years; in a separate column, the mother-tongue of the locals, whether

Tamil or not, has to be stated, and it is required that 80 per cent of jobs should be given to those whose mother-tongue is Tamil.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): The Shiva Sena had done the same things in Maharashtra.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We had unequivocally condemned it when it was done by the Shiva Sena in Maharashtra. Now, it is Tamil Nadu. A break-up of locals in each category like managerial, supervisory, technical, clerical, labour etc. is required and in every category, 80 per cent is to be given for the locals speaking Tamil; further, it says that employment should be done in such a manner that the required percentage is reached quickly Then, it says that the personnel officers should be of locals Whenever any application is made to the State Government for starting a new establishment or for expansion, power, raw material etc. the statement should accompany these requirements I want to bring this to the notice of the House. This is a very serious matter. Are we going towards integration? In Tamil Nadu there are employees from Kerala and from neighbouring States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and from all other parts of the country. This policy, if it is followed by the Tamil Nadu Government will lead to a feelings of disunity and disintegration, and therefore, this item should be included for discussion next week.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chiraymkil): All the States Governments feel in the same way. So, we must have a discussion of this matter

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has already announced that next week the proclamation regarding the continuance of President's rule in Gujarat would be taken up for discussion. Therefore, I submit that before that, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs should at least

[P. G. Mavalankar]

make a statement in the House about the violence and mob fury that has been taking place in my home city of Ahmedabad during the last three days. The police are behaving in a very strange and excessive manner, and ordinary citizens and merchants without any fault are being harassed wrongly arrested.

Now, I would suggest one important matter. The Ministry of Education has, it seems, issued an obnoxious circular saying that any scholar from any country in the world if he wants to visit India, or even an Indian resident who is staying abroad, if he is to be invited to India for taking part in seminars or talks, lectures, discussions etc must have a clearance from Government, and then only he can come. I think that this is highly objectionable, obnoxious and undemocratic. It is an insult to the academic world. I want the hon Minister of Education to withdraw this circular or order, forthwith and make a statement before this House that he has done so. Government have no right to stop any reputed scholar from coming to this country, because ours is an open democratic free society. If there are going to be objections on political grounds, rather than academic grounds, it is a serious affront and assault on academic freedom, and I am quite sure that the intellectuals and professors and others in this country will not tolerate such kind of Governmental intervention and interference. Therefore I want that this matter should be discussed on a statement by the Minister of Education that the order has been withdrawn.

श्री जनेश्वर सिन्ध (इलाहाबाद)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम मजल का अगला हफ्ता आखरी हफ्ता होगा और जिम तरह मे पूरे देश में बिछावियो और नौजवानों के सम्मेलन हो रहे हैं और उन के निर्णय हो रहे हैं कि सरकार के अत्याचार, महंगाई और बेकारी के खिलाफ

जबदस्त आन्दोलन करेंगे, लखनऊ में श्रीर देश के कई हिस्सों में यह हो रहा है, तो हम को लगता है कि अगले मेशन तक एक बहुत बड़ा तूफान देश में खड़ा हो जाएगा। इसलिए मैं संसद कार्य मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूँगा कि वे गृह मंत्री जी से इस मवाल पर एक वकलव्य दिलावे क्योंकि स्थिति बाबाई में बहुत नाजुक हो गई है और अगले मप्ताह दो, ढाई घण्टे इस पर वृहम के लिए रखे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी कल पजाब जाने वाली है और वहा पर विरोधी पक्ष के नेताओं को गिफतार किया जा रहा है और मान कल्लिज बन्द है। इस पर भी वकलव्य दिलावे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप पत्राव की तरफ नैम चले गये, वह तो स्टेट मेटर है।

श्री हुसैनबन्द कछवाय (मुरेना)

अध्यक्ष महोदय। पछल ताफा दिनों में इस सदन में श्रद्धांजलि, श्रद्धांजलि, श्रद्धांजलि, श्रद्धांजलि, श्रद्धांजलि की रिपोर्ट पर कई बर्बा नहीं हुई है। यह रिपोर्ट आ गई है और उस में सिफारिश की गई है कि हरिजनो की जो शिकायते है, उन का जा रिजर्वेशन है और उन पर जा नाना प्रकार के अत्याचार हो रहे है, उन सब के बारे में शिकायते मुनते के लिए गृह मन्त्रालय के अन्दर एक छोटा सा सेल हो। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के बारे में गृह मन्त्री जी का क्या मत है और इस के बारे में वे एक वकलव्य दे और जो एम्बेडेड सिन पडा हुआ है, वह अब तक आने वाला है। कई बार आश्वासन दिया जा चुका है लेकिन वह अभी तक आया नहीं है। इन सब बातों का वे उल्लेख करे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamand Harbour): In the list of business Shri Raghu Ramasiah has announced. I regret to say I do not find at least one motion which was agreed to in the

Business Advisory Committee and admitted by your good self, that is, on the removal of Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra based on the Report of the Kapur Commission which had inquired into the affairs of the Bharat Sevak Samaj (*Interruption*). It has been admitted in the Business Advisory Committee. It was agreed to. Why is it that Government has not included it in next week's business? I insist that that motion should also be debated next week.

My second motion on the forgery case in which the Commerce Minister has been charged with withholding information and there have been allegations brought against the former Foreign Trade Minister that he was hand in glove with the whole affair should also be debated next week.

These two motions must be taken up next week. Otherwise, it will be the end of parliamentary democracy in this country. Specific and clear charges in black and white involving serious corruption by the Minister have been brought. If these things are tolerated and if the Government wish to suppress these things in this manner, it will be the end of parliamentary democracy. Therefore, I insist that my motion demanding the removal of Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra because the Kapur Commission has clearly revealed that he took to malpractices and improprieties should be debated. The second motion should also be debated next week.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): The hon'ble Minister has not been pleased to indicate when my motion on the functioning of the Election Commission would be taken up. This had been decided to be taken up on the 2nd in the first instance, later on the 3rd, but even now there is no clear indication when it would be taken up.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): It will be taken up on the 9th.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It appears to be the sense of the House that the points raised by me with regard to the Emergency should be covered in a statement to be made by the Government. So the Government should make a statement on the points I had raised with regard to it. Would Government be pleased to indicate when they were going to make a statement on it?

Finally, since the hon. Minister has said that a particular date is fixed for the introduction of a Constitution amendment Bill and for its discussion and it would be finally disposed of on the very next day, I submit the time given for it is much too short. The Constitution amendment Bill that is sought to be introduced in the House is of a very complex nature and there has not been proper and full consultation as well between the Opposition and Government on that subject. Therefore, I submit it is being hurried through in an unseemly fashion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : 22 अगस्त को वित्त मंत्री ने एक बयान दिया था कि जिस से यह पात लगता है कि कम्प्यूटर और आडिटर जनरल के विभिन्न कार्यालयों में कर्मचारियों के साथ किस तरह का विकटिमाइजेशन हो रहा है उन्होंने इस बात की पुष्टि की थी कि कम्प्यूटर और आडिटर जनरल ने ग्राह इंडिया फेडरेशन को शो काज नोटिस दिया है और पूछा है कि उनका रिकग्निशन क्यों न रद्द कर दिया जाय इस पर एक अल्पकालिक चर्चा होनी चाहिए ताकि हम अपनी बात वित्त मंत्री के सामने रख सकें और जिस कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाई हुई है उनके पक्ष को प्रस्तुत किया जा सके।

यह जो कांस्टीट्यूशन एमेंडमेंट बिल आने वाला है वह अभी तक हमारे पास आया नहीं है। शायद वह सोमवार को पेश होगा।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We cannot even consult the books on the subject. It is a very complex issue.

श्री अडल बिहाररी बाजयेयी : पार्टी में भी हमको उस पर विचार करना है। यह विषय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। यह काम जल्दबाजी में नहीं होना चाहिए। रूल आप बेव करें या क्या होगा यह हमें पता नहीं है। तीन तारीख को कैसे पास हो सकता है। अगर आपने रूल बेव करने की इजाजत दी तो हम रूल बेव होने नहीं देंगे।

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी (शाजापुर) : शिमला की ठंडी और शान्ति के सपनों में खोने वाली सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण छम्ब के जो बिस्थापित हैं उनकी स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय है। उनकी ओर से सरकार ने आखें मूद रखी हैं। इतने साल हो गये हैं लेकिन उनके पुर्नवास की समस्या हल नहीं हुई है। उनके धर्म का बांध टूट चुका है। और अपनी आवाज को बुलन्द करने के लिये वे यहाँ आये हुये हैं और दिल्ली में धरना दिये हुए हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनकी दयनीय स्थिति के बारे में सरकार अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट करें और इस प्रश्न पर अगले सप्ताह विचार करने के लिये समय नियत किया जाय। यह बहुत आवश्यक है।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) : देश के बुनकरों की जो दयनीय स्थिति है, इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। देश में 35 लाख हैंडलूमज हैं और 87 लाख के करीब बुनकर हैं। देश के 2 करोड़ 30 लाख आदमी इस इंडस्ट्री पर अपनी आजीविका के लिए निर्भर करने हैं, ज्यादातर बुनकर गांवों में है। यदि पर रोजी के लिये जितने लोग निर्भर करते हैं, उसके बाद इसी का नम्बर आता है। इनकी स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय है। इसके बारे में मैंने कई बार चर्चा की है लेकिन उनकी स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है? बहुत कहने सुनने के बाद सरकार ने उनकी स्थिति की जांच करने के लिये सिवारामन कमेटी का निर्माण किया था जिसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है और वह प्रकाशित भी हो चुकी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस पर यहाँ विचार

करने का प्रवसर दिया जाए ताकि उनकी दयनीय स्थिति के निराकरण के लिये कुछ किया जा सके।

उत्तर बिहार के चौदह जिलों में बाढ़ का भयंकर प्रकोप है। इससे अप्रभूतपूर्व क्षति हुई है जिसने पिछले सभी रिकार्ड भात कर दिये हैं। लगभग 130 प्रखंडों के एक करोड़ लोग इससे बुरी तरह प्रभावित हुए हैं। बिहार पहली बाढ़ का सामना भी नहीं कर सका था कि अब दूसरी बार फिर बाढ़ आ गई है इस वास्ते स्थिति और भी भयंकर हो गई है। सदन में देश में बाढ़ और सूखे की स्थिति पर विचार अभी तक अपूर्ण है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस विचार विमर्श से इनका अलग रखकर विचार किया जाए और उत्तर बिहार में बाढ़ से जो स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है उस पर विचार करने के लिये अलग से समय नियत हो ताकि जो बाढ़ पीड़ितों की मांग है उनको सरकार ठीक से समझ सके और आवश्यक उपाय कर सके।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Due to the faulty compilation of the consumer price index, the working class are losing crores of rupees. This issue came up before the House but cursory replies were given I suggest that the minister should make a comprehensive statement on it and if possible some time should be found to discuss it.

श्री मधु लामये (बाका) : जम्मू कश्मीर के छम्ब इलाके के जो 18-19 हजार बिस्थापित हैं उनके पुनर्वास के लिये अभी तक पर्याप्त इतजाम नहीं किया गया है। इनमें से कुछ लोग ममल्ल भुस से मिलने आये थे। उनकी स्थिति बहुत दयनीय थी। ये 1947 में बिस्थापित हुये, फिर 1965 की लड़ाई के बाद बिस्थापित हुये और उसके बाद तीसरी बार 1971 में बिस्थापित हुये। उनके पुनर्वास के लिये सरकार को पर्याप्त योजना बनानी चाहिए और इस पर अगले सप्ताह विचार करने के लिये समय निश्चित किया जाना चाहिए।

भगले सप्ताह की कार्यवाई मेरे जो तीन बार प्रस्ताव हैं उनमें से किसी को भी नहीं लिया गया है, न एम/जैसी वाले को, न मारुति वाले को, न देवकान्त वारुणा जी के खिलाफ मेरा जो प्रस्ताव है उसको भी न ही श्री ललित मारायण मिश्र के खिलाफ जो मेरा प्रस्ताव है उसको ही इसमें शामिल किया गया है। इनमें से कम से कम एक प्रस्ताव को तो आप लेंते। एमरजेंसी प्रस्ताव के बारे में तो सभी लोगों की एक ही राय है कि इसको लिया जाये। मारुति के बारे में मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि पचास हजार गाड़ियों के लिये इस कम्पनी को इन्डस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस मिला है और बिड़ला ने दो करोड़ रुपया दे कर इसको खरीद लिया है। बिड़ला और प्रधान मंत्री के सपुत्र दोनों का यदि कम्बिनेशन हो जायेगा तो देश का सत्यानाश ही होगा।

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur): Sir, I thmk you for giving me an opportunity to speak on a very important subject. I relates to a book entitled *Aurangazeb and his Times* written by Shri Zahiruddin Faruki, Bar-at-Law, printed in India at Jayyed Press, Ballimaran, Delhi-6, published for 'Idarah-I-Adbiyat-I-Delhi'. This book is highly objectionable and derogatory and has hurt the sentiments of the Sikh community throughout the world. In this book the writer and the publisher has called Sikh Guru as servant and slave of Aurangazeb and other Mohammedan rulers of India at that time, which is historically incorrect. In Chapter X it is stated:

"Guru Govind, overtaken by calamities and having suffered great misery and distress wrote a petition to Aurangazeb in Persian verse enumerating his misfortunes... In fact, the verses in praise of the latter are full of compliments, and the Guru openly declares himself a servant of the Emperor."

The book further says:

"After the death of Aurangazeb (2nd March. 1707), Guru Govind was given a mansab by Bahadur Shah and joined the Mughal army."

This is a very serious matter. Sir, I would request you to get the book and go through it. Since it is historically, incorrect, the book should be banned, confiscated and the publisher should be sternly dealt with.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। मदन के बाहर भी लोगों की भावनाएँ इसको लेकर उत्तेजित हैं। यह बहुत आपत्तिजनक है, धार्मिक भावनाओं पर आघात करने वाला है।

13 hrs.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Sir, in the statement of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, no indication has been given about the decisions taken in the B.A.C. on discussions under Rule 193 and others. Some of the discussions have been hanging fire from the last session itself. The discussions are continuing from session to session. For example, about the discussion on Time Capsule for which the time was allotted during the last session itself is hanging fire. I hope, further discussion on that will be provided during this session.

About the Constitution Amendment Bill, he said that they are going to introduce it on Monday. I appeal to you not to suspend the Rules so that it is allowed to be introduced. They should go into full implications of it and not rush through it.

श्री भाल सिंह औरर (भटिंडा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को पता ही है कि पोंग डैम के ऊपर 15 हजार मुलाजिम काम करते थे और वे वह मुलाजिम हैं जिन्होंने पहले बाधरा डैम कम्पलीट किया, अब पोंग डैम

कम्प्लीट कर रहे हैं। उन में से तीन हजार मुलाजिमों को इसी महीने में निकाला जा रहा है और का भी आहिस्ता आहिस्ता निकालने की बात चल रही है। अफसोस की बात यह है कि बड़ा पुलिम बैठे हुई है उन को जबरदस्ती निकालने के लिए जब कि नैट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने उन में वादे किए थे पहले कि आइन डैम बनेगा वहां उन को काम देगे। वह भी नहीं हुआ। उस के बाद बैंग मिल्न प्रोजेक्ट और इतर प्रोजेक्ट जो नैट्रल गवर्नमेंट के हैं जो कांटेक्टर ने द्वारा बनाए जा रहे हैं उन में उन में काम लिया जा सकता है। इसी तरह से माही सट्टल प्रोजेक्ट जो राजस्थान में है वहां भी उन का लगाया जा सकता है। मैं अगिले रूप कि गवर्नमेंट इस पर जल्दी से जल्दी ध्यान दे। एक जो मुलाजिम है जो बाहर जा रहे हैं जिन की पन्द्रह हजार फैमिलीज है व कहां जायेंगे क्या खायेंगे क्या करेंगे? वे ऐसे लोग हैं जो टेकनिसियस हैं, जिन्होंने डैम बनाए हैं। तो उन का इंतजाम सरकार कर और उस के बारे में अगले हफ्ते में एक बवतव्य सरकार दे।

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur):
I would like to raise only two issue today. In future, I will raise only one.

MR SPEAKER: You do it within 1½ minutes.

SHRI S M BANERJEE: Only 2 minutes.

Firstly, I would request the Railway Minister, Mr. L. N. Mishra and the Finance Minister, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, to make a statement regarding thousands of railway employees who have not been reinstated and the Audit employees the P&T employees, the Income-tax Department employees who took part in May, 1974 strike who have been thrown on the streets. Since it is a question of thousands of employees comprising of

Railways, P&T, Audit and Income-tax, I would request the Finance Minister and the Railway Minister to make a statement before the Parliament adjourns on the 7th September, 1974.

Secondly, you will remember, Sir, that in Kanpur we always used to get the cricket test matches, India vs West Indies and others. This is the first time that great injustice has been done to the people of Kanpur, to the people of U.P. by not having the cricket test match between India and West Indies in Kanpur. Last time, we got it in Kanpur. Unfortunately, this has been done by the All India Cricket Control Board. This time, they are going to have the test match in Madras and Bangalore also. Bangalore also is having it. But the people of Kanpur, the people of U.P. are being deprived of it. Kanpur must have a test match this time also as we always used to have it in the past.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (गढ़ना)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेघालय हमारा देश की ओर पर बसा हुआ है और 29-4-71 का इसा मदन में गवर्नरी अमन गांठे और एम एम वैनर्जी ने यह सवाल उठाया था कि वहां का सरकार में एम एम ए के माफत या उन का भेष बना कर ती आर्ट ए के एजेंट धर्म हुए हैं। उस समय इस प्रान की भाग की गई थी कि हमारे देश की सुरक्षा का मदान है, मेघालय बहुत ही डेमिन्टिब इलाका है वहां इस तरह की गान्धिविधि चालू की है उस के बारे में गृह मंत्री बयान दे। लेकिन इनने दिन हों गए— महीनों गुजर गए खबरें बढने जा रहे हैं। खुद आडिटर जनरल की रिपोर्ट है कि वहां के ऐसे का अपव्यय किया गया है। कई तरह के सवाल हैं। तो मे चाहूंगा कि वहां जो भी ग्राई ए की ऐक्टिविटी चल रही है सरकार के अंदर मारल री-यर्माईमेंट के नाम पर उस की तहकीकात की जादे और गृह मंत्री इस सदन में उस के ऊपर एक बयान दे ताकि हमारे देशवासियों को सतौष हो सके कि सरकार

वहाँ की मरधा के प्रति गाफिन नहीं है, ध्यान दे रही है।

इस के अलावा अभी मंत्री जी अपने हफ्ते के विज्ञान की बात कर रहे थे। तो, 24 अगस्त को वाद की वहाँ स्थिति पर बहस हुई थी। 8 घंटे तक हम लोगों ने बहस की। लेकिन अपने हफ्ते वह बहस होगी या नहीं, क्यों कि वह बहस अशुभ रह गई थी, कहा गया था कि हम फिर बाद में बहस करेंगे तो उस के बारे में उन्होंने कोई जानकारी नहीं दी। और जैसा कि आप ने मुना कि दोबारा बिहार में वाद आ गई और उत्तर बिहार के बाद जब दक्षिण बिहार में भी वाद आ गई। खुद मेरे क्षेत्र के दानापुर और मनेर का इलाका पूरा डूब गया। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि उस अशुभ बहस को पूरा कर दिया जाय और सरकार जवाब दे कि वह वाद करते जा रही है। जवाब कर हमारे मुँह में कुछ भी इनकार नहीं दी गई है उसे भेजने की व्यवस्था की जाये। और हर उस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय बताएं कि वह डिस्कशन होगा या नहीं होगा ?

श्रीमती रोजा देशपाण्डे (वस्वई मध्य) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस अगले हफ्ते मैं चाहूंगी कि इस हाउस में एक रेजोल्यूशन रखा जाये और वह होगा 1975 का साल जो यु एन को दे रहा है कि औरतों का साल कर के मनाया जायेगा क्यों कि उन्होंने कहा है कि देश की सामाजिक और प्रथिक व्यवस्था को बढ़ाने के लिये और विकास कार्यों के लिये औरतों का बड़ा महत्व है, वे उस में बड़ा सहयोग कर रही हैं तो मैं इस तरह का एक रेजोल्यूशन यहाँ हाऊस में पास करवाना चाहती हूँ कि इस 1975 के साल में हमारे देश की औरतों की तरफ भी हमारे यहां के लोग देखें जिस तरह के अत्याचार हो रहे हैं हमारे देश में औरतों के ऊपर और खास तौर पर अछूत औरतों के ऊपर उन की तरफ हम देखें। हम कहते हैं कि औरतों को समान

हक हमने दिया लेकिन मैं आप को बताऊँ कि कई ऐसे इलाके हैं जहाँ औरतों को ईक्वल वेजेज नहीं मिलते हैं कई ऐसे इलाके हैं जहाँ उन को शादी करने में मना किया जाता है कहते हैं कि एयर इंडिया में शादी शुदा औरतें काम नहीं कर सकती हैं क्या एयर इंडिया की एयरटिज असमान से धरती पर गिरी हुई है? कई इंडस्ट्रीज में प्राविडेंट फंड और मैटरनिटि बेंचिफिट जो उन को देना पड़ता है इमकी वजह से एम्प्लायर्स औरतों को नौकरी में रखने नहीं हैं। मैं चाहती हूँ कि जो इम तरह से औरतों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। उस में यह हाऊस देखल दे और कोई ऐसी कमेटी इम के लिये भुकरर करे तथा इस 1975 के साल में कोई कंकीट काम इस दिशा में करे केवल गुण नहीं गए कि औरतों को इन सामान हक दे रहे हैं।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चीनि मिल मालिकों के ऊपर 23 करोड़ रुपये अभी भी गन्ना कारखानारों के बाकी हैं और अभी तक उस के पैमेंट के लिये कोई इंतजाम नहीं हुआ। केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में 12 करोड़ से ज्यादा गन्ना कारखानों का बाकी है आप जानते हैं कि बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के बहन ने बगों में वाद आई है, वे वाद पराइन हो गये हैं, स्थिति बड़ी गंभीर है लोगों के पास क्रय शक्ति नहीं रह गई कि अपनी स्थिति को समान सकें ऐसा हालत में आज इंडियन शुगर मिल्स एसोसिएशन के लोग यह दवाब डाल रहे हैं। रिजर्व बैंक पर और गवर्नमेंट पर कि क्रेडिट स्कीम पालिसी को जब तक चेंज नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक गन्ना किसानों को भुगतान नहीं किया जा सकता। गवर्नमेंट को एक डेफिनिट पालिसी ऐसी अखिनयार करनी चाहिये इसी लिये मैंने बार बार कहा कि अब मार्गव कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आ गई है, शुगर नेगनलाइजेशन के ऊपर, उस के ऊपर पूरी बहस हो, सरकार एक निश्चय करे कि उस को क्या करना चाहिये जब

श्री नर सिंह नारायण पाण्डे]

तक राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं होना तबतक किसानों और मजदूरों को किसी तरह की राहत नहीं पहुंचेगी जब तक गन्ना के बारे में चीनी के बारे में, गुड़ और खाड़िमारी के बारे में कोई निश्चित नीति सरकार नहीं बनाती है तब तक हम आज की स्थिति पर कोई कावू नदी कर सकते हैं, इस लिये प्राप के द्वारा माननीय खाद्य मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि वे फौरन इस सम्बन्ध में एक बकनब्य दे कि हम समय स्थिति क्या है

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चवगा)
मान्यवर, ब्यारेंट में अभी हाल में विश्व जनसंख्या सम्मेलन हुआ। उस में भारत के प्रतिनिधि मंडल के नेता की हैसियत में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री डॉ० कर्ण सिंह ने प्राप किया वह मे जो समाचार प्राये है उन में यह पता चलता है। बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या और फैलती हुई गरीबी ये दोनों एक दूसरे में जुटा हुई समझाये है। चूँकि मंत्री महोदय बड़ा गये थे और भारत की भी मुख्य समझाये यही हैं। बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या और फैलती गरीबी इस लिये मैं नाहगा कि अगले सप्ताह ब्यारेंट सम्मेलन में जो बातें हुई हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में स्वास्थ्य मंत्री मदन में ध्यान दे।

जैसा हमारे अन्य मन्त्रियों ने अभी ब्राह्मण और मुखे के संबन्ध में कहा इस के संबन्ध में मैं भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उस दिन इस पर बहस पूरी नहीं हुई थी, अघरी रह गई थी, इस लिये मदन को बटक अगले रविवार को भी बड़ा दी जाये और उस दिन बाइ के बारे में बहस को पूरा किया जाये। अगले मेशन तक तो बाइ का नाम ही नहीं रहेगा, अकाल की स्थिति पैदा हो जायेगी, इसलिये अकाल आने से पहले ही हम पर डिस्कशन हो जाना चाहिये।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): I crave your indulgence to refer to a matter, not so much of order, as of Parliamen-

tary propriety, which, I am sure, my friend, the Minister, would like to bear before he answers.

So many suggestions have been made about the next week's agenda and the next week, as far as we know, is the final week. I have a feeling and I hope you will uphold me that just as a non-confidence motion against the Council of Ministers always has a top priority over every other item, similarly, if there is a motion singling out a particular Member of the Council of Ministers for attack, right or wrong, that surely gets priority. And I discovered that there is a motion which you have admitted and which has been circulated to all of us with great fan-fare. I tried to look up myself at the Commission's report to find out the fact of the matter. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has given a notice of that motion and I feel that is in the nature of a no-confidence motion against a Member of the Council of Ministers. That being so, it attracts something like top priority. It cannot be postponed for discussion later on.

Similarly, the motion made by my friend, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was extremely important relatively not only to the honour of the Members of this House but also to the functioning of the administration in relation to granting of licences and that sort of rot. The result is that if we do not have a discussion of these two matters in the last week of the session, we are going to have something like a drama which is not of any particular interest.

They are introducing the Constitution Amendment Bill in a fashion, which, as already pointed out, is very peremptory, very hasty, very unreasonable and utterly contemptuous of the opinion of the House which cannot be sought in this kind of a peremptory fashion.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): I have given notice for the whole week for a matter under Rule 377...

MR. SPEAKER: Your notice came at 11.55. These are all notices which came before 10.30 a.m.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I sent it before 10 A.M.

MR. SPEAKER: The time written on it is 11.55. All these notices were received before 10.30 and they were typed and brought before me.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA I gave it before 10 A.M. You may then order as inquiry

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE—
rose.

MR. SPEAKER: Yours is also 11-55.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Please give me some time...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Allow both of them, Sir.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, there is a serious situation in West Bengal and this has come out in today's papers. The Prime Minister has been requested by a telegram to look into this matter *inter alia* with regard to the serious situation there. Railway travel in West Bengal and suburban service has become dangerous and nobody can go by train after 8 in the night. Even cultural functions could not be held. The situation is so serious that a telegram has been sent by the old revolutionary freedom fighters. That has appeared in today's paper. I request the Government to make a statement with regard to the telegram received by Prime Minister on the situation prevailing there.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, in the last week very disturbing news has come that the U.S. House Committee has sanctioned millions in terms of dollars for the construction of air and naval base in Diego Garcia. The new President of the U.S.A. Mr. Ford has publicly endorsed it. It is a serious

threat to the littoral countries in the Indian ocean, particularly India. You may kindly ask the Minister to allot sometime to discuss this issue. Once this is set up we have no power to remove this base. The Government of U.K. is still hesitant. My point is, the experience of Cyprus should be an eye-opener to us that US imperialism will not tolerate non-alignment. So, we are the main targets. We should have a discussion about this whole matter as early as possible. This is my submission.

My next point is this. The debate on flood has not concluded and we do not know what Government's attitude is, with regard to the assistance to be given. My plea is, by Monday this should be concluded. In North Bihar three districts have been delinked from the rest of the country by road and rail like Madhubani, Dharbanga, and Sitamarhi. My submission is that this discussion should be concluded on Monday.

MR. SPEAKER: May I tell you, your name was not there, because you have sent it under Rule 377. We did not have any 377 on Friday.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If anybody mentions 377 on Friday, that should be automatically converted. Standing instruction may be there.

MR. SPEAKER: If you want 377, there will be only one 377, nothing else. You can consider it yourself.

श्री मधु दानवते : उन्होंने यह कहा है कि अगर गलती से 377 का नोटिस दिया जाये तो उस को कन्वर्ट कर दिया जाये ।

MR. SPEAKER: It is a good suggestion. We will think over it.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, I am grateful to hon. Members who have made various suggestions.

श्री राघु रामाiah: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ये समझते नहीं हैं बिजनेस एडवाइसरी कमेटी जिन प्रस्तावों को मानती है और समय देती हैं...

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I am in the hands of the House. I will tell you what the problems are. I will go one by one. We are certainly committed to finish Finance Minister's reply on Banking Commission's Report.

We are also committed to a discussion regarding Election Commission raised by Shri Mishra. We are also committed to a very short duration discussion not exceeding one hour for a discussion on matters raised by Shri Vajpayee regarding Comptroller and Auditor General. Also we have committed to a discussion on the unfinished capsule discussion.

I have also to mention that because of various representations from this side as well as that side that although it may not be possible to discuss the report on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes since a number of members pressed for it, we have to see what we can do about Untouchability Bill. Also there is an unfinished discussion on floods. Certainly I would like to take up all these things. Next week, in the Business Advisory Committee's meeting I shall certainly try to take up these things, as many as I can.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): You have told me that my resolution would be taken up on 4th.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I shall fulfil as much as I can.

Regarding the matter originally mentioned by Shri Bosu and, subsequently, reiterated and adumb rated by my friend, Shri Mukerjee, I would like to say one thing. I thought that Shri Mukerjee mentioned about a no-confidence motion. He is no doubt

aware that if it is a no-confidence motion, a certain form or a certain procedure is prescribed as to how the Resolution has to be brought. If it is in the nature of a no-confidence motion, this has to be treated in that manner. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you hear him? He was patiently listening to you.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: As regards matter under—184, there are a number of matters pending under 184 which have to be admitted. And Government will consider all of them in due course.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, kindly sit down. Let him finish.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: My friend mentions to me about backward areas. That is also coming up in the Business Advisory Committee. This will also be one of the things which we shall examine.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There was my motion. In the Business Advisory Committee it was decided that this will come up for discussion in this session. Now, if the Government wants to shield this corrupt Minister...

MR. SPEAKER: It will come up. Why do you bother so much about it?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I am begging your direction on the ground of propriety. I am not interested in Shri L. N. Mishra or anybody else. If I were in Government, I would like to have this its first priority among other things. I want you as the Speaker of the House of the People, to tell me one thing. This Minister only tries to play with his words. I know that to that extent, this is not a no-confidence motion which Mr. Bosu gave notice of. But, it is in the nature

of at least Mr. Bosu's having lost confidence in the Minister concerned and he is asking the House to share that feeling. This is in the nature of a no-confidence motion. This should be looked upon almost on par with a no-confidence motion and that is entitled to priority. Government should think over this matter. You are here representing Parliament and through you I want your views in this matter. I may be right or wrong but this is no-confidence against a member of the Council of Ministers. And if he is singled out for an attack, is he not entitled to the protection of the House for a defence against such a criticism that has been made here?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In fact, he ought to have come forward.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, यह सरकार के हित में है कि इस मामले पर एक बार बहस करा कर इसको खत्म कर दें। वह मोशन पड़ा रहेगा तो बार-बार सवाल उठाया जायेगा और वह मामला लटकता रहेगा और मंत्री महोदय की इज्जत हर दम खतरे में रहेगी। (व्यवधान) तपूर कमीशन का रिपोर्ट पार्लियामेंट के सामने आई है (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : पूरे मुन्का पर इसका असर हो रहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय को कहना चाहिये था कि हम रिपोर्ट पर बहस करने के लिये तैयार हैं, मेरे प्राचरण के बारे में जो भी संदेह पैदा किये जा रहे हैं वह गलत है।

श्री ज्ञानि भूषण (दक्षिणी दिल्ली) : इन्होंने राजनीतिक प्रोपेगण्डा का यह बहाना बनाया हुआ है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग बार-बार क्यों उठते हैं।

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Sir, in this case Shri Mukerjee has raised a very basic point. It involves a printed published report on which this House did not get the opportunity to discuss. In fairness to the Minister he should come forward and have it discussed and get it settled once for all. It should not be left to the Government but it should be the concern of the House.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I have already expressed my views on this motion. There are two ways of looking at it—either it is a no-confidence motion or it is not so. If it is not a no-confidence motion then there are so many other motions for which we have to find time. To you some are important whereas some other may be more important to us. It is a question of finding out what is the most important. It is a matter of opinion.

श्री दरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : स्पीकर साहब, इससे ज्यादा इम्पोर्टेंट इश्यु और पड़े हुये हैं। 15 हजार वर्कर्स जो हैं वह ब्यास डैम से उठाकर सड़क पर खड़े कर दिये गये हैं। वह इश्यु ज्यादा इम्पोर्टेंट हैं लेकिन मजदूरों का कोई ख्याल नहीं करता है, मिनिस्टर्स को ही बात करते हैं। (व्यवधान)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, the point raised by the hon'ble Member Prof. Mukerjee is indeed of more than technical significance and the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has replied to it in a cavalier fashion. The point is whether it is a no-confidence motion or in the nature of a no-confidence motion, I would say it is more than a no-confidence motion in the sense that it states that an hon'ble Member should be removed from the membership of the House. Without prejudice to the issue that has been raised by the hon. Member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, I would say that this is a matter which concerns the entire House because a hon. Member of the House is sought

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.]

to be removed by the motion. Sir, you come into the picture more than the Government. There seems to be some kind of a vested interest in the ruling party to keep the hon. Minister under the sword of Damocles'. The Minister has been undergoing pain and agony for the last 2 years and we would like that this vested interest in the ruling party should be ended once for all. If nothing sticks the hon'ble Minister why does not the hon'ble Prime Minister come before the House and say so? Let them come forward and clear the hon'ble Minister.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 190 के अर्थात् : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। अभी संसद कार्य मंत्री ने कहा कि समय का सवाल है। तो कांस्टीट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट बिल को कभी चर्चा नहीं हुई थी। एग्जेंडा पर नहीं था, उसको आप धुंसेड़ रहे हैं और जो मामला एक अर्से से पड़ा हुआ है उसके लिये समय नहीं है। रूल 190 देखें :

"The Speaker may, after considering the state of business in the House and in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot a day or days or part of a day for the discussion of any such motion."

any such motion' means admitted motion.

आपने माननीय ज्योतिरमय बसु का प्रस्ताव ऐडमिटेड किया है जो बुलेटिन के पार्ट 2 में छपा है। पूरे देश में अश्रवणों से प्रकाशित हो गया। और जो बिजनेस कमी नहीं था, जो शुरु में लेजिस्लटिव बिजनेस की सूचना आपको मिलती है उसमें यह कांस्टीट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट बिल नहीं था। अगर उसके लिये समय देना है तो आप नियम 190 के तहत अपने अधिकारों का इस्तेमाल करें। लीडर आफ दौ हाउस से सलाह करना है, इसका मतलब यह नहीं कि प्रधान मंत्री को बीटो पावर है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर्स सेक्रेटेरियट जब

कहेगा तभी कोई चीज ली जायेगी इस हालत को हम बर्दाश्त करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। आप अपने अधिकारों का इस्तेमाल करके इस प्रस्ताव को अगले सप्ताह के लिये रखिये।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing.

Now, I have been listening to the arguments from both sides. As you are very well aware when such motions are brought under Rule 193 or Rule 184, the practice we have been following is to put them before the Business Advisory Committee and I go by the advice of the Business Advisory Committee. You said that under Rule 190, the Speaker may decide in consultation with the Leader of the House.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: In exceptional cases.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the views from that side and your side, are all put before the Business Advisory Committee. I have yet to see an occasion when the Speaker himself accept; any motion under Rule 184 directly for discussion in the House. They are all put before the Business Advisory Committee.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा मोशन जो प्रधान मंत्री और उप प्रधान मंत्री के खिलाफ था वह कभी बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी के सामने नहीं आया। मैं आप को प्रोसीडेंट दे रहा हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of any precedent. I have yet to see. I will see, what were the circumstances in that case. If you give me power, then, there is no need for putting all these motions before the Business Advisory Committee. I will decide one way or other. When we have accepted this principle that the Business Advisory Committee

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Member to J. C. Member to J. C.

will be consulted on all subjects, then we should follow that. Tomorrow, if Government comes and says that a particular item should be taken up and you say you don't want it, what will be the position? The Speaker will be put in a very awkward position. We have set some precedent. You consider it yourself and let me know. We will call a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We can meet tomorrow.

श्री मधु लिमये कमसोमाइज कोजिये,
उनका भा भाये श्री हमारा भा भाये ।

श्री मदन बिहारी बाजपेयी : मामदार
को बुनाइये ।

श्री मधु लिमये । कल बुनाइये ।

MR. SPEAKER: Tomorrow is too short a notice.

I think the position is a little peculiar. The rules are also there. It does not come purely within the discretion of the Speaker. It is mentioned there 'in consultation with the Leader of the House'. It comes to the same thing. We meet, have an exchange of views and adjustments and then decide.

Do you accept this position or not?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Ye.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order. I do not accept it.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not accept yours.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Sitting in the Chair, can you afford to say that?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not accept what he says. Now, Mr. Kureel Nothing else is coming on record. Unless a Member is called, nothing he says will come on record.

I am not calling any other Member. I have called Mr. Kureel.

Mr. Banerjee should not go on interrupting the proceedings in this manner. I do not approve of it. Let him please sit down now.

13.36 hrs.

PUBLIC FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI B. N. KUREEL (Ramsanchighat): I beg to move:

"That this House do appoint Shri K M Madhukar to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 and the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shrimati Roza Vidyadhar Deshpande".

MR. SPEAKER. The question is:

"That this House do appoint Shri K M. Madhukar to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 and the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shrimati Roza Vidyadhar Deshpande".

The motion was adopted

13.37 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DIS-APPROVAL OF INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) AMENDMENT ORDINANCE AND INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) AMENDMENT BILL—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion of the following resolution moved by Shri Madhu Limaye on the 29th August, 1974, namely:—

“This House disapproves of the Indian Iron and Steel Company (Taking over of Management) Amendment Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance No 4 of 1974) promulgated by the President on the 28th June, 1974.

and also further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri K. D Malaviya on the 29th August, 1974, namely:—

“That the Bill to amend the Indian Iron and Steel Company (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration”.

Shri Bhogendra Jha who was on his legs may now continue his speech.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जिक्र कर रहा था आइ० आइ० एम० को० को आने प्रबन्ध में लेने के लिये अगले तीन माल तक और फिर प्रगले 5 माल तक के लिये गृहकार्य छोड़ने में बहुत सी दिक्कतें पैदा होंगी। इस बीच में सरकार का उस के उत्पादन की वृद्धि के लिये, गुधार के लिये उस में लगायेगी उस में उस की कोमत बढ़ेगी और जिन प्रबन्धकों ने पहले उस को बुरी हालत में पहुँचा दिया जिस के लिये बहुत बड़ा जालसाजी का मामला चला और मुकदमा भी चला रहा है श्री प्रार० ए० गोयनका पर और जैसा प्रगान मंत्री ने कहा था कि एक बिजनेसमेन ने धमकी दी थी कि अगर मुकदमा

नहीं उठाया गया तो बिहार में उपद्रव होगा, और जहा तक हम पता है वह व्यापारी गोयनका ही है और जो बिहार गये भी थे तो ऐसी स्थिति में मेरा कहना यह है कि यह बहुत ही निराशा की बात है कि सफलतापूर्वक आइ० आइ० एम० को० को चलाने के बाद अब मंत्री महोदय गिर्फ उस के प्रबन्ध को अपने हाथ में लेने के लिये तीन माल के लिये जा रहे है। प्रावश्यकता इस बात की है कि पौर्न उस का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लिया जाय जिस में भारत और उत्पादन को ठप करने वाले प्रबन्धकों को या पुराने मालिका को सहारा न मिले बल्कि उस कारखाने का पूर्ण राष्ट्रीयकरण कर ले।

13.39 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair)

दूसरी प्रयोग में, उपा-यन्त्र महोदय, मैं यह आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ जो भारत बेगल, बम्बई में है और जानों ग्रुप जिस के मालिक है बड़े चार भाग से बँट पड़ा गया है और उस के दस हजार में ऊपर एम्प्लाइज बेकार पड़े हुए है, तो फिर उस का राष्ट्रीयकरण क्यों नहीं कर दिया जाता और उस के प्रबन्ध को सरकार अपने हाथ में क्यों नहीं ले लेती ताकि बेगल का उत्पादन हो।

इसी पृष्ठभूमि में ए. व. वान और कठता चाहता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इस बात पर ध्यान दें। इस का प्रबन्ध आप ने लिया और उस में प्रगति हुई लेकिन अभी तक उस के प्रबन्ध का तरीका पुराना है। क्या इस बात की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि जो प्रबन्ध बोर्ड के लिए गुधार दिया गया है, उस में श्रमिका का भी प्रतिनिधित्व रहे। जिन श्रमिकों ने इस की खराब हालत को गुधार कर अच्छी हालत में कदम बढ़ाया है, तो उस के प्रबन्ध के लिए जो बोर्ड बनेगा, उस में श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधित्व की कोई गुधारण न रहे, तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं मंत्री

जी से ग्रहण करूँगा कि जो बोर्ड बनाया जाए उस में श्रमिकों का प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिए और चुनाव के जरिये से उस को लिया जाए ।

मैं इस ग्रहण के साथ अपनी बात को समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ कि इसको अपने हाथ में लेने से ही आप संतुष्ट न हो जाए, बल्कि उसका फौरन राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाना चाहिए और श्रमिकों का सहयोग प्रबन्ध में लेना चाहिए और वहाँ पर जो पुराने आफिसर्स हैं जो कि पुराने प्रबन्धकों के मानहान से और जिन का उत्पादन को बढ़ाने में इन्ट्रेस्ट नहीं है और जो छिप कर उत्पादन में बाधा डालते हैं, उन को हटा कर प्रबन्ध में ऐसे आफिसर्स रखे जाएँ जिन का विश्वास पब्लिक सेक्टर में है और जो उत्पादन बढ़ाने में विजयवाप्त रखते हैं ।

मैं इतना ही कह कर समाप्त करना हूँ कि आप उस का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की और कदम बढ़ाएँ और श्रमिकों का सहयोग सबी महोदय प्रबन्ध में लें ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय (राजनदगाव) :
उपस्थित महोदय मैं मदत का बहुत समय नहीं लेना चाहता । मानवीय जी के हाथों में और इन के उत्तरदायित्व के नीचे जो मिलिट्री स्टील की प्राई है, उस से बड़े आशा दीशकों है और ऐसा प्रहवास होना है कि कुछ न कुछ उत्पादन की दिशा में और पार्टीसिपेशन की दिशा में संतोषजनक कार्य हो सकेगा ।

मालवीय जी लेकर का भी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं और ट्रेड यूनियन्स को और उन के विचारों को भी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं । मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे अच्छी तरह से समन्वित कर के एक पैकेज डील बनाएँ क्योंकि पब्लिक सेक्टर में बड़ा कैपिटल लगा हुआ है और उस में बहुत सी बेसिक इंडस्ट्रीज हैं । तो एक पैकेज डील लेकर यूनियनों के साथ हो और पांच बच के लिए एक इन्डस्ट्रियल टूस हमें, जिस में कोई हड़ताल या तालाबन्दी

की बात न हो क्योंकि अभी जो कभी हड़तालों की बात होती है या कहीं बेनेज की और कहीं वोनम की बात होती है, तो वह न हो और उत्पादन में बाधा न पड़े । कभी कोई बात होती है और कभी कोई बात होती है जिसका परिणाम यह होना है कि उत्पादन से जिस का सम्बन्ध है और बेसिक इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए हमारा उत्तरदायित्व है, सरकार देश का निर्माण करना चाहती है, एक विशेष सिद्धान्त की ओर अग्रसर होना चाहती है, तो उस के रास्ते में बाधा पैदा होनी है ।

मैं समझना हूँ कि लेकर जो कि हमारे जीवन का बहुत भारी महत्वपूर्ण अंग है, उसके अधिकारों को सुरक्षा देने हुए उस में सेस आफ पार्टीसिपेशन इनकलकटे कर दिया जाए और उसको यह अनुभव करा दीजिए कि हमारे ये प्रतिष्ठान, जिन का पड़ित जी माडल टैगिस कहा करते थे, ये हमारे हैं और ट्रेड यूनियन के कार्यकर्ताओं में ट्रेड यूनियन के माध्यम से यह इनकलकटे कर दीजिए कि वे कोई ऐसा काम नहीं करेंगे जिस में उत्पादन को भी पहुंचे । इसलिए उनके पार्टीसिपेशन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए एक ऐसा डील पांच बच के लिए हो जाए जिन का अनुकरण प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी हो ताकि यह जो हमारा ट्राजोपन पीरियड एकेनामिक आइसिस का चल रहा है और एक साइकोमिस आफ क्वेयरमिटी से हम गुजर रहे हैं, चीजों का प्रभाव है, कोई चीज मिलती नहीं है जिस से देश का निर्माण करना है और देश को आगे बढ़ाना है और जिस से पंचवर्षीय योजना पूरी करनी है, उसको हम पार कर लें । जो बेसिक मेटेरियल हैं, जैसे कि लोहा है, सीमेंट है, दिजली है या कोयला है, वह हमें बिना बाधा के प्राप्त हो, तो उत्पादन में काफी वृद्धि हो सकती है ।

मालवीय जी ट्रेड यूनियन को बहुत अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं, उन की विचारधारा को जानते हैं और उस को समन्वित करना भी जानते हैं और उन का प्रभाव भी है यानि जो

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

सी० पी० आई० की बिबाधधार है उस का मालवीय जी सिद्धान्त के रूप में, दर्शन के रूप में अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। वे उसको अच्छे तरह से समझते हैं, और गणना भी सकते हैं। ट्रेड यूनियनों के माध्यम से उत्पादन को बंधे बहाल और हड़ताल को कैसे बन्द किया जाए, यह मालवीय जी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। इस तरह से ट्रेड यूनियनों का सहयोग ले कर और मजदूरों को एक साथ ले कर अगर तालमेल किया जाएगा तो अच्छे परिणाम निकचेंगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि स्टील के सम्बन्ध में तरह तरह की भ्रान्तियां हैं और इस में बड़ा अज्ञान है। एकेनामिकस का सिम्पल प्रिन्सिपल है कि डिमान्ड और सप्लाई में जो अन्तर होता है उस में जब नेक्यूम होता है, तो ब्रैक मार्केट होता है और सब कुछ होता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि जितना भी स्टील के यूनिट्स हैं उन सब में प्रोडक्शन और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की एकाउन्टेबिलिटी प्राप जनरल में कर रखें और उस का सम्बन्ध आर्गेनाइजेशन भी उसका पाम हाना चाहिए। प्रत्येक प्राप की जो ज पी०सी० बनी हुई है, वह फलकना में है और प्रोडक्शन प्राप का मिनाई में हो रहा है। फलकना में वह उसका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन करती है और उस में कुछ यजम का बक्कर है। किसी का मिलना है और किसी को मिलना नहीं है। जिस के नाम में एंटीटमेंट होता है उस को वह मिलना नहीं है और दूसरे ही उस को ले जाते हैं। इस तरह से सप्लाई में बड़ा अज्ञान है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मालवीय इन सब बातों का देखते हुए लेबर को सहयोग देकर प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाएंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I hope you have read the Bill.

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : येस यह जो प्राप ने तीन साल का टेक-ओवर का एक्मेटेशन वाहा है, इस को दे दिया जाए इसमें हमें कोई एनराज नहीं है प्राप तीन साल का एक्मेटेशन चाहते हैं, प्राप ने जीजि और इस के सीक्टर में मैंने यह

बात कही है और उस बदलने से मैंने यह कह दिया।

स्टील प्रोडक्शन, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन, पार्टीसिपेशन और उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में मुझे जो बात कहनी थी, वे मैंने कह दी है।

श्री आर० बी० बड़े (खरगोन) माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो इण्डियन आइरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड का तीन साल का एक्मेटेशन बढान के लिए, इस को पढ कर मैं जरा गणय में पड गया क्योंकि इसकी क्लॉज (3) में लिखा हुआ है

"Provided that if the Central Government is of opinion that it is expedient in the public interest that the management of the undertaking of the company should continue to vest in the Central Government after the expiry of the period of five years aforesaid, it may, from time to time, issue directions for such continuance for such further period not exceeding two years at a time, as may be specified in the directions. so, however, that the total period of such continuance, including the period of five years aforesaid, shall not exceed ten years"

मेरा ऐसा कहना है कि प्राप इस कम्पनी को पूरा लेना चाहते हैं या इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण चाहते हैं या फिर उस कम्पनी को वापस देना चाहते हैं। इस ध्यान को पढ़ने के बाद ऐसा समझना होता है कि प्राप इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करना चाहते हैं। और प्रथम साल के बाद वापस देना चाहते हैं। यदि ऐसा है, तो गैर-हल्कटिंग करके और कम-चार्ज के मन में यह बात उत्पन्न होती है कि दस साल तक काम करने के बाद क्या होगा। और तीन साल तक कैपिटल को रखेंगे और उस के बाद कैपिटल का क्या करेंगे। इस तरह में कर्मचारियों में जो काम करने का उन्माह होता है, वह खत्म हो जाएगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनको कम से कम यह बताना चाहिए, इस हाउस को कि वे इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहते हैं या नहीं। अगर दस साल के

बाद आप इसको वापस करना चाहते हैं तो यह बड़ा इनजूरियस होगा और हम सब बाद इस का वापस देना ठीक नहीं होगा।

सैकड़ों 4 ए (1) में आपने कहा है कि एक चैयरमैन होगा और चार के रूप में नहीं और चौदह में ज्यादा मेंबर नहीं होंगे। मरों सगल में यह नहीं आया है कि आपने चार और चौदह क्यों रखा है, पांच और चौदह क्यों नहीं या छ और 13 क्या नहीं। फिर आपने कहा है कि चैयरमैन और साउथ आफ मैन जमेट ट्रैडिंग दो प्लेजर आफ गवर्नमेंट ऑफिस हाउ करेगे। यह बहुत एम्बिगुअस है। मोर्टिम एट्टेन करने के लिए जो उनको एलाऊस मिलेगा वह भी आपने स्पेसिफाउ नहा किया है। फिर आप कहते हैं कि हॉल टाइम मेंबर जा होंगे उनकी माया आप स्पेसिफाउ करेगे। इसका मतलब है आप मन-मानो करेंगे जिनको मन में आया हाउ टाइम बना देगे और जिन के बारे में नहीं आया नहीं बनाएगे। फिर यह भी साफ नहीं है कि चैयरमैन या मेंबर कौन होंगे? ऐसा भी बड़धा देखा गया है कि जा इन्वेंशन में हार जाने के उनको चैयरमैन बर्गर बना दिया जाना है। एम्पेंट आदमियों को आप रंगे रणपीटेड आदमियों को आप रंगे इस सब के बारे में हम बिल में कुछ भी नहीं है। फेबल मान यह कह दिया गया है कि चार में चौदह होंगे और इन्वेंशन बर्गर उनको क्या होगी इनका आप तय कर देंगे।

आगे आप ने कहा है कि वॉड आफ मैन जमेट क्लब और कहा मीट करे इसका फैसला वह स्वयं करेगा। थ्रु मोटण अह होंगी कुछ पता नहीं है। किमनी इटरबन के वार होगी कुछ पता नहीं है। कहीं भी कुछ भी डिफाइन नहीं है। पता नहीं किस फरटाइल विभाग की यह उपज है। इस तरह की बातें तो किसी कानून में देखने को नहीं मिली है।

हिस्ट्रीबुकन जो रटील का होना है वह भी बहुत गलत होता है। इसकी पालिसी के बारे में श्री कछवाय ने एक सवाल पूछा था।

उसके उत्तर में बताया गया कि हमने पालिसी को बदल दिया है और जिन लोगों ने पैसा लिया भी गया था वह उनको वापस कर दिया जाएगा कोम्प्रोप्रैटिव सोसाइटीज ने भी आपका पाम तीन साल पहले पैसा जमा कराया था। उनको अब आप तीन साल के बाद पैसा लाटा देंगे। अगर लैटाना ही था तो इतने मानो तक आपने क्यों पैसा को अपने पास रख छोडा ?

जो मंत्रों आप बेचते हैं देखा गया है कि वह सबेरे गरीबों का है वरिन् स्टील हाना है। इसमें बहुत घाटा है घाटागा है। तान कराड का स्टेशन मरेप वह हर मिनट में गमटम गमपने को बेच दिया गया था 100 करोड में डन पर हम लोगों ने न किया था और कहा था कि स्टेशन मरेप के स्थान पर दिया जा रहा है। फिर आपने उग आर ध्यान नहा दिया। आपने यह कहा कि स्मिफिड रंग बनाएगे तो उम आर ध्यान दिया जाएगा।

आपने यह भी नहीं बताया है कि जब से कम्पनी आपने अपने हाथ में ले लव में घाटा ही घाटा हो रहा है या नफा भी हो रहा है। फोट फर में आप 13 करोड था इसमें इनवेंस्ट करन बर है। फिर यह ता पता चलना चाहिए कि हमने राटा हा रटा है या नफा हो रहा है कम्प्लाइडन और मैनजर बलने में क्या कुछ फरक पटा है यह ता पता चलना चाहिए। वह एक प्रस्टी भी गल गरी थी। इस तरह की दुष्टताएं न हा इस आर भी आपका ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इनके आराम में प्रगटे भी चलते हैं, आपन में रम्माकरी भी चलती है। मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि मिनी स्टील प्लांट लगाएंगे लेकिन इनका स्टील का डील करने वाला जो मेकेटरी है वह कहते हैं कि मिनी प्लांट नहीं लगाएंगे। पता नहीं मिनिस्टर राज करना है या ब्यारक्रीमी राज करती है।—

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bade, these are much larger questions You are going much beyond the scope of

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

the Bill, going into the setting up of mini steel plants, scrap iron, policy of Steel administration and all that. This is only asking whether you agree or not to extend the time of the takeover of the management of IISCO.

SHRI R. V. BADE: The Secretary says one policy and the Minister says another policy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As far as I am concerned, what the Minister says counts. I do not take into consideration what the Secretary says to the Minister.

SHRI R. V. BADE: Whether the Secretary rules or the Minister rules, I do not know. I do not oppose the Bill. But if you want to nationalise it, you nationalise it just now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a very valid question that you put right at the beginning.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA (Giridih): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will not take much time. I have only a few points to make.

Out of four blast furnaces there, three blast furnaces as also coke ovens are in various degrees of disrepair. The material handling requires to be much desired. The blue-prints of the designs of the plant are, I understand, missing. So, the success of our Minister will be measured by to what extent he can increase the capacity utilisation in the coming months. Production has to increase. IISCO had a very high capacity utilisation. But, unfortunately, it has gone down during the last 30 or 36 months.

The question of labour participation in the management does not end by merely putting one labour representative in the Board of Management. It has to go down to the shop level, to the formation of works committees. If the workers' initiative and sugges-

tions are taken into consideration, I am quite confident that things will improve for the better.

A question was raised by the hon. Member from the Opposition about the sale by auction of scrap materials. The difficulty has been that when the auction is on, a ring of auction purchasers gets rapidly formed and there have been cases where the prices are unduly depressed and the Company makes a loss or, in some case, the prices soar up so high that the purchasers do not take delivery. So, the best way out of the situation would be negotiated sale by tenders, in small lots but it should be by tender. That is how the vicious ring can be broken and the plant can make profits.

14 00 hrs.

Another point was made about doing away with the contract labour. I yield to none in this House as regards the elimination of contract labour. 30 years ago, I had to pay for this issue by facing an attempt at murder at the hands of contractors, by having two fractured fingers and all that. But, in the circumstances, if you want to do away with contract labour, you will be faced immediately with the issue of having to absorb 13,000 to 14,000 workers who are working under the contractors in the plant and in the captive collieries. In the context of the present situation, I should think that, for a year or 18 months, this system should be allowed to continue, and the main strategy should be to make the plant increase its production. That is the crux of the matter. For that, a large amount of autonomy and discretion has to be given to the local management. Already SAIL has become a leviathan and centralisation will not make for initiative at the local level. It is only initiative at the local level which can turn the corner, which can turn the situation for the better, in the Indian Iron & Steel Company.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the scope of this Bill is a restricted one, dealing with only the aspect of take-over of the management. Therefore, I will restrict my observations only to those aspects which are related to the Bill.

At the very outset, my major criticism of the Bill would be that the entire approach of the Government in the aspect of take-over has been a fire-brigade approach, a halting approach, a piecemeal approach. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill it has been stated that, on 14th July, 1972, initially, the management was taken over only for a period of two years. Now they have felt it necessary to extend the period by three years. In fact, when they adopted the original Bill, it should have been clear to them, taking into account the complexities of the problem of management, that it was not possible, even with the best of intentions, to restructure the entire management in the course of two years. Our hon. Minister is well versed with the problems relating to management of steel industry, and even with the experience of other plants in this sector, it should have been extremely clear that, even if we were not to take up the problem of complete nationalisation but only the restricted problem of taking over of management for re-structuring, even that restricted task could not be fulfilled in the course of two years. When they found that something was wrong, without any farsightendness, they jumped into the situation and there again they did not show the farsightendness, they did not realise that, for restructuring the entire management, two years would not be adequate. Therefore, they have a Bill, a partial Bill, only the period fixed is three years. Again they have realised that it cannot be done. Therefore a new Bill has come up. I, therefore, warn the Government that after the completion of three years—of course, they have put a little elbow room and they can extend beyond that—unless they are

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able to deal with the basic problems, even with the type of new management they are envisaging in this Bill they will not be able to tackle the administrative problems of the steel industry.

Here, they have suggested that they would like to restructure the entire management. Restructuring the management basically means making the Board of Management more effective in terms of two or three important aspects. The first is improving the profitability of the steel industry. Then, improving its administrative efficiency and also ensuring that the interests of the consumers and labour are safeguarded by the restructured management which they are undertaking under the new Bill.

There are certain aspects of management which cannot be the subject matter of this Bill. I am quite aware of that. In fact, on some other occasion, when I was dealing with the discussion on the Company Law Amendment Bill, I pointed out to you that when certain aspects of the principal Act were not touched at all, then it will be very difficult to suggest something which goes beyond the principal Act. Here again, the same difficulty arises. No doubt, it has suggested a certain structure of management, that there shall be a Board of management consisting of a Chairman and not less than 4 and not more than 14 members. I expect that the Minister, while replying to the debate, will make his opinion quite clear that in selecting the members for the Board of Management, due regard will be shown for the interests of the labour, the interests of the consumers and the interests of expertise for building up a better administrative structure for the entire steel plant. If that explanation is forthcoming, at least to some extent, I will be satisfied. And knowing the hon Minister well, I am sure he is quite conscious of these administrative tasks before the management and if they are attended to,

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

then probably even within the framework of this Bill, this restricted basic task can be achieved.

There is one more aspect which is related to the Bill and a brief mention of it is very necessary. The Administrative Reforms Commission has gone into the problems of management in depth. They have gone into the problem of the personnel policy and they had suggested that no matter whatever be the structure of the Board of Management, if an adequate personnel policy, if a sound personnel policy is not built up, in that case, with the best of intentions and with the best structure of the Board of Management, if you keep the personnel policy as it is, even the entire restructuring the Board of Management is likely to produce results which will not be commensurate with the objectives with which the revision and restructuring of the Board of Management is being brought about. Therefore, I would like to suggest that while restructuring the entire Board of Management—the minimum and the maximum number is also fixed—I think due regard will be paid to having a proper personnel policy. Unfortunately, an opinion is being built up in the public sector industry in this country and it is taken for granted, that the public corporations are to be manned by certain officers. It is taken for granted that the IAS service probably provides the best available personnel. I have nothing against the IAS. I have nothing against the ICS officers. I would say that an IAS officer may be the most intelligent officer. After all, building up an industry like the steel industry, is basically a problem of expertise and dealing with the business aspects. Therefore, only because an IAS officer is an intelligent officer, you cannot take it for granted that he will be able to deal with the administrative problems and that he will be having the business acumen for the running of an industry. Therefore, it is necessary that we do not rely merely on the

outdated frame of the IAS officers and we try to put premium on the expertise knowledge and competence to run the industry in an efficient manner. Keeping these norms in view if the reconstitution of the Board of management is made it will be possible for hon. Minister to tackle the problem on proper footing.

There is one thing which I would mention which although not directly related would affect what is happening in the management of the industry. This is regarding the distribution problem about which references have been made many times and this is not within the purview of this Bill. It is related in this way that with the best of management, if even productivity is improved and so on, but if the distribution or distribution machinery is not properly manned, it will not be possible to achieve the desired results. Just taking an illustration, in a State like Maharashtra, in Bombay, forty per cent of the steel quota is sold in black-market. The CBI undertook certain investigations. Big companies like J K Company, Khira and Hyco Stone were involved. Certain quotas were cancelled. There is lot of malpractice which is taking place. This aspect should be borne in mind and rectified. If that is done, I think the situation will improve a lot. I do not think the restrictive approach of the Bill will solve the problem. But it is a step which is a welcome step. At some stage you will find you will not be satisfied with mere taking over the management but you will have to embark upon nationalisation. I do not take any doctrinaire attitude saying, socialism is identified with nationalisation. I feel that if the commanding heights of economy are to be controlled certain sectors of economy like steel have to be controlled in the national interest and in those sectors nationalisation will have to be achieved. If the steel industry succeeds in its endeavour to increase production and if surpluses are generated that will be ploughed back for further expansion and all these things can be utilis-

ed in the interest of the community at large and therefore even without taking any doctrinaire approach I do feel that in vital sectors like the steel industry nationalisation of industry becomes a must. Therefore, though I welcome, by and large, the Bill which has been moved by the hon. Minister, I would feel, the time will come when he will have to go beyond the scope of the Bill and effect complete nationalisation of this branch of industry. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): I am thankful to hon. Members for having made very constructive suggestions and my presumption ought to be that there has been a general support, although conditional in certain aspects, with the Bill that is before the House for its approval. Before coming to the various points which were very relevantly or sometimes not very irrelevantly raised, I would like to give a brief background of the situation in the Burnpur Steel plant which is shown as IISCO. The Steel works at Burnpur commenced production in 1922.

It started with an operating capacity of 300 thousand tonnes till 1953 and then after the plant successfully increased its rated capacity to 500 thousand tonnes and thereafter.

It produced a million tonnes of ingots with the salable steel production of the order of 800 thousand tonnes. At that time the company had a very good record; the machinery was new and so it started well. Many of the evils that crept in later on were not there at that time. But, then the deterioration started taking place rather rapidly and, as against the rated capacity of one million tonnes, the production which was very good in 1963-64 fell down to about 600 thousand tonnes. The actual production of salable sent during April 1972 was 34,500 tonnes and it reached in June an all time low record of 23,000 tonnes.

Thus, the House will see that there was a rapidly deteriorating condition

of the plant and when this Report was made available to the Government it appeared to all of us that this deterioration was the direct result of ineffectiveness that should have been there. The attitude of the management too was unresponsive to the grave and very urgent problems which needed attention. A rehabilitation programme was also very necessary at that time because the plant was getting old as it was almost about 45 years old. So, the rehabilitation was needed. Capital was not there. And nobody bothered about investing money. Everybody at that time wanted to make money out of it. Therefore, rehabilitation was very gravely neglected.

Therefore, it was considered appropriate that the plant which was doing very well only a few years back should not be allowed to deteriorate further. Because of the all-time low record of production in the month of June 1972, it was considered appropriate that the management of the company should be taken over. The management of it was taken over for a period of two years. It was taken over on 14th July, 1972 by an Ordinance which was later on replaced by an enactment.

At that time, let me submit that the object of the take-over was to give better professional and broad-based management which was not there. There was no professional aspect involved. The people were more interested in the general aspect of setting up of a plant and then making money out of it. Government had the intention of completely re-orienting the structure of the management to which I shall come just now. The Government had the social objectives before them and then to make a programmed investment, if I may use that word, with a view to making this position satisfactory so that the social ends and the economic ends which the Government had may be fulfilled. Some steps were therefore hurriedly taken about which I need not go into in greater details. The Engineering and Development Division of the IISCO prepared that scheme towards

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

the end of 1971. At that time perhaps the scheme was drawn up at an estimated cost of about Rs. 21 crores.

The scheme was approved by the then Board of Directors but later on as Government took over by that time the situation changed and after the take-over of the management of the Company, the scheme was thoroughly re-examined and revised. According to the revised estimates prepared in September, 1972 the cost was estimated at Rs. 45.90 crores with a foreign exchange content of Rs. 4.04 crores. In view of the sharp increase in cost, the scheme was remitted to a group of technical experts as a result of which a revised scheme with slight modifications at a cost of Rs. 43 crores was approved. Upto the end of June, 1974 an expenditure of Rs. 16.86 crores had been incurred on the scheme and the committed expenditure as on that date was Rs. 29.21 crores. The essential features of the Plant Rehabilitation Scheme are: (a) Improvement of raw material handling facilities particularly in relation to coal and iron ore; (b) Emergency and hot repairs of Nos. 7, 8 and 9 Coke Oven Batteries and re-building of No. 7 battery which was completely out of order, etc. etc.

I may also mention there has been some set-back in the actual implementation of the Plan Rehabilitation Programme. It is expected that that Steel Plant will now be able to reach its rated capacity by 1976-77 after the completion of the Plant Rehabilitation Programme.

Sir, the cranes and the ground chargers were in a bad state when we took over. Much headway could not be made in the beginning. This work of improvement and rehabilitation of cranes was awarded in August 1973 to Jessops, a public sector undertaking. One set of cranes and ground chargers have already been made available and installed and the balance work is expected to be completed in about 15 months' time.

Before I come to production and distribution I would like to make one or two points. The first point was raised by Mr. Limaye which was followed by Mr. Chatterjee and just now by Mr. Dandavate as to why do we take piecemeal method of trying to improve one of the basic industries in the country like Steel Industry. I might express my views about it. When it was taken over in the year 1972—if I may use the word—it was a penal action. It was not a decision to nationalise the industry from a policy angle so much as it was considered the situation has deteriorated to such a dangerous level that the action was a more of the nature of a penal action than an ideological one.

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक ठाक करने वापिस देने का विचार है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : उस पर भी मैं याता हूँ, थोड़ा सा धीरज रखिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये . बहुत धीरज है मुझे, और मैंने जिम्मेगी में किया गया है ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: A commitment was made by him that the intention was to return the management of the company; not to the old management. That commitment was made. I do not know whether the Minister is aware of it.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I do not know. That commitment is not before me. I will make sure, as to what the commitment was. I am only giving my considered view, from the Ministry's point of view.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to seek one clarification. We would expect that after treating these plants as sick plants and improving their health in our government hospitals at our cost, are you going to give the "improved patients" to the same private entrepreneurs? We want a categorical reply on this.

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : गवर्नमेन्ट का इतना रुपया लगाने और बुराइयों दूर करने के बाद वापिस देने की बात नहीं है। लेकिन यह ऐसे मामले होते हैं जिनपर बहस नहीं की जानी है। मैं जायन के साथ आपका सहयोग चाहता हूँ। आपको उसकी जानकारी हो, मैं समझता हूँ हमसे कम जानकारी आपको नहीं है बल्कि ज्यादा है तो इतनी मेहनत करने के बाद, इतना रुपया लगाने के बाद और बहुत सारी व्यवस्थाओं को सुधारने के बाद अगर हम इस कारखाने को फिर वापिस कर दें, जिन से कि सरकार ने उस को लिया था—किसी भी मुनासिब बजह से या उनकी गतिधियों के कारण लिया था—तो कोई बद्धिमत्ता की बात नहीं होगी। लेकिन इस समय यह क्यों पूछा जाता है कि आप की नेजनबद्देशन पॉलिसी क्या है। कमॉन्स हाउस देने की यह समझ बातें तो हैं ही, हाउस का सब मामूली है क्या होता है।

But, when a plant is brought to a satisfactory level of efficiency and when it goes into operation in a satisfactory manner, looking into the social objectives that we have before us,— what the socio-objectives are can be looked at from an elastic point of view or a pragmatic point of view or a strictly philosophical point of view: I do not want to introduce those aspects—the fact is that when a society has laboured so hard and invested so much money in it and has brought this up to a satisfactory position, personally, I do not think there can ever be a question of handing it over to those people who were found guilty of destroying public property.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why should it be for two years and three years?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : मैं तो नहीं जानता कि सन् 1972 में दो साल के लिए जब यह ली गई थी तो उस की कौन सी बजहें थीं वह तो काँग्रेस की देखभाल करने पर

पता चल सकता है लेकिन दस साल की जो अवधि दी गई है वह सभी चीजों की देखभाल कर के दिया गया है कि दस साल के अन्दर सारी चीजें सम्भव जायेगी, एकमैपैशन भी हो सकता है और यह भव बाध मुनासिब तौर से हाथ में लिया जा सकता है।

सन् 1972 में कुछ स्कैप के बारे में श्री डिप्टी-स्पीकर के बारे में भी कहा है, मैं पहले उसी के बारे में बता दूँ। इस्को का जो

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why do you switch over to Hindi?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I got inspired by my friend Mr. MADHU Limaye.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: To make the whole thing more philosophical so that the Chair may not exactly catch up with what he says!

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Before the take-over of the management of IISCO, the scrap that was produced there was sold through negotiated deals, which was very unsatisfactory, and which had so many loopholes. This should not have been done. But, after the take-over, a system of public auction was introduced. In my opinion, even the system of wholesale public auction, sometimes, in such matters, should not be considered desirable and proper. There are few people who bid in this auction. Sometimes, they conspire among themselves and they quote, under-quote in such a manner that it becomes difficult for us to find out any other alternative. Therefore, Government then considered that there should be something in between or a mixture of the things, and felt that some hard and more rigid rules should be made, but that is still to come.

Two auctions with wide publicity on an all-India level were held during the last one year and they fetched a higher price, and for that my hon friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee . . .

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): Higher than what?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: For that, my hon. friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee gave the whole credit to Mr. Ray. I do not wish to dispute it...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I did not say that; I only said that during his management this was done, and I believe that the hon. Minister himself has admitted that in the other place.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Higher than what?

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Higher than the lower one!

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Yes, higher than the lower one. What happened at that time was this. During the last two years...

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Let him give a specific reply?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I do not minimise his contribution. I am not saying that he must get all the credit for whatever has been achieved; I have never said that.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I am only trying to submit some facts of the situation that existed.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Higher in relation to what? Let him be specific.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The price of scrap went so high, as compared to what it was two years back...

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा सवाल है कि किस से हायर थी ?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA:...that the revenue out of the sale or auction of the scrap was naturally quite high, as was indicated by my hon. friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

श्री मधु लिमये : हुबहू, दो लाख पहले कहां भीमसन होता था ? पुराने स्कैप डीलर को प्राप ने जांच के लिये भेजा है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : नहीं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : खुद प्राप कह रहे हैं कि 50,60 लाख रु० ज्यादा मिला इन दो प्रोक्शनमें ? प्राइस इन्कीज के लिये भी प्राप प्रलाउन्स कीजिये, फिर भी जो पुराने निगोशियेटेड सेटिलमेंट्स में उस में पैसा खाने का काम होता था । तो उस की जांच करना चाहिये ।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : वह तो पहले की बात थी । टेक ओवर में पहले जो होता था वह मैं ने बता दिया प्राप को ।

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Sir, please protect us on one point. He says that it was higher than what it was two years back. At that time, was there auction there? Let him reply to that.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He must investigate those deals.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: As against negotiated sale, I only used the word 'auction'...

श्री मधु लिमये पुराने डीलर का इन्वेन्स्टी- गेशन यह करेगे कि नहीं ?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I do not wish to give in....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall allow a few questions to be put by the hon. Member at the end. Now, let the hon. Minister go on. He has the right.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: In between these two public auctions, the IISCO had sold some scrap to individual parties at the negotiated prices keeping the earlier auction prices as base. This system was also not desirable and it has been stopped. It

has also been decided that available melting scrap will first be offered to the public sector units. Now, what we are doing is that we first give it to the public sector units. And then we are selling the material to actual users, not for trade; we are trying to discourage completely the practice of people auctioning and taking it for carrying on trade. The object is first to supply it to the public sector units for their own use and then to give it to actual users....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
At what rate? Who fixes the rate?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The rates are to be decided by the actual persons there, it is not for me here to sit down and specify the rate.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
On the basis of the market rate?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: If it is better than the market price we shall accept it.

Another point which was made by Shri Madhu Limaye and others was this. Scrap used to lie all around the steel plant campus at Burnpur which provided opportunities to undesirable elements to go and take it. There were complaints of pilferages of the steel item along with scrap which was lifted by the buyers. There were many kinds of things happening there. It was a bad legacy, and there were many undesirable elements and many bad practices there, which had crept into the whole plant. It looks some time in our own pattern of socialist management and the manner in which we are dealing with problem of law and order, of restraining all these undesirable things and so on; it really took some time for Mr. Ray to control the situation and to settle things and bring the whole system under control.

Now a scrap yard has been established and future pilferage will stop.

Scrap will now not lie scattered here and there. I personally went and saw the arrangements. These things were getting collected in the scrap yard under construction. This stockyard will help in segregating the scrap quality-wise making it possible to secure higher prices and also safeguarding against pilferages.

Coming to contract labour, my hon. friend knows that under the earlier management recruitment was a spoil-system, but there was not a very bad practice that 50 per cent of the vacancies created were reserved more or less for the wards or children of the existing employees. It did give an emotional attachment to the plant....

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): A sense of belonging.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: As my hon. colleague says, it gave a sense of belonging.

Then some serious complaints started coming in and after the takeover the recruitment system was rationalised. It has also been decided that the new recruitment will be effected in association with the Employment Exchange. A consultative system is now being developed with a view to see that our recruitment policy is on healthy and proper lines.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
What will happen to contract labour?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: We are never in favour of it. But even the Joint Negotiating Committee of workers have conceded that in certain spheres, the contract labour system can be removed only gradually. Whether it is steel or coal, they have accepted that it should go as soon as possible. The Government agrees with that view that it should go as soon as possible.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Have a time-bound programme.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: But there are certain specialised plants where we have got to close our eyes to certain irregularities and injustices because we want to proceed ahead in order to abolish it.

The House knows that immediately this Bill came before the Rajya Sabha, automatically the services of Mr. Ray were terminated, because it ended there and a new small nucleus board of management has been created with Mr. Bhayya as Chairman. Mr. Bhayya is not an IAS man. There is no speciality of IAS men to occupy the top positions in these bodies or institutions everywhere. It is not there. When we bring an efficient officer from outside, whether from Tatas or others, then objections are raised. We have brought one of the most efficient officers and Shri Chatterjee, if I may be allowed to say so, was not justified in attacking him in the manner he did yesterday. I do hold that after a little experience, the concept of holding companies may require marginal or peripheral adjustment.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You allow sufficient time for the Chairman of SAIL because he comes from the Tata group. Therefore, he can have whatever time he wants.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: To attack a person because he has come from the Tatas is something I consider highly undesirable.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You have not fairly treated one who was inducted into this company by the late Steel Minister, who made some sacrifices and knew that these two years were allowed to him. You are allowing an unlimited time to the other person who has come from the Tata group to establish himself.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: If he wants to raise the question of Mr. Ray, I have nothing to say and no comments to offer except that he know in what manner dog fights were going on

between these so-called experienced people. My object was to stop this. A man who had come down from times immemorial from IISCO was there and Mr. Ray was also there. We decided that both of them remaining there was not in the interest of the concern. Therefore, was had naturally to smoothen it. So, a new set-up was created. IISCO was taken over for a further extended period. Under the new arrangement, Mr. Bhaya was asked and he readily agreed to become the part-time Chairman. We have still to complete the list. Some criticism was made, as to why it should be 14. It all depends upon how many people are required to complete the board of management. We may require only 7 and 9 people. So, far 6 people have been appointed, presided over by Mr. Bhaya. Mr. Gopeswar is the trade union representative there who was the first man to be selected. Mr. Gopeswar is very well known in IISCO not only among the INTUC but also CPI, HMS and Marxist organisation. Now they are functioning normally and the relations are amicable. They all individually and jointly met me and said, everything is all right.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. We have a well-established practice not to discuss individual officers.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Yesterday so much was said about it and inter-union rivalry is there. Therefore, I thought I should clarify the issue that there is not much trouble about the specific selection. Labour has been given representation. There is a Chartered Accountant, Mr. Dastur is there as the representative of that engineering institution. One of them is, of course, an IAS officer, who represents our Ministry, Mr. Sidhu and Mr. Banerjee is there, who is the Technical Director of SAIL, to look after the technical interests.

A suggestion was made that all problems of sales, distribution and production should be integrated at one

point. It is not a very practical solution. The Ministry takes care of the problems that are involved in production and distribution. There has to be a division of work. The distribution has been organised and it is going to be streamlined further. There is nothing wrong about it. They are aware that there is a system of allocation of steel. Mr. Dandavate said, about 40 per cent of the steel was selling in the black market. I am not aware of it. It is true that when steel is allocated to specific authorities including the State authorities, a part of it is not traceable. It is our effort and it will continue to be our effort to improve the distribution system. Many people have been arrested and sent to jail. Our job is only to pinpoint the distribution and some other authorities take care of it. It is our constant desire to improve the distribution system. There is the steel priority committee. It is not entirely controlled by the Steel Ministry. The Secretaries of various economic Ministries get together and allot priorities. In this manner about 80 per cent of the steel goes to priority sections like Defence, Public Sector industries and also State Governments. We have always emphasised with the State Governments that the steel allocated for a specific job should go only for that purpose. Sometimes it does not. So, I entirely agree with the sentiments of the House and it will be our constant efforts to improve the distribution system because here and there we do find omissions which ought not to remain.

I have already spoken about the induction of technical elements into our Secretariat. The hon. House is already aware that so far as coal is concerned, we have got a Secretary, who is not a bureaucrat. He is one of the top-most engineers in the country. Similarly, we have got a Secretary in Steel who has got the best experience of business dealings and distribution, who can grasp the matter much more quickly in a business like way than a bureaucrat. Therefore, I am not giving a good chit or a bad chit to any man.

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All that I am saying is that we are deviating from the old rut and we are introducing a new system of injecting new elements into the entire system of functioning.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why Dr. Bhattacharyya was removed from Bokaro? Why this sudden change?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: In such matters some latitude has to be given to the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May I draw the attention of both the Minister and the Members that I think we have widened the scope of this discussion to cover the entire gamut of steel administration. It is interesting to hear the Minister. But, then, we get into discussion of personalities why this officer has been removed, why that officer has not been removed, why this officer has been given preference over that officer, and we get into all kinds of difficulties.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Personally, I would not like to support or defend any individual officer in the Ministry. But yesterday a very strong point was made by my hon. friend and I thought I should reply to that.

I feel that we should not be criticised for making changes whenever we consider them necessary in the interest of the functioning of the Ministry. If my hon. friend has any specific point to make, he can come to me and make enquiries. I am always available to him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is no personnel policy.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: It is very much there. There is a Personnel Officer. If there is any specific scheme which the hon. Member can produce, with regard to improving the personnel policy, we will consider it. We have got a personnel policy. We select people through a Selection Committee and then we give them train-

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

ing. We do not just pick up a man because a man likes him or another man does not like him. That is not so. Even giving employment to the local people is very much before us. Sometimes we do find that the local people down below are neglected and then we take special care to see that local people are employed. In fact, we give them preference even when we find that they are a little below the mark

There are one or two amendments given notice of by Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi. I do not propose to accept them because they are not very relevant. For instance he wants to change from five to four years. It can be asked why not six years.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. He has not even moved them

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : मुझे जो अमेंडमेंट के सम्बन्ध में कहना था, वह कह दिया है। अब बाद में कुछ कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि अमेंडमेंट में कोई बात नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिवले (बाबा) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने मंत्री महोदय का जवाबी भाषण बहुत शीर से और प्रेमपूर्वक सुना, लेकिन मुझे इस बात को लेकर निराशा हुई कि इस सभा में सभी लोगों के द्वारा जो माग रखा, गई थी कि यह कारखाना ठीक ठाक होने के बाद भाविष्य में कभी भी निजी इन्तजाम के सुपुर्द नहीं करना चाहिए। इस के बारे में उन्होंने कुछ स्पष्ट आश्वासन नहीं दिया है। लेकिन फिर भी मैं आशा करता हूँ कि हमारे रहने का उन पर असर होगा।

इसको की कांटेक्ट सिस्टम का, इनकी कांटेक्ट प्रणाली का जो सवाल मैंने उठाया था— मुझे अफसोस है कि उस पर इन्होंने लीपा पोती ही की है। इनको स्पष्ट कहना चाहिए था कि एक समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम बनावेंगे। मैं जानता हूँ कि इस दूषित प्रणाली को एक दिन

में समाप्त नहीं किया जा सकता है या दो महीने में समाप्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। लेकिन कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम तो ये हमारे सामने रख ही सकते थे।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : प्रेक्टीकल नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिवले : प्रेक्टीकल और प्रायडियल व्यवहार और आदर्श दोनों में कोई समन्वय आपका करना है। आप ऐसा नहीं करते है। आप की नीति बड़ी दिशाहीन रहती है। एन निदान आप प्रस्तावित कर देते है और जो आपका कर्म होता है वह उसमें कही भेल नहीं खाना है।

आवशन प्रणाली चालू करने के बाद कम्पनी का जो अनुमान था स्क्रेप डील से बि उनका इतना पैसा आया, पुराने अनुभव के आधार पर, उसमें दोनों आकाशज में, 50-60 लाख प्रति, मिला है। श्री राय की वजह से ऐसा हुआ था और किमी वजह से इस में मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने इस की वजह एन यह भी बताई है कि बीच में स्क्रेप के दाम बहुत बढ़ गए इसलिए ज्यादा मिला। यह अर्द्ध सत्य है और अर्द्ध सत्य बहुत खतरनाक होता है। दाम वृद्धि एक कारण है। लेकिन दूसरा कारण यह है कि जब कम्पनी निजी इन्तजाम में थी तो स्क्रेप डील में बहुत घपला था, इन्लिवे मैंने इन्दिरा जी को लिखा। प्रधान मंत्री के सामने मैं बार-बार इस बात पर जोर देता रहा, और मैंने इस बारे में उनसे लिखा पढी थी की और उनका ध्यान इस ओर खींचा था। मंत्री महोदय को इस से क्या तकनीफ होती है और पुराने स्क्रेप डील में कोई घपला हुआ है... (इंटरफॉन) घपला माने थोटासा, गड़बड़ी। इस को तो आप मानेंगे ही कि हिन्दी में वायड अंग्रेजी की तुलना से तीन गुना अधिक है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि कम से कम पंडित जी (श्री कमलापति सिपाठी) हिन्दी से ही बोला करें। अस्मिया

बंगला, मसयालम के भी में शब्द लेता हूँ और कभी कभी वे बहुत काम के होने हैं बहुत बढ़िया शब्द होते हैं। जब आप ही बताइये कि "इकबी डिप्टेन्स थिअर" को आप हिन्दी में क्या कहेंगे ? ममान दूरी बगैरह ही तो कहेंगे ? लेकिन मसयालम वाले कहेंगे समदूर सिद्धान्त । भारत की भाषाओं की गरिमा को आप नहीं जानते हैं । टूटी-फूटी प्रपञ्ची छोड़ दीजिये । मूह बना वर अंपंर्ज, में बोलना छोड़ दीजिए । ऐसी हिन्दुस्तानी को आप अपनाएँ जिममें भारत की सभी भाषाओं के प्रच्छे शब्दों का समावेश हो ।

स्कूप डील के बारे में मेरी प्रधान मंत्री में लिखा पढ़ी हो चुकी है । मंत्री महादय का यह कहने में क्या दिक्कत है कि पुगने स्कूप डीन्ज की जाच की जाएगी और अगर उसमें चोरी हुई तो चोरी के खिलाफ मरुत कार्यवाई की जाएगी क्या पुगने लोगों के साथ कोई आपने डील किया है छिपकर के ? अगर आप यह नहीं करते हैं तो मनलब होगा कि उम पर आप चादर बिछाने का काम करते हैं । अगर इस तरह का डील नहीं किया है तो आप को स्पष्ट आश्वामन देने में तकलीफ बिल्कुल नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

श्री कै० डी० मालवीय : मैंने यहाँ कहा कि मुझे मालूम नहीं है । जब टेक आबर किया उस से पहले किसी ने क्या किया उम मसल में हम नहीं गए । यह प्रश्न हमारे मामल नहीं था । इस वास्ते कमिट्टमेंट का कोई सवाल पैदा नहीं होता । आप कहते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री के साथ आपने लिखा पढ़ी की है । उस का मुझे कुछ मालूम नहीं है । आप व्यक्तिगत तौर पर कोई सुझाव देना चाहते हैं तो उस पर गौर हम करेंगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इनका मैमोरेण्डम आप पढ़ें । इनको क्यों अध्यादेश जारी करना पडा ? इन्होंने कहा कि हम जब गहराई में गए और जब पता लगा कि कितना मुकमान प्लाट को पहुँचाया गया है

श्री कै० डी० मालवीय : निगलैक्ट एंड अदग्रवाइज ।

श्री मधु लिमये यही तो मैं कह रहा हू कि दो साल के अध्ययन के बाद यदि इन का पता चला कि इतना डैमेज हुआ है तो इनको हम में भी जाना चाहिये था । कम्पनियों की मलाई निकालने का एक तरीका आजादी के बाद शुरू हुआ है और जिन जिन लोगों के हाथ में ये मारे उद्योग चले गए हैं इन लोगों न बड़ी नेजी में मलाई निकालने का काम किया है । जैसे डी एम एम का दध मिलता है उसी तरह ये मारे प्लान्ट्स और कारखाने मिक बन कर रह गए हैं । डी एम एम के दध की जो हालत है वही प्लान्ट इन मिक मिल्ल और कारखाना की है और इसलिए जाच आवश्यक है । आगे का अगर आप भागने देगे तो एक एक मिल और कारखाना मिक बनना चला जाएगा और आप उन को लेते जायगे । तो कहा जा कर मामला रूकेगा ? मैंने शुरू में कहा था कि आप की गलत तान्तियों के कारण अच्छी कम्पनिया भी मिक हो जायगी ।

मैं नगनल रयन काग्यारेणन का उल्लेख किया । कोलेनर मिल का उल्लेख किया । कापडिया का जा अन्वल नम्बर का बदमाश है चूकि वह मारुति में और अधिक् इनवैस्ट करेगा इसलिए उन का ये दो कम्पनिया आप देखेंगे और ये भीमिक बन कर रह जायगी । इन्वैशन) आप वरुघाजी मौजी और मस्त आदमी है । आप का क्या परवाह है कि प्रर्थ व्यइस्था का क्या होता है । यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है । इन के बस का मामला नहीं है ।

इन्होंने कहा कि इस्पात की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये हम लोग पूरा प्रयास कर रहे हैं और अपनी कार्यक्षमता को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं । इस उद्देश्य से हम सहमत हैं । यह भी इन्होंने कहा है कि जो इस्पात का बितरण होता है, विभिन्न प्रोडक्ट्स का होता है उस के ऊपर हम निगरानी रखना चाहते हैं । एड यूज,

[श्री मधु लिमये]

अंतिम जो उस का इस्तेमाल होता है उस के ऊपर नियंत्रण रखना कितना कठिन है उस की चर्चा इन्हो ने की है। यह कहा है कि कुछ इस्पात कोटा राष्ट्रों के अधीन आते हैं, कुछ पब्लिक सेक्टर प्रॉडक्टिंग के हाथ में रहते हैं। लेकिन क्या इस्पात मंत्रालय का यह कर्तव्य नहीं है कि एड यूज के ऊपर वह कुछ न कुछ नियंत्रण रखे। मैं ने एक स्पेसिफिक उदाहरण दिया है कि भारत को अब तक जो कोटा दिया गया है, जिस को पचास हजार गाडियों का लाइसेंस मिला है, क्या नेशनल प्रॉयोस्टीज में निजी, आटोमोबाइल के लिए स्टील कोटा देना यह बात आ सकता है? अगर ट्रक्स के लिये बसों के लिये कोटा दिया जाता तो मेरी समझ में आता लेकिन उस के बारे में आप ने जानबूझ कर चुपी माधी है, यौन सम्पत्ति का दशक भी होता है। आप के यौन का यही अर्थ निकलता है। भारत के बारे में मैं ने जो अभियोग लगाया है कि वे काले बाजार में इस्पात बेचते हैं, उस में कुछ सत्य का अंश है।

श्री श्री डी० आलश्रीय : भारत की बोझा मिला है। बर्मा के लिए मिला या नहीं इस से उस का सम्बन्ध नहीं है। वैयक्तिक रूप से जब मुझ से माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा वो मैं ने कहा कि जहां तक इस साल का सम्बन्ध है नौ सी टन भारत को लौटा अहर दिया गया है उन के काम के लिए। प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्रीज को चाहे वह चीनी का कारखाना हो, चाहे मोटर का कारखाना हो, चाहे सीमेंट का कारखाना हो, चाहे कपड़ा का कारखाना हो, सब के लिए हमारी प्रॉयोस्टीज के अंदर जगह है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before we proceed further, I do not know how this debate started yesterday. When the Minister was speaking, I noticed that the discussion went very far out of the scope of the Bill, but I allowed him because he said that he was replying to certain specific points that were raised by Members.

If these points were raised, the Minister could legitimately claim the right to reply to those charges. But, now I find that instead of discussing this Bill whose objective is very limited to extend the period of takeover by another three years. . .

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: and the Management.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: and when the Minister has said in so many words though not directly, that it is not the intention to hand over the management back to the old management Board or whatever it is, then what is the my story about the extension? I do not understand That is the only thing that is relevant here.

When the Minister himself has entered the field of steel allocation and all that, I do not know where I can stop Mr. Madhu Limaye I wish I could say that it should be enough and call a halt there. Otherwise, we will get into deeper waters.

श्री मधु लिमये उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मे चौथे मुद्दे पर आया था। तीन मुद्दे मेरे क्या इस बिल में सम्बन्धित नहीं थे? पहला मैं ने क्या कहा कि इस कारखाने का फिर कभी निजी क्षेत्र में न जाने दीजिये, यह रेगुलैटेड है। मैंने कर्नल लेबर के बारे में कहा क्योंकि इस में मैंने जॉब का सवाल आ जाता है। वह रेगुलैटेड था।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद बर्मा (नवादा) : उस का जवाब मिला गया आप को।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आप से नहीं कह रहा हूँ, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय का समझा रहा हूँ।

फिर इनको के स्क्रप डील के बारे में, सरकार के मनेजमेंट में आने के "इस्का" के बाद ज स्थिति थी उसके ऊपर मैंने कहा। अब जो मैं कह रहा हूँ वह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि इस्का की आन सीजिए इस्पात की

पैदावार कुछ मात्रा में बढ़ी। तो क्या होगा ? उसका जो वितरण होगा और उस के एन्ड यूज की बात में कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि यही मंत्रालय है, अगर इसका कुछ भी नियंत्रण नहीं रहेगा, नेशनल प्रायोरिटीज का जरा भी विचार नहीं किया जायगा तो जो पैदावार बढ़ने से राष्ट्र का लाभ हुआ है वह बहुत हद तक खत्म हो जायगा, इसलिए मैं कह रहा था। मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता। इन्होंने कहा कि 9 सी टन मारुति को दिया। 900 टन तो आपके कार्यकाल में मिला है। अब मैं आपके जानकारी के लिये केवल आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ कि इसमें से अधिकांश हिस्सा इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया। एन्ड यूज का सवाल इसीलिए सामने आता है कि मारुति कारखाने की बनावट पर खर्च नहीं हुआ है, तकरीबन 500 टन इसका ब्लैक में चला गया और ब्लैक में दो तीन हजार रुपये टन का मार्जिन है इसके ऊपर। मंत्री महोदय मार्केट में जा कर जांच करेंगे तो उन्हें पता चलेगा। अब 500 को आप गुणिये 2 हजार रुपये से तो क्या रकम आती है ? हमारे प्रोफेसर साहब नहीं हैं। दस लाख रुपये का मामला हो जाता है। मैं तो कम फिगर पकड़ रहा हूँ 500 टन की कि इतना ब्लैक में चला गया और दो हजार प्रीमियम मिला तो दस लाख रुपये इस हिस्से में मिला। इनके पहले के जो मंत्री थे टी० ए० पाइ साहब और मोहन कुमार मंगलम साहब तो उस समय भी यह सिलसिला चलता रहा। तो मैं इस बात पर बहुत जोर देना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी कारखानों में जहाँ उत्पादन बढ़ाने का प्रयास आपको करना चाहिए, वहाँ सब्जी से एन्ड यूज के ऊपर भी आपको नियंत्रण रखना चाहिए। साथ ही अपनी बरीयता का, प्रायोरिटीज का भी ठीक तरह से रखना चाहिए, जिससे कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और जनता के लिए आवश्यक चीजों का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। उन्हीं चीजों के लिए आपको स्टील के मामले में प्रायोरिटी देनी चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, स्काई स्क्रपर्स का मैंने सवाल उठाया और मुझे कोई संताप-जनक जवाब नहीं मिला। केन्द्र की जमीनों की चोरी बम्बई में होती है। उसके ऊपर 2 करोड़ 80 लाख की रिश्वत ली जाती है। अब उसके ऊपर अट्टालिकाओं के लिये इनक कोटा मिला। इंडस्ट्रियल डवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री से सीमेंट का काटा मिलेगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं मिलेगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं मिलेगा ? क्या कह रहे हैं आप ? लिड्स ने रिश्वत इसीलिए दी है कि 75-75 लाख रुपये कमाये जो बिल्डिंग बनने वाली हैं उनमें। उसमें सेंट्रल बैंक और स्टेट बैंक की भी बिल्डिंगें बनने वाली हैं। तो मैं केवल यही चाहता हूँ कि आप जब जवाब देंगे, थर्ड रीडिंग पर या क्लोज बाइ क्लोज कमिडेशन पर तो स्पष्ट घोषणा कीजिए कि बम्बई के बैंकवे रिक्लेमेशन के स्काई स्क्रपर्स के लिए एक किलो भी स्टील नहीं मिलने वाला है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इनकी यह कल्पना है, इन सब मंत्रियों की कि हमेशा मैं इनके पीछे पड़ता हूँ, मैं इनका बदनाम करने का प्रयास करता हूँ, लेकिन कोई मेरा दिमाग परवर्स है ? मैं देश हित की बात करता हूँ। इसमें कोई परवर्सिटी की, विवृति की बात नहीं है। अगर वे अच्छा काम करेंगे, उस दिन पंडित जी ने कहा कि अब हम पार्ट ट्रस्ट एरिया की जमीन का कानून के तहत ला रहे हैं तो मैंने कहा कि चला ठीक है, नींद देर से खुली तो भी अच्छा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I really admire your resourcefulness.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने काम्प्लीमेंट से आज मुझे मारने का फैसला किया है तो मैं अब बैठ जाता हूँ।

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: He is only provoking me to answer this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot match Mr. Madhū Limaye in all these matters. And I think the Minister would be very well advised if he keeps away from wider issues.

श्री मधु लिमये ऐसा मत करिये। इन मन्त्रियों में श्रीर मुन्न में डायलाग चल रहा है उसमें आप बाधा मत बनिये। उसको चलने दीजिये। बहुत सारे इन लोगो से, जो पुराने फ्रीडम फाइटर रहे हैं, जरा मेरी मुहब्बत है। इनको देख कर जरा मेरा मन भर जाता है, इसलिए आप उनमें बाधा मत बनिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"This House disapproves of the Indian Iron and Steel Company (Taking over of Management) Amendment Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance No 4 of 1974) promulgated by the President on the 28th June, 1974."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"That the Bill to amend the Indian Iron and Steel Company (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER We go to Clause-by-clause consideration. On Clause 2 there are no amendments. The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Clause 3 Shri Swaran Singh Sokhi—not here. The Speaker this morning made very special comment about him. I see that amendments to Clause 4 also stand in his name and another amend-

ment to Clause 6. In that case, I think, I can put all the Clauses together to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That Clause 3, Clause 4, Clause 5, Clause 6, Clauses 7 to 11 and Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 Clause 4, Clause 5, Clause 6, Clause 7 to 11, and Clause 1, the Enacting Formula the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K D MALAVIYA): Sir, I beg to move

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved

"That the Bill be passed"

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मसलिले में मैं तीन बातें निबंदन करना चाहता हू। वैसे श्री मधु लिमये जी ने अपने प्रस्ताव पर बोलते हुए कई ऐसी बातें कही हैं जिनमें मैं भी सहमत हू। उन बातों के अलावा मैं बोर्ड ऑफ मैनेजमेंट के मसलिले में कुछ कहना चाहता हू। मंत्री जी को मालूम होगा कि बोर्ड ऑफ मैनेजमेंट में हमें बहुत सारे लोग, अफसरान, रखे हुए हैं जिनकी प्रमिडि बहुत ही बुरी रही है, बदनाम किस्म के लोग रहे हैं। जिनके बारे में हम सदन के अन्दर दूसरे सदन के अन्दर और सदन के बाहर भी बारबार मवाल उठाये गये हैं कि ऐसे बदनाम लोगों को न रखा जाय। लेकिन फिर भी चुमा-फिरा कर उन्हीं लोगों को व्यवस्थापकों में रखा गया है जो हम कारखाने को चला रहे हैं। मैं ऐसे ही एक मजजम का नाम इसलिये लेना चाहता हू कि यहाँ उनका नाम लिया जा चुका है—श्री निहार दत्त। इनके बारे में राज्य सभा में भी सवाल उठाये गये . . .

भी के० डी० मालवीय : वह चले गये हैं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अगर चले गये हैं तो ठीक है । क्या कारखाने के क्वार्टर से भी चले गये हैं या अभी भी वही जमे हुए है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : इसके लिये मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अगर चले गये हैं तो बड़ी खशी की बात है । ऐसे लोगों को जाना ही चाहिए था, क्योंकि इनके बारे में बहुत हंगामा हुआ था । इनके बारे में हमारे ही मदन के सदस्य डा० रानेन सेन ने, जो भाल इण्डिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष है, उन्होंने भी सवाल उठाया था । हमारी ए०आइ०टी०य०सी० की घामनसाल में जो युनाइटेड प्रायरन एण्ड स्टील वर्कर्स यूनियन है तथा अन्य कई यूनियनों ने भी उनके बारे में सवाल उठाया था । मझे खुशी हुई कि वे चले गये, यह मामला खत्म हुआ ।

दूसरा मसाला जो मजदूर नियमों में उठाया था, उस पर जोर देना चाहता हूँ । काट्रेक्ट मजदूरों के बारे में आपकी नीति है कि हम काट्रेक्ट लेबर को खत्म कर देंगे, लेकिन नीति अपनी जगह पर है और काम ठीक उसके उनका हो रहा है । काट्रेक्ट लेबर हटाने की भाग ए०आइ०टी०य०सी० या सी०पी०आइ० के लेबर में ही नहीं हो रही है, बल्कि आपकी आइ०एन०टी०यू०सी० की यूनियनों ने, जो ऐसे मजदूरों के अन्दर काम करती हैं, भी मांग की है कि काट्रेक्ट लेबर हटा दिया जाय, लेकिन आज तक यह काम नहीं किया गया और वे बरकरार हैं । उनकी आइ लेकर बड़े बड़े कुकर्म किये जा रहे हैं । जिन कुकर्मों को आप यदि खत्म करना चाहते हैं तो यह जरूरी है कि आप काट्रेक्ट लेबर प्रथा को समाप्त करें । जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तब तक तरह तरह की गड़बड़ी चलती रहेगी और उनके नाम पर मजदूर विरोधी काम होते रहें, कारखाना का बूट-बसोट भी चलती रहेगी ।

तीसरी बात—जब आप ने इस कारखाने को मालिकों के हाथ से लिया, उसके पहले मालिक उसका शोषण दोहन पूरी तरह से कर चुके थे, तमाम कारखाने को बरबाद कर चुके थे । जब आप ने उनके हाथ से इसे लिया तो इसके लिये आप ने उनको बड़ी रकम भी दी, लेकिन मांग रद्द-रद्दी माल, उसके चलाने का जवाबदेही आप पर पड़ी । उस पर काफी खर्च करने के बाद, जनता के पैसे को उस पर लगाने के बाद अब आप उसकी अवधि फिर 3 साल के लिये बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं । दो साल ही चुके हैं, तीन साल की अवधि और बढ़ा रहे हैं, इस तरह कुल 5 साल के लिये आप उसको अपने हाथ में रखना चाहते हैं । मेरी मसल में नहीं आता—जब कि राष्ट्रीयकरण की नीति आप की घोषित नीति है तो फिर आप सीधे उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं, उगमे आप के सामने क्या अड़त है, क्या अवरोध है, या इसका क्यों नहीं करना चाहते हैं या दूसरी तरफ से आप उन मालिकों की मदद करना चाहते हैं ? क्या बात है, कई न कई बातें जरूर होंगी जिसकी वजह से आप राष्ट्रीयकरण से मुकर रहे हैं । अगर आपकी नीति ऐसी नहीं होती तो मैं समझ सकता था कि आपकी नीति नहीं है, लेकिन आप न तो यहाँ भी चीजों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है, आप भी करना चाहते हैं—तो फिर इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं ?

मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इन तीन मुद्दों के बारे में बातलायें । आप भी वहाँ इस तरह के अनेका अफसर हैं—मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन तमाम लोगों के बारे में जांच करवायें, जिनका रिकार्ड काटा है, खराब है, बदनाम है । ऐसे लोगों को बोर्ड आफ मैनेजमेन्ट में बिल्कुल न रखिये, वरना जो लोग पहले कुकर्म करते थे, वे आज भी करेंगे और साथ में सरकार को बदनाम करेंगे, मजदूरों को बदनाम करेंगे और अपना उल्लू सीधा करेंगे । इस लिये मैं इन तीनों बातों का स्पष्ट उत्तर चाहता हूँ ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Sir I would be very brief and only take up certain points which I raised but, I feel, the same have not been fully dealt with by the hon. Minister. Yesterday, I had posed a question why was it necessary to change the system of management that had been evolved? Who were the Members of the previous Advisory Board and how many of them have been taken in the new board of management? Thirdly, in the statement circulated by the Ministry it is said that while substantial progress has been made a good deal still remains to be done and the programme for rehabilitating the plant and equipment will take longer than initially estimated. Therefore, I would like to know you say a good deal still remains to be done; this rehabilitation programme of Rs. 43 crores is still to be implemented and you come with piecemeal legislative proposal which only creates uncertainty. How can there be an integrated long-term development programme of this important sector of our economy. Fourthly, I would like to know, I know he is constrained on making any observations on the working of the SAIL. But I quote from one of his observations which was to the effect that holding companies have become too big. They have to shed some burden and more responsibility will have to be given to the individual units. I would like to know what would be the inter-relationship between SAIL and IISCO? How much autonomy will you give to the Administrator and how far over-lordism will continue from the bureaucratic set-up at Delhi? Please don't try to avoid answering this question because of the overpowering position of the SAIL. Sir, the last point which I would like to know from the hon. Minister is has any scheme been drawn up. What is the expectation of putting the Indian Iron and Steel Company on a very sure footing and to get real benefits for the advancement of the country so far as steel production is concerned? Are you satisfied with three years or have you got any long-term

objects, which you ought to have by this time, of reviving the Indian Iron and Steel Company and placing it on a much much better footing. Please do not tinker with such important problems. Therefore, I would like to know, has any thought been given to these points.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Sir, I have nothing to add, in reply to what Mr Somnath Chatterjee has said, except that we are not tinkering with the problems of India Iron and Steel Company. We are taking a very comprehensive view as to what has to be done in future and we shall see to it that this public unit, which is now being looked after with lot of care by us, will stand on its own legs and serve the purpose for which it is meant. So far as long-term take over is concerned, I have already dealt with this question. I would not like to deal with it any more except to say that the time for take over has not yet come. Considering the critical time in resource position and looking into the interest of a large number of small shareholders, whom we could not give much, let us stop talking about it.

As far as personalities are concerned, I would have very much wished Mr. Chatterjee has not raised that question.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am not criticising I would only like to know, how many members in the advisory board have been taken in the new board.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I do not have the details now. I will let you know. So far as personalities are concerned, it is in their interest we do not talk about it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am only asking the number.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: With regard to the question of day to day interference from the top organisation, SAIL, I wish to reiterate what I have said that there is no day to day in-

interference from the holding company, which is known as SAIL. The object of the holding company, which is known as SAIL, is to coordinate, to have a long-term plan, to build its own expertise with regard to fulfilling long-term projects and to have liaison between the Ministry and the holding company from the point of view of relevant objects that we have before us.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
 Are you satisfied?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: If I am satisfied with what is happening today, I will cease to function. What I have said a few days back or a few weeks back, holds good today. It will be the constant endeavour of the Government to go on improving wherever we find that there are places to improve upon. I do feel that the units, the steel mills, whether it is Rourkela or Bhilai or Bokaro or IISCO, must be given full authority to function. They are functioning more or less on an autonomous basis. But, during the gestation period, there are certain points where we cannot leave matters just by presuming that everything can be done in an automatic way. Therefore, hon. Members will have to bear with us in the Ministry. We would see how this transitional process can be shortened, and more and more powers given to them. We are transferring more and more powers to them. Sometimes, when more powers are given to them, they make mistakes, then, the House comes on us demanding explanation and we have to say something by way of explanation as to what has happened. It is our duty, therefore, to get in touch with them to coordinate their activities, to oversee what is happening there and also, in certain respects, to monitor it. I hope the period would be shortened. With regard to what Mr. Ramavtar Shastri has said, I do not know what he meant.

शान्ती जी ने क्या कहा मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। कोई गड़बड़ तो हो नहीं रही है। खराब भादमी रहें ऐसा भी कुछ नहीं है।

कन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर की जहाँ तक बात है, मैं कह चुका हूँ कि मैनजमेन्ट के प्रतिनिधि के माध्यम से मैनजमेन्ट के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव ने यह निश्चय किया है कि इसको जल्दी से जल्दी खत्म होना चाहिए लेकिन इन इन्टेरिम पीरियड में कुछ समस्याएँ हैं जिनको वह भी महसूस करते हैं और हम भी महसूस करते हैं। इसलिए इसमें थोड़ा सा समय तो लगेगा ही। इसमें अगर वह मेरे ऊपर दबाव न डालें तो अच्छा है।

और कोई बात उन्होंने कही नहीं है।

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) :
 मैं सबी जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बेलाडीना में आयरन-शोर निकालने के लिए ज़ा लेबर काम करते हैं वह ज्यादा निकालते हैं।

उपाम्यक महोदय कहा बर्नपुर है, इसमें यह बेलाडीना कहा से आ गया ?

The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The Motion was adopted.

15.27 hrs

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS* FOR
 GRANTS(GENERAL), 1974-75

DEMAND No 8—DEPARTMENT OF FOOD

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 125,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

1995 LS—11

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of Department of Food."

**DEMAND No. 19—DEFENCE SERVICES—
ARMY**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 67,10,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Defence Services—Army'."

**DEMAND No. 20 DEFENCE SERVICES—
NAVY**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 1,60,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Defence Services—Navy'."

**DEMAND No. 21—DEFENCE SERVICES—
AIR FORCE**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,30,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Defence Services—Air Force'."

**DEMAND No 38—OTHER EXPENDITURE
OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the

President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 58—INDUSTRIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,55,53,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. 65—POWER SCHEMES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 7,90,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Power Schemes'."

**DEMAND No. 70—MINISTRY OF PETRO-
LEUM AND CHEMICALS**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not Exceeding Rs. 58,60,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

**DEMAND No. 76—PORTS, LIGHTHOUSES
AND SHIPPING**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,85,00,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding

Rs. 18,75,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping'."

DEMAND No. 78.—Department of Steel

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 57,00,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Steel'."

We have just four minutes' time for the next item of business, namely the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General). I think we can begin with it.

We have a number of cut motions given notice of by hon. Members, and if they are here, they can move them.

Shri Jagadish Bhattacharyya. He is absent. Then, Shri Ajit Kumar Saha. He is also absent. Then Shri P. G. Mavalankar.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I want to move all the cut motions standing in my name.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then, Shri Madhu Limaye. He is not here. Then there is Shri Ramavatar Shastri. He is present.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I am moving the cut motions standing in my name.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): I am also moving my cut motions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Everything can be deemed when no trouble comes up and everything is fine. But if there is some mistake, everybody comes upon the Chair.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Those Members who are not here may be given fifteen minutes' time to move their cut motions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can that be done?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Can you not give them fifteen minutes' time?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 125,00,00,000 in respect of Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to maintain an efficient, just and well organised Public distribution system for the benefit of the teeming millions of the weaker sections of the community. (39)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 125,00,00,000 in respect of Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to assist cultivators to grow more food to meet increased demands for consumption. (40)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to lift the nation out of its present acute economic crisis and monetary difficulties. (41)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to arrest the constant upward trend of prices of all essential as well as non-essential commodities. (42)]

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to control effectively and efficiently the inflationary spiral in the economy. (43)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to deal firmly and drastically with the increasing menace of smuggling all over the country (44)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to protect the people with fixed wages and incomes from the tyranny of rising prices and shortages of goods and articles. (45)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to effect substantial economies in Governmental expenditure (46)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide for prompt and massive central financial assistance to all drought affected regions of the country. (47)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reduce wastage and resolve bureaucratic bottlenecks in the Administration. (48)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to enhance the rate of economic growth and industrial developments. (49)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 1,000 in respect of Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to curb the dominance of black money in the economy. (50)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 8,55,53,000 in respect of Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to put an end to all artificial scarcities of raw materials as also consumer goods (51)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 8,55,53,000 in respect of Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give spur and concrete encouragement to efficiency, honesty, sincerity and hard work in all individual and collective endeavours for the all round industrial development of the nation (52)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,90,00,000 in respect of Power Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take both short-term as well as long-term measures to control the floods in big and small rivers. (53)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceed-

ing Rs. 125,00,00,000 in respect of Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply a special quota of 25000 tons of foodgrains for the food affected people of Bihar. (63)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 125,00,00,000 in respect of Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take action under MISA against smugglers, profiteers and hoarders of foodgrains. (64)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 125,00,00,000 in respect of Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply one lakh tons of foodgrains to Bihar every month. (65)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 125,00,00,000 in respect of Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the prices of foodgrains and introduce State Trading for proper distribution of foodgrains. (66)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,10,00,000 in respect of Defence Services—Army be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to recruit people from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other minority communities in the Army. (67)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,10,00,000 in respect of Defence Services—Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Critical condition of roads under Danapur Cantonment Board (68)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,10,00,000 in respect of Defence Services—Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recruit people from minority communities in Bihar regiment. (69)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to unearth black money. (70)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 1,000 in respect of Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to demonetise 100 rupee notes. (71)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 20,60,00,000 in respect of Ports, Light House and Shipping be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide full amount for the construction of road-bridge over the Ganga at Patna. (72)]

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): Government have introduced or placed these Supplementary Demands before us because about three weeks back, they had indicated that they would raise additional resources by increased taxation. Before I start going into the details of this budget, I would like to point out that after the February budget, which was passed only a few months back, Government had proposed taxation on certain items as a result of which the common people had suffered very much. This time also, the Finance Minister has told the House...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member can continue on the next occasion.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA (Delhi Sadar): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th August, 1974."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th August, 1974."

The motion was adopted

15.29 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE AGRICULTURAL LABOUR—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The House will now take up further discussion of the following resolution moved by Shri Gadadhar Saha on the 2nd August, 1974:—

"This House notes with concern that the landless agricultural labour and the poor peasantry who constitute 70 per cent of the rural population are in acute distress due to absence of effective and genuine land reforms, lack of job opportunities, abnormal rise in prices of essential commodities, and other social and economic injustice and recommends that—

- (a) adequate job opportunities for them be created with regulated working conditions;

(b) a reasonable minimum wage rate to meet their daily necessities be fixed and effectively implemented;

(c) supply of food and essential commodities at subsidised rates be guaranteed to them; and

(d) effective and genuine land reforms throughout the country be made without any further delay."

The House had allotted a total of four hours for this. We have taken 2 hours and 5 minutes and one hour and 55 minutes remain for this resolution. There has been a lot of discussion about it, but still some Members have sent me slips.

Shri Nathuram Ahirwar was on his legs on the last occasion. He may continue his speech now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: (Begusara): May I implore your sympathy and through you the sympathy of the House that some way must be found to accommodate my Resolution which also secured the first place? As a way out, I would suggest that the House should be pleased to reduce the time from 1 hr. 55 minutes granted by way of extension to only one hour. The rest of the time may be given to Shri Panda's Resolution leaving at least half a minute for me to move my Resolution. I would request hon. members to show this much of sympathy.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I support Shri Mishra's request.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Some friends on this side have given their names. I am sure you will call them. Subject to that, I have no objection to the proposition stated by Shri Mishra.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There seems to be a consensus to accommodate the request of Shri Shyamnandan

Mishra I will co-operate by trying to put a time limit on speeches I will give five minutes to each member, not more than that

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAI-NULI (Tehri Garhwal) Not five minutes

AN HON MEMBER. Seven minutes

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER May I share a secret with you? I think the most effective speech I ever made in this House was only for six minutes It was a most important occasion The House had never seen so much excitement It was over the question of Rabat You remember that Therefore, I do not see why members cannot make effective speeches in five minutes

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAI-NULI I cannot compare myself with you

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उस दिन कह रहा था कि जो देहान में रहने वाले खेतिहर मजदूर हैं उन को खरीफ और रबी की फसल के समय तो कुछ काम मिल जाता है, बाकी समय बे बेकार रहने हैं और नौकरी मजदूरी के लिए बहुरो की तरफ भागते हैं। लेकिन उन का कहीं ठिकाना नहीं रहता।

15 33 hrs.

(SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI
in the Chair)

जहाँ तक जमीन के बटवारे का सवाल है सब राज्य सरकारों ने और केन्द्र सरकार ने फैसला किया कि भूमिहीनों को जमीन बाटी जाएगी। लेकिन एक तो उन को जमीन मिल नहीं पाती, और अगर मिल भी गई तो गांव के प्रभावशाली आदमी उस भूमि पर कब्जा कर लेते हैं जिन को गरीब लोग हटा नहीं पाते उत्तर प्रदेश के एक हमीरपुर जिले में मानकी एक गांव है उस गांव के 66 हरिजन परिवारों को 46 2 एकर जमीन बाँटित की गई थी ये लोग

1966 से मालगुजारी दे रहे हैं, लगान हर साल बसुल किया जा रहा है, लेकिन एक दिन के लिए भी उन को जमीन पर कब्जा करने का मौका नहीं मिल पा रहा है। जंगल विभाग के अधिकारी कहते हैं कि यह वन विभाग की जमीन है और रेवेन्यू विभाग के अधिकारी कहते हैं कि यह हमारी है। लेकिन आज तक इस भूमि की हदबन्दी नहीं की गई। उत्तर प्रदेश में भूमि-वटन का यह साग काम ग्राम पंचायतों को दिया गया है जिन के सभारतित बहो जमींदार लाग है जो स्वतन्त्रता के पूर्व गरीबों को सताते थे और उन्हीं के जराये जमीन का बटवारा होता है। कागज पर जो जमीन बाँट दी जाती है लेकिन वास्तव में जमीन जमींदारों के आदमियों के पास ही रहती है। और जो खेतिहर मजदूर उनका काम करने नहीं जाते हैं उन को गांव से बाहर निकाला जाता है। या किसी झूठे जर्म में पुलिस द्वारा फसा दिया जाता है। पिछले टाइम जब मैं घर गया था तो एक ग्राम बरौरी तहसील मऊगनपुर जिला झांसी कलागा ने बताया कि उनके गांव के जमींदार ने 200 एकर सरकारी जमीन अपने कब्जे में ले ली है। उन लोग ने भी सोचा कि 1 2 बीघा जमीन जात ली जाए नालों के किनारे। तो जमींदारों ने तहसीलदार से नाटिम निकलवा कर उनको धर्यदण्ड करा दिया उसकी वसूली की जा रही है। अगरमर लोग जमींदारों के घर जा कर चाय पानी पी आते हैं और उन के बिकरुड कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की तो गरीबों का इस प्रकार कैसे कल्याण होगा? सरकार को ग्राम पंचायतों से यह अधिकार छीन कर राजस्व विभाग के अधिकारियों के हाथ में देना चाहिए, तथा मध्य प्रदेश में भूमि बाँटने की जो जन प्रतिनिधियों की समिति बनी हुई है उसी प्रकार की जन समितियों का गठन कर भूमि आवंटन किया जाए।

एक और आज आप जमीन नहीं दे रहे हैं, दूसरी त फ जमीन बाँटने का काम जमींदारों के हाथ में दे दिये हैं, तीसरे मशीनों से खेती

[श्री: नाथूराम अहिरवार]

होने के कारण गांवों के मजदूर सध बैकार हो गए हैं। गा: बड़ शहरों में मारें मारें फिरते हैं। शहर और देहात में उन को मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है। तो वह बेचारे क्या करें? इस-लिए गांव में बेरोजगारी की समस्या दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है? कौश प्रोग्राम में, तागाव की मरम्मत तथा सड़क निर्माण आदि के काम में उन को लगता जा सकता है। सब राज्य सरकारों से आकड़े मगाये जाने पर जानकारी मिलनी है कि अभी लाखों एकड़ जमीन पड़ी हुई है लेकिन उसका प्रबन्ध नहीं हो रहा है। गांव के बड़े आदमी कहते हैं कि यदि हजिजनों को जमीन मिल जाएगी तो उनका हल कौन चलाएगा। इसलिए अपने भले के लिए गरीबों को जमीन नहीं मिलने दे रहे हैं। इसलिए राज्य सरकारों का केन्द्र सरकार स्पष्ट आदेश दें कि जमीन उन के यहा पड़ी हुई है वह हरिजनों में तुरन्त बाटी जाए और उस का कब्जा भी उन को दिलाया जाए।

1968, जिला सासी, गरीठा तहसील के बाला ग्राम में 18 परिवारों को लगभग 150 एकड़ पड़त भूमि पट्टे पर दी गई थी, उस पर वह खेतों कर रहे थे, किन्तु चकबर्दा/ अधिकारी ने उन की सारी जमीन बड़े (आदिमियों) किसानों के चक्रों में शामिल कर दी है। वह लोग मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं, वे मेरे पास आये तो मैं ने कहा कि यह उत्तर प्रदेश का मायला है। मैं क्या कर सकता हूं। उन्होंने कहा कि आप हमारी मदद करें। तो मैं कमिश्नर महोदय सासी के पास गया उन्होंने कहा कि बहुत लेट हो गए इन को अपील करना चाहिए थी? फिर मैं चकबर्दा अधिकारियों के पास गया और उन से कह कर अपील की। महोदय, अगर इन गरीबों से हम को बोट न दिए होते तो हम आज यहां नहीं होते इसलिए हमको तथा आप को उन के लिए कुछ न कुछ करना चाहिए ताकि उन को जमीन मिल सके। सरकार ने आवास होने के लिए भूकानों के लिए जमीन देने का कुछ काम नहीं किया। इस विषय में

सरकार को तबतना चाहिए कि सरकार ने पीछती बार घोषणा की थी कि विसम्बर, 1973 तक जिन के पास आवास की जमीन न हो उन के लिए जमीन दे दी जाए। लेकिन किसी भी राज्य सरकार ने ऐसा नहीं किया आज देश में 5 प्रतिशत तथा मध्य प्रदेश में 70 फीसदी लोक गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रह रहे हैं, इस गरीबी की विकरालता के प्रथम पर सरकार को गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। सरकार इस बारे में कोई योजना बनाये जिस के द्वारा गरीबों का कल्याण हो सके। तभी देश से गरीबी तथा बेरोजगारी दूर हो सकेगी। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : (फूलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, खेतियार मजदूर उस देश का एक ऐसा सत्य है जिस के समक्ष कम ही लोग धाख में धाख मिला कर खड़े हो सकते हैं। और भुज को भी डर लगता है कि मैं इस पर बोलने का अधिकारी हूं कि नहीं, बबो कि भूख की मजदूरी मैं ने भी नहीं जानी है। फिर भी समाज की विषमता ऐसी है जिस के कारण पर जा कर किसी का भी दिल सहम जाता है। एक विचित्र परिस्थिति सामने आती है। जिस के अर्थ लीकर ने यह धरती उर्बरा बनती है उस का ही पेट भूखा है, जिस के हाथों में गगन चुम्बी अट्टालिकायें बनती हैं उड़ के ही हाथ खानी हैं और जिन की पीठ पर इस समाज का ढांचा अड़ा है वहाँ उती समाज में तिरस्कृत है। यह ऐसी विडम्बना है कि जिस में विघ्न के बीज छिपे हैं। आश्चर्य यह है कि यह अभी तक अंकुरित क्यों नहीं हुए?

मानव, आजादी और प्रयत्न का अर्थ हर एक वर्ग के लिए समान नहीं रहा। यह बात नहीं है कि वेम ने प्रगति की। रिश्तों के साधन बड़े। लेकिन नहर और दूधनेल उस व्यक्ति के लिए क्या मानने रखते हैं जिस के पास एक चूर भूमि थी जोतने के लिए नहीं है। आजादी के साधन बड़े लेकिन सड़क की सवा-

रियां उग के लिए क्या मायने रखती है जिस के पास किराये का पैसा नहीं है और जिसे प्राजीवन पगड़न्दी पर चलना है। मित्रों का जाल फैलाया लेकिन वह उम्र के लिए क्या माइने रखता है, जिस की कटने से एक कुल्पी मिट्टी का तेल भी नहीं है।

मान्यवर, इन इन्सान के लिए उच्च न्याय के मन्दिर के कपाट बन्द है क्योंकि वह न्याय के मन्दिर के पडों की दक्षिणा देने में समर्थ नहीं है, याने का दार उमके लिए बन्द है क्योंकि जो उस में बैठे हुए है जन सुरक्षा के ठंकेदारों, को वह अपनी सुरक्षा का मोल नहीं दे सकता। इसलिए मान्यवर जब हम देश का गरीब शक्ति, सत्ता और समाज के प्रतीकों को देखता है तो हरेक प्रतीक उन के विपरीत दिखाई पड़ता है। किसी भी बर्तन में आप कैसे भी दूध डाले, लेकिन दही वैसा ही जमेगा जमा बर्तन। मान्यवर, हमारे योजना मंत्री जी यहा पर बैठे हुए है, वे कितनी ही धनराशि उठवने लेकिन समाज में वह वैसा ही पहुचेंगी जैसा कि समाज का ढाचा है। नहर के टेल पर जो खेत हैं, उन तक पानी पहुचता ही नहीं है, क्योंकि बीच में नहर को काटने वाले रहते है। आज समाज के टेल पर जो बैठे हुए है, वहा पर दिल्ली और लखनऊ में जो द्रव्य जाता है, माघन जाता है, उन तक नहीं पहुचता है। इस परिस्थिति को बदलने के लिए केवल प्रशासनिक दृग से ही नहीं बल्कि हम को सामुहिक रूप से प्रयास करना होगा।

मान्यवर, भूख एक ज्वाला है। जब तक पेट में रहती है, तब तक शरीर को जलानी है, लेकिन जब दिमाक में पहुच जाती है, तो देश को जलाती है। इस भवन की ठडक इन लपटों को नहीं बुझा सकेंगी।

मान्यवर, उस व्यक्ति के लिए, जिस के लिए हम भूख बहाने है, जिस के लिए हम कबिता लिखते हैं, जिस के लिए भाषण देते हैं, उन को इन की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, भूखा गरीब, अक्षत जिसे कहते हैं, वह अब हमारी

आपकी दया की भीख पर रहने वाला नहीं है। युग करवट बदल रहा है। वह युग की हुंकार है। उन की चिंता छोड़िए। वह अपना तत्त्व इतिहास लिखेगा ही। काल की लिखावट हम लोग, के मसूबों में नहीं बदल सकती है। आराधन पर अकित धरती की इस गहरी लिखावट का हम पहचाने। आज का प्रस्ताव भविष्य का हस्ताक्षर है, इसे पारित कर के आप अपने को बचा लें।

MR CHAIRMAN: Before I call upon the next speaker, the House has decided that we will try to accommodate the resolution of Shri Mishra, which is the third one. One hour has been allotted for the second resolution. Unfortunately, I have already got a list of about 10 members and further lists are coming up. Therefore, I will like to be guided by the House as to when the House would like me to call the hon. Minister. By the way, how much time would the Minister and the mover need?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): I will take fifteen minutes.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): I need ten minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The second resolution will have to be taken up at 4.55 so that it can be over by 5.55 and the third one can be taken up. So, I will call the hon. Minister at 4.30. If I am not able to accommodate some hon. Members because of paucity of time, I cannot help it. I will try to accommodate as many as possible.

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Resolution of Shri Gadadhar Saha urging upon this House to recommend to the Government that the landless agricultural labour and the poor peasantry must be assured of basic amenities of life like a reasonable minimum wage,

[Shri J. Matha Gowder]

house to live and land to till by implementing effective and genuine land reforms without any further delay. The very fact that the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, Shri Raghuramaiah, gave an indication that the Government would be accepting this Resolution, shows the importance of this Resolution.

Sir, during 1970-71 the agricultural production was 108.42 million tonnes; in 1971-72 it declined to 105.17 million tonnes; in 1972-73 it went still further down to 95.20 million tonnes. I have no hesitation in saying that the Government cannot put the entire blame for the declining agricultural production on the failure of monsoon. As the agricultural labour, who are primarily responsible in this matter, are not being given the basic amenities of life, it is impossible for them to put their heart and soul in their work. Physically also they are unable to do this arduous job because of lack of basic amenities of life.

Though 'land reform' is being bruited about for the past 27 years, only last week the Constitution Amendment Bill, giving protection to 88 Land Reform Laws enacted by the State Governments, was passed by this House. On account of the inordinate delay on the part of the Central Government in getting the Constitution amended for this purpose, all these years the State Governments were being handicapped in implementing effectively the land reforms.

In reply to Starred Question No. 503 raised on 26th August, 1974, the Government have given the details of projects submitted by 15 State Governments under the scheme for the provision of House sites to landless workers in Rural Areas. After 27 years of our Independence, 4026 block-wise projects with a total cost of Rs. 133.26 crores for providing House Sites to 49.60 lakh families of landless workers in Rural Areas have been submitted by 15 State Governments to the Central Ministry of Works and

Housing. Sir, while the population of landless workers in rural areas is about 11 crores in the country, these projects, which are yet to be implemented, cover only 49.60 lakh families of landless workers in rural areas. The Government may take another 27 years to implement these 4026 projects. I regret that the Central Government have been paying such a scant attention to the problems of 11 crores of landless workers in rural areas.

In Tanjore District of Tamil Nadu, the D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu has given the right of ownership of plots on which the landless workers have their tenements now. The Government of Tamil Nadu has enacted a law specifically for this purpose. I demand that the Central Government should issue a directive to the Congress Party Governments in other States to emulate this example of Tamil Nadu D.M.K. Government so that the problem of crores of landless workers in rural areas in the matter of having a shelter to protect themselves from sun, showers and shame, is solved expeditiously.

Sir, let us now see how the surplus lands available as a result of implementation of land reforms laws have been distributed to the landless workers in rural areas. You will find these details in the reply to the Starred Question No. 209 given on 5th August, 1974. In Assam, the surplus land available was 2400 hectares. In Kerala, it was 46595 acres; in Tamil Nadu 15431 acres; in West Bengal 58,000 acres. So far as the distribution of surplus land in Assam is concerned, we do not have the details in this reply. In Kerala only 970 acres of surplus land has been distributed to 2333 landless workers, while in West Bengal 4751 acres of surplus land has been distributed. In Tamil Nadu, after the D.M.K. came to power, the Government took possession of 15431 acres and has distributed 6063 acres of surplus land. Before the D.M.K. came to power in Tamil Nadu, there was no question of distributing

any surplus land because the Congress Party Government in Tamil Nadu did not at all pass any land-ceiling law. Such a position obtains even now in many other States which are ruled by the Congress Party. In the interest and general welfare of 11 crores of landless workers in rural areas, who are the mainstay of our agriculture, the Central Government should issue a directive to all the Congress Party State Governments in the country to vigorously implement the land reform laws, as is being done in Tamil Nadu by the D.M.K. Government. It is not enough just to accept this Resolution, but the Government should take concrete steps to implement it in all seriousness.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bhraich):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, many distinguished economists have written their theses; speeches have been delivered from platforms; everybody seems to be worried about the fate of the poor. The agricultural labour constitutes the poorer section of our population. The question is not of shedding tears and expressing sympathy but to diagnose the correct state of their malady and to suggest remedies for their amelioration.

In the year 1971 when we entered this House, a budgetary provision was made for a crash programme for removal of unemployment. Some roads were constructed. But they have remained incomplete. Most of them have been washed away by floods and rains. Bricks are lying there only to be stolen by the thieves in the villagers. That programme has been given a go-by only on the ground that we are in a state of inflationary crisis. The banks have been nationalised and it was expected that the poorer sections of the people would be getting loans in order to improve their lot.

But nothing has been done in all these directions. Why have these things not been done? What problems the agricultural labour is facing are these. The agricultural labour is the most unorganized section of the lab-

our in the country because it has no political force in an organized form as the trade unions in cities and factories have. Therefore, their voice remains unheard, unattended and uncared for. Therefore, the labour should be organised by all political parties according to their ideology so that it may gain strength and its voice may be vocal.

2. So far as the Ruling Party is concerned, it should make a point to extend loan upto Rs. 500 or Rs. 1000/- for the purchase of milk-giving animals like cow or she-buffalo or goats because there is want of milk everywhere. There is want of edible oil everywhere. We have not got proper edible oils and there is a section which can do this work. Therefore, provide the loan facilities to these sections so that it may have a cattle wealth from which so many things which are eatables can be produced.

3 So far as the distribution of land is concerned, guidelines have been provided by the Central Government, but agriculture and land distribution is the exclusive subject of the State Government. The State Governments have passed the laws and they are also implementing them, but the middle class and the upper class are simply crowding the bureaucracy and they have no sympathy with the scheme of land reforms. They have sympathy with the upper class people. The result is that in spite of the political direction from the Centre and from the State Government, these people are sabotaging the schemes in their implementation. My suggestion is that there should be a programme that land would be distributed in such and such village. The whole village should know well in advance and they should all assemble. The Tahsil-dar, the Collector, the Deputy Commissioner and other land revenue officers who are going to distribute the land should ask where is the land which is surplus. The villager knows which land, although fictitiously written in the name of a particular in-

[Shri B. R. Shukla]

dividual, is the surplus land meant for distribution to the landless labour. There should be publicity about the land distribution programme. The land distribution programme should not be implemented in the room of the Collector or the Kanungo, but it should be done on the spot.

Now, the fourth thing is that there should be cottage industries. The consumer goods which are so much scarce in the country and are becoming more and more scarce should be manufactured in the cottage industry sector because even after the land distribution programme has been implemented with all its vigour, even then the lot of these submerged classes of society cannot be improved unless we provide opportunities. Now, the agricultural labour is illiterate. It has no resources and moreover, in the villages, only for 4 or 5 months a year there is work during the time of the harvest and during the time of sowing and for almost six months of the year most of these people remain unemployed. We have to provide employment for them. Therefore, my suggestion is that concrete schemes for cottage industries, for animal breeding, for land distribution and extension of credit facilities should be provided for. Only then can we hope to better the lot of this downtrodden agricultural labour.

So far as the resolution is concerned, there cannot be any difference of opinion. It is no use simply shedding crocodile tears for their fate and the moment we go outside this House after finishing debate, to treat them with the same type of contempt which they have been getting from time immemorial.

16 hrs.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam): Half the labour constitute women labour in the agricultural field and there are many problems relating to agricultural labour where they are most ex-

ploited and they are not given their due in spite of constitution assurances. Please allow a woman member to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your name is for below. I will try to accommodate a woman member. After all we cannot ignore a woman member.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: It was decided in the last debate that the order in which the names were given will continue, but it has been recast.

श्री राजबेब सिंह (जीनपुर) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो हमारे सामने प्रस्ताव है यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव है, खेतियार मजदूर और छोटे किसान हमारे देश में कितने हैं ? इसका अन्वय इस बात में किया जा सकता है कि 60 करोड़ जो इस समय हमारे देश की आबादी है उस में से इन की संख्या 50 करोड़ से कम नहीं है। हा तो 50 करोड़ के लिए जो इस प्रस्ताव में चार मांगे रखी गई हैं अगर यह नहीं होती तो इस देश की गरीबी के लिए कहा जाए कि वह दूर हुई, यह मही नहीं हो सकता। सभी को मालूम है कि हमारे देश की जो पूरी आबादी है उसमें से 40 प्रतिशत स्टेशन लाइन के लोग हैं जिन का जीवन किम तरह में व्यतीत हो रहा है, खाना उन्हें किस तरह से नसीब होता है यह एक देखने की चीज है। इसलिए हमारे सामने जो प्रस्ताव है वह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है। लेकिन बोड़ा सा बर्ष है क्योंकि गरीब किसान की परिभाषा क्या है ? दो एकड़ की खेती वाला भी पछर किसान कहा जा सकता है, 5 एकड़ की खेती वाला भी गरीब किसान कहा जा सकता है। अगर इनकी खेती उस के पास नहीं है जितनी से कि वह अपने परिवार की पूरी मास भर मुजर बन्दर कर सके और अन्न बेच कर कपड़ा इत्यादि दूसरी अपनी आवश्यकताएं पूरी कर सके तो वह गरीब किसान कहा जा सकता है। इन तरह के कितने किसान हैं हमारे देश में यह तो सरकार बणा सकती है, हम लोग सिर्फ अन्वय ही क्या सकते हैं कि बड़ी भारी

सख्या में है और इन दोनों की, खेतिहर मजदूर की और छोटे-मोटे किसानों की सख्या मिला कर 50 करोड़ से कम नहीं है।

हमारी सरकार ने दो साल पहले कैंब्रिज प्रोग्राम शुरू किया था हर एक जिले में और हजारों छांग लग गए थे इस काम पर। उस रकम को बढ़ा कर भारी पैमाने पर इस को करना चाहिए और लेडलेम मजदूरों को जो मजदूरी मिलती है वह समान नहीं है अगर शहर के नजदीक का मजदूर है तो उसे ज्यादा मजदूरी मिलती है, शहर से दूर का मजदूर है तो उस बहुत कम मजदूरी मिलती है, इतनी कम मिलती है कि अगर आप को मालूम हो तो धारा बड़ा माज्जुब करेंगे कि इस में कैसे उस का गुजर बसर हानी है तो सरकार एक मजदूरी बालेडलेम लवर है उस के लिए नये कड़े और हर एक जिले को, हर एक स्टेट गर्बनमेंट को यह इस्ट्रक्शन जाय कि बडाई के साथ इस का पालन और इस की पाबन्दी होनी चाहिये।

सीलिंग की बात और लेड रिफार्म्स की बात भी हमी के साथ जाती है। अभी हम ने कांस्टीट्यूशन में उस के लिए अमेन्डमेंट किया है। धरलंग धरलंग स्टेट गर्बनमेंटस उस के लिए कोशिश कर रही है और अपने अपने यहां सीलिंग का कानून भी उन्होंने पाम किया है। लेकिन सिलिंग से जितनी जमीन मिली है और जितनी बड़ी सख्या उन की है क्या हम उन सब को जमीन दे सकेंगे? अगर धाघी एकड़ जमीन या एक एकड़ जमीन देना है तो उस में वह खेती नहीं कर सकेंगे हैं। प्रत्येक लेडलेम को इतनी जमीन तो देना ही पड़ेगा जिस में वे खेती अच्छी तरह से कर सकें और उस से अपने परिवार का भरण-पोषण कर सकें। अगर वह नहीं कर सकते हैं तो इस तरह से धाघी एकड़, एक एकड़ जमीन बांटने, का कोई मतलब नहीं होता है। वह भी एक दिन उन के हाथ से निकल जाएगी क्योंकि उन के ऊपर कर्जे होंगे और धीरे धीरे होंगी तो इन चीजों को आप को ख्याल करना चाहिए।

प्लानिंग कमीशन की बात थोड़ी सी कह दूँ चार, पंचवर्षीय योजनाएँ खत्म हो गईं। लेकिन वे यह कर्तुर्गा कि हमारे प्लानर्स ने कभी मिडिल क्लास के नीचे झाकने की कोशिश नहीं की? मिडिल क्लास के नीचे लोगों की क्या हालत है यह कभी उन लोगों ने देखने की कोशिश नहीं की। अभी कल हमें यह मालूम हुआ कि गाबो में रगल इडम्प्ट्रीज होती जिनसे कुछ लोगों को राजी मिलती, उन के बारे में प्लानिंग कमीशन ने क्या है कि रगल इडम्प्ट्रीज को कोई जरूरत नहीं है। मे चाहुंगा कि मनी महोदय इस का जबाब देंगे? यह मसअ में नहीं आता कि टननी बडी पन्टन है खेतिहर मजदूरों की और छोट किसानों की, किम तरह से हम सब को राजी रांटी देंगे। बड़ा माथा चकरा जाता है। जब आदमी सोचता है। सब पूछिए तो म्बरगज की जरूरत ता इन्ही गरीबों के लिए थी बड़े बड़े लोगों के लिए और महलो वालों के लिए उस की जरूरत नहीं थी, बहुत से लोगों ने अपनी कुर्बानिया इन्ही गरीबों के लिए दी थी। लेकिन 27 साल की आजादी के बाद भी आज गरीबों की वही हालत है जो अग्रजों के समय में थी? यह जब हम देखते हैं तो बड़ी तकलीफ होती है कि बातें हम बड़ी बड़ी करते हैं लेकिन काम कुछ नहीं होता है। तो प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर से हमारा अनुरोध है कि इस वक्त प्लान वह तैयार कर रहे हैं। लेकिन अगले दफा जब प्लानिंग करे तो कम से कम लास्ट यूनिट गाबो के स्तर का हो एक कम्प्यूनिटी डेवलपमेंट बन्नाक जो भी गाबो का होता है वहा से प्लानिंग शुरू करे जिस से उस में गाव वालों का इन्वाल्वमेंट भी हो। क्योंकि ली गाव हैं—उस में तो उन का एक एक रेप्रेजेन्टिव उस में होगा, वहा से प्लान शुरू होगा तो उस बन्नाक के आदमी समझेंगे कि यह हमारा प्लान बना रहे है और यह रुपया हमारे पास आया। फिर वह ईमानदारी से उन में लगेगे, पब्लिक पार्टिसिपेशन होगा और उन का इन्वाल्वमेंट भी होगा जिस की बहुत जरूरत है प्लान को सफल बनाने में।

[श्री राजदेव सिंह]

इस के अलावा इस समस्या के हल के लिए दो तीन हमारे सुझाव हैं। एक तो स्माल फार्मर्स डेवलपमेंट पैकेज प्रोग्राम है। यह गरीब किसानों (पेंजेट्री) के लिए बहुत अच्छा हो सकता है। अभी तक यह 46 तथा 48 जिलों में चल रहा है। इस को नई एरियाज में जहां छोटे किसानों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है वहां पर चलाया जाए। अच्छा होता कि ऐग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर भी यहां होते क्योंकि यह उन से सम्बन्ध रखता है और किसानों में, विशेषकर छोटे किसानों से सम्बन्ध रखना है।

दूसरे, जाव-प्रोग्रैडेट एडम्ट्रीज भी वे लगाए। आज बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज की माग होती है। लेकिन बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज 1 लाख रुपये की लागत में सात आदमियों को काम मिलेगा और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री में 1 लाख रुपये के इन्वेस्टमेंट में 49 आदमियों को काम मिलता है। तो स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री में रेग्युल में गांवों में लगनी चाहिए और जो प्लांटिंग मशीन की यह काम है विरल इंडस्ट्री वी दान नहीं हानी चाहिए यह गलत बात है।

साथ साथ जो गांवों के लोग आज बहुत से बेकार हैं जो लैंडलेस लेबर में आते हैं या पेंजेट्री में आते हैं उनके लिए इनजाम किया जाय। पहले गांवों में ट्रेडिशनल इंडस्ट्रीज चलती थी। कुम्हार कुम्हारी करना था, लोहार लोहारी करता था। यह सब चीजे आज खत्म हो गईं। बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स ने, मिलों ने आज उनका काम अपने हाथ में ले लिया है और वे बेकार हो गये हैं। इसलिए करल कारीगर जो हैं उनका वर्कशाप प्रागे-नाइज किया जाय चाहे कई गांवों को मिला कर या पंचायत के लेवल पर जो भी आप उचित समझें, ताकि कुछ लोग उसमें एनोज हो, कुछ दूसरे में एनोज हों और इस तरह पंचायत करीब की जो प्लान है इन लोगों की जिनके पास कोई जमीन नहीं है, कोई दूसरा साधन नहीं है उनका मसला कुछ हल हो। इन शब्दों

के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ। बड़ा अच्छा प्रस्ताव है लेकिन बेग है।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (सागर) : सभापति जी, इस प्रस्ताव का मैं हृदय से स्वागत करती हूँ, लेकिन साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहती हूँ कि मैंने पिछले 25 वर्षों में देखा है कि हमारे खेतीहर मजदूर की बही हालत है जो पहले थी। आज तो न किसी गांव में जोतने के लिये जमीन है और न हरिजन-आदिवासियों को देने के लिये जमीन है। जो जमीन आप हरिजन-आदिवासियों को देते हैं, जैसे मेरे यहां 4 से 6 एकड़ जमीन उनको देते हैं, लेकिन उस जमीन को जोतने के लिये उनके पास कोई साधन नहीं है। आप जब तक ट्रैक्टर से जुतवा कर उनको जमीन नहीं देंगे तब तक काम नहीं चल सकता, क्योंकि डम वकन बैलो की जोड़ी 3 हजार रुपये की है, 6 एकड़ खेत को जोतने के लिये बैलो की जोड़ी खरीदने के लिये तीन हजार रुपये चाहिए, उनके बाद बीज और खाद के लिये रुपया चाहिए, साल भर तः खाने के लिये रुपया चाहिए, तब वह जमीन को जोत सकता है। जो 4 या 6 एकड़ जमीन उनको मिलती है, वह भी बड़े किसानों की जमीन है, जिसका वे जोतने नहीं देते। सागर, दमोह, जबलपुर सब जगह यही हालत है। वे लोग पटवारी में मिल कर, उनको 500 या हजार रुपया दे कर उनके पट्टे को कैंसिल करा देते हैं, उनको 6 महीने बाद पता चलता है जब बड़े किसान उनकी जमीन को छीन लेते हैं। तब यदि वह दौड़-धूप करना भी चाहे तो उसके पास पैसा नहीं है—हार कर चुप होकर बैठ जाता है।

एक दूसरा कारण यह भी है कि आज सब लोग शहरों की तरफ देख रहे हैं—जो बच्चे निकलते हैं, किसी को धानेदारी चाहिए किसी को कलकट्टी चाहिए, सब शहरों की तरफ दौड़ते हैं। हमारे खेतीहर मजदूरों को गखदरी के रूप में बेव रुपया या बी रुपये मिलते हैं, जिसमें गुजारा नहीं होता। धन

यदि व काम पर न जायें तो लाठियों से मार पीट कर डाल देते हैं, उसे जबरदस्ती काम पर ले जाया जाता है। उसको कहा जाता है कि तुम हमारी जमीन में से नहीं जा सकते, तुम पानी नहीं भर सकते। तंग आ कर वह बेचारा रात को 12 बजे अपना सामान लेकर चुपचाप गाड़ी में बैठ कर शहर की तरफ भाग जाता है। यदि वह ज. कर थाने में रिपोर्ट करता है—दरोगा जी आते हैं तो उनके लिये मुर्गा बनाया जाता है, शराब की बोटल मंगाई जाती है, खब खातिर की जाती है। सवेरे वे उसी को जाकर डांटते हैं कि बड़े आदमियों से क्यों उलझते हो, उनसे जा कर माफी मांगो। ऐसी हालत में बतलाइये—खेती कैसे चलेगी। जब तक हमारी सरकार की तरफ से कोई बन्दोबस्त नहीं होगा, यह काम नहीं चलेगा।

सरकार कहती है कि किसान गाय-भैर रखें, लेकिन वह कहां से रखें। कहां से उनको खिन्नाये, कहां उनको बांधे . . .

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह राव (महेन्द्रगढ़) :
खेती कहां चली गई ?

श्रीमती सहोदरा वाई राय : बड़े लोगों ने दवा ली। जैसे आप राजा आदमी हैं, आप के पास पैसा है, हजार, दो हजार देकर काम हो जाता है, किसान पैसा कहां से लाये, कहां से उनकी रजत दे। अगर वह मुकाबला करता है तो उसकी हठी पत्नी तोड़ दी जाती है, उसको मार कर नाले में या नदी में फेंक दिया जाता है, कोई मुत्तने वाला नहीं है। इस लिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जब तक भूमिहीन, खेतीहर मजदूर, हरिजन, अदिवासियों की रक्षा नहीं होगी, उनकी मुत्तबाई नहीं होगी तब तक खेती करना भी मुश्किल होगा।

गांवों के अन्दर आज गुब्बा दी ज्यादा हो गई है। हमारे यहां महिलायें भी खेती में बहुत सा काम करती हैं। गेहूं काटती हैं, निन्दाई करती हैं, आधा काम तो महिलायें

करती हैं। मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि आप ऐसे कदम उठायें जिससे जमीन की पैदावार बढ़े, सिंचाई के साधन दें, बीज की व्यवस्था करें, ट्रैक्टर से जमीन जोत कर दें। किसान की सुरक्षा का बन्दोबस्त करें। बगल का किराना गरीब किसान की जमीन पर कब्जा कर लेता है, उसको मारने के लिये तैयार हो जाता है। इस लिये जब तक आप कड़े कदम नहीं उठायेंगे तब तक खेती करना सम्भव नहीं होगा। वे लोग तंग आ कर शहर की तरफ भाग रहे हैं, वहां वे 10-15 रुपये रोज कमा लेते हैं, इस लिये खेती में काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं।

खेती में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को कम से कम 5 रुपया मिलना चाहिए और महिलाओं को कम से कम चार रुपया मिलना चाहिए। आप उनके साथ खिलवाड़ न करें। आप यहां बंगलों में बैठे रहते हैं, देहात में कभी नहीं जाते हैं, यहां कागज दौड़ाते रहते हैं। देहातों में जाइये और उनकी हालत को देखिये। न मिनिस्टर उनको पूछते हैं और न दूसरे लोग उनको पूछते हैं। इस लिये जब तक आप बंगलों में बैठे रहेंगे, काम नहीं चलेगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (भारंग) :

समाप्ति जी, सदन के सम्मने जो मसलन है मैं उस का हक से ब्याखार करता हूँ। यह मसलन इस समय काम की आवश्यकता न होती, यदि सरकार स्वयं इस बात में आशा होती। पिछले 27 वर्षों में आज जो खेतीहर मजदूर की हालत हुई है, उन की जो दयनीय स्थिति है उस सब की अभावदार भारत सरकार है। कारण आज जो सरकार बन रही है उस को 70 प्रतिशत मत देहात में रहनेवाले लोगों ने दिये हैं। इस देश की आवादी का 70 प्रतिशत सनत देहात में रहता है, लेकिन सनत ने ज्यादा सम्पत्ति उन लोगों से रखा जो पढ़े लिखे हैं, जो शहरों में रहते हैं, इस लिये उन की उन्नति की तरफ ही आपने अधिक ध्यान दिया।

बजाय देहात के। और उन्हीं को अधिकधिक महत्व दिया है।

सभापति जी, आज देहात के अन्दर बहुत बड़ी संख्या अनपढ़ लोगों की हैं। देहात की 70 प्रतिशत आबादी में से 50 प्रतिशत आबादी ऐसे लोगों की है जिन के पास जमीने नहीं हैं, रहने को मकान नहीं हैं, खाने को अनाज नहीं है। देहात में रोजगार नहीं मिलता है इस लिये वे लोग शहरी की तरफ आकर्षित होते हैं और बड़े बड़े शहरी की जो हालत है वह मंत्री महोदय तथा सरकार से छिपी नहीं है। कितनी बड़ी संख्या में भुग्गी-शोपडियों में, फुट-पार्थों पर लोग सोने दिखाई देते हैं—इस बात की आप भली भांति जानते हैं। इस बात से मंत्री महोदय इन्कार नहीं करेंगे कि जिस गति से देहातों में काम जाना था, वह काम आज नहीं हुआ। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या हम यह मान लें कि सब से पहले तो जो प्रस्ताव हमारे सामने है, आप उस का स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे, बहुत मीठी भावा में आप उत्तर दें देगे। तथा आश्वासन दें देगे किन्तु उम्का नतीजा कुछ नहीं होगा। यद्यपि हाउस में इस प्रस्ताव पर जितने लोग बोले हैं सब ने इस का समर्थन किया है, उस के बाद यदि आप ने स्वीकार कर भी लिया.

योजना मन्त्रालय में राष्त्र मंत्री (श्री मोहन बारिया) . आज शायद हुएरा इतिहास हो—मैं इस प्रस्ताव का माननेवाला हूँ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कडवाय : यदि स्वीकार करेंगे तो फिर आप प्रधान मंत्री जी की शंट सुनने के लिये तैयार हो जाइये।

श्री श्रीरेन्द्र सिंह राव . शहरी सम्पत्ति की बात करो—कछवाय जी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कडवाय . उस की बात बाद में करूंगा। इस समय जो प्रस्ताव हमारे सामने है उस में कहा गया है कि उन के लिये रोजगार की व्यवस्था हो। सरकार ने 1971

के चुनाव के बाद 72 करोड़ रुपया देना के रोजगार देने के लिये रखा था, लेकिन सात भर में 2 करोड़ 42 लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ और बाकी का रुपया लॉस हो गया—1100 आरामियों को आप ने रोजगार दिया। अगर ऐसी ही योजना, आप के पास है तो मैं नहीं मानता कि लागो का रोजगार दे सकते। इस लिये प्रश्न यह है कि देहात के लागो को कैसे रोजगार मिले ? मैं आप को सुझाव देता हूँ—आप देहातों में सड़कों का जाल फैलाइये, जब खेती में काम न हा ता वे सड़क के काम में लगे, एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर जाने के लिये जब सड़क बनना, तो मार्ग-मार्ग पर बसेज चलेगी, इस से सड़कों के निकारे जगह जगह ढकाने खुलेगी लागो का घन्घा करने के लिये मिलेगा। सड़क बनाने के लिए आप देहात के मजदूरों का लगायेगे, हर नाले नदी, पर आपका पुलिया बनानी होगी, पुलिया बनाने के लिए जो सामान होता है उसका बनाने के लिए आप आर्डर देगे तो उमसे भी लोगो को रोजगार मिलेगा। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि आप सड़को का और बिजली का जाल बिछाये।

सभापति महोदय, आज हमारे देश में अचार और टमाटर की चटनी बनाने का जो काम है वह बड़े बड़े लोगो को दिया गया है। क्या अचार और टमाटर की चटनी देहातों में नहीं बन सकती है ? क्या हरे मटर की पैंकग देहातों में नहीं हो सकती है ? पिछली बार जब मैं वीरिस गया था तो वहा मैंने देखा भारत में बने अचार की दो सी ग्राम की बीबी 32 रूपए में मिलनी थी लेकिन इसमें बिबीलिया ज्यादा पैसा खाले है। देहात के लोग अच्छा अचार बनाना जानते हैं, अच्छी टमाटर की चटनी बना सकते हैं और मटर की पैंकग कर सकते हैं। यदि आप इस प्रकार के छोटे उद्योग देहात में खुलवाये तो वहा के लोगो को रोजगार

मिल सकता है। मेरा विश्वास है इस प्रकार काफी लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा। लेकिन जो उन्हें आवश्यक चीजें चाहिए वह मिलती नहीं हैं। आप तुलना कीजिए क्या उनकी दशा है। उन्हें पेट भर खाना चाहिए, पहनने के लिए कपड़ा चाहिए जिससे वे अपना बदन ढक सकें, मौसम के अननुसार कपड़ा चाहिए, सर्दी आदि से वे अपने बदन की रक्षा कर सकें और रोज उनके काम में आने वाली जो चीजें है वह उनको ठीक प्रकार से और उचित दामों पर मिल सकें। जब वहां तक जाने का रास्ता होगा तभी आप भी उनकी मदद कर सकते हैं। बरसात में तो रास्ता ही बन्द हो जाता है और महीनों वहां कोई सामान नहीं पहुंचता। साथ साथ उनको उचित दाम पर चीजें मिलनी चाहिए।

ऐसा न हो कि कई लोग भूख से मर जाते हैं और आप कह देते हैं भूख से किसी को मृत्यु नहीं हुई। होता यह है कि जब उसको खाने के लिए भनाज नहीं मिलता तो वह आम का गुठना खाता है। वह आम का गुठना इसीलिए खाता है कि उसको भूख लगी होती है। आम की गुठली खाकर उसके पेट में दर्द होता है और वह मर जाता है। आप कह देते हैं वह भूख से नहीं मरा, उसने तो आम की गुठली खाई थी इसीलिए मरा। भारत में आज भी काफी बड़ी संख्या में लोग इस प्रकार भूख से मरते हैं। इतने बड़ा दुर्भाग्य क्या होगा, यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है, पिछले 27 सालों में भी आप उनके लिए खाने की व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाये हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप बिना संकोच तुरन्त इस बात की व्यवस्था करें।

आखिरी बात कहकर मैं समाप्त करूंगा। आज भी बहुत बड़ी संख्या में भूमि कई स्थानों पर बेकार पड़ी हुई है। मैंने यहां सदन में अनेक बार कहा है कि रेल की पटरी के किनारे बहुत सारी भूमि बेकार पड़ी हुई है। सरकार ने इस सदन में प्राश्नाखन भी दिया कि हम वह भूमि

लोगों को देंगे लेकिन आपने नहीं दी है? वहां पर इतनी भूमि पड़ी हुई है जिसपर बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में भनाज पैदा किया जा सकता है लेकिन आप कुछ करते ही नहीं हैं। मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ जिलों में, टाकू प्रस्त क्षेत्रों में खादर भूमि को समतल करने की आपने योजना बनाई लेकिन बाहरी क्षेत्रों में भी कुछ काम नहीं हुआ है, भीतरी क्षेत्रों में काम नहीं चल रहा है। इस प्रकार बहुत सारी भूमि आप लोगों को दे सकते हैं अगर ठीक प्रकार से काम किया जाये। भूमि सुधार के जो कानून हैं उनमें छूटिया है और उनपर सख्ती से अमल नहीं हो रहा है। आपको देखना चाहिए कि सभी प्रदेशीय सरकारें उन कानूनों पर सख्ती से अमल करें। जो भी सरकारें भूमि सुधार कानूनों पर सख्ती से अमल न करें उनको आप मदद देना बन्द कर दें। यदि आप ऐसा करेंगे तो मेरा विश्वास है कि सरकारें उनपर सख्ती से अमल करेंगी। साथ ही कलक्टर या दूसरे अधिकारी ठीक कार्यवाही नहीं करते हैं तो उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाये। इस प्रकार मेरा विश्वास है इसमें काफी गति आयेगी। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मकल्य का समर्थन करना हूँ और मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि बिना किसी डर के इसको वे स्वीकार कर लें।

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पंचुली (टिहरी गढ़वाल) : सभापति जी, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ। जैसा कि धारिया साहब ने कुछ भर्सा पहले कहा था कि गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जो लोग हैं उन्हें दूसरे लोगों के स्तर पर लाने में अभी 30-40 वर्षों का समय लगेगा—मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो आपने निष्कर्ष निकाला था, जिस रफ्तार से बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है, गरीबी बढ़ रही है और गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जो लोग हैं उनकी तादाद जिस रफ्तार से बढ़ रही है, मैं समझता हूँ आपकी एरिथमेटिक इसमें काम नहीं लेगी। एक करोड़ बेरोजगार लोग जो इस समय देश में हैं उसके दो तिहाई लोग

[श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैन्वूली]

गांवों में रहते हैं। शायद कुछ समय काम पाने वाले अर्ध बेरोजगार लोगों की संख्या इससे भी अधिक होगी। खेतिहर मजदूर असंगठित हैं जिसका कारण उनमें अधिकांश का होना है। चूँकि उनकी जो न्यूनतम आवश्यकताएँ हैं वह भी उनको नहीं मिलती हैं इसलिए उनमें मनोबल नहीं रह गया है कि वे संगठित होकर अपने बुनियादी अधिकारों के लिए संघर्ष करने को तैयार हों। आज देश में जो मंहगाई है उसके सब से बड़े शिकार खेतिहर मजदूर हैं। जो संगठित क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं, उनकी यूनियन होती है, वे अपने अधिकारों के लिए संघर्ष करते हैं, आन्दोलन करते हैं और अपनी आवाज उठाते हैं। हमारे विरोधी दलों के भाई, जिनकी आपस में न नीति मिलती है और न कार्यक्रम मिलते हैं वे 10 हजार रुपया महीना तनख्वाह पाने वाले एयर इंडिया के कर्मचारियों की मांगों के लिए भी आन्दोलन करेंगे और एक हजार रुपया महीना तनख्वाह पाने वाले जो रेलवे कर्मचारी हैं उनकी मांगों के लिए भी आन्दोलन करेंगे। जो क्लास तीन और क्लास चार के एम्प्लॉई हैं, जोकि संगठित क्षेत्र के कर्मचारी हैं, वर्कर्स हैं उनके लिए भी वे संघर्ष कर सकते हैं। लेकिन बेचारे गांवों में रहने वाले खेतिहर मजदूर जिनका कोई संगठन नहीं है, जो कि गरीबी की रेखा में सबसे नीचे हैं, उनकी तरफ से आवाज उठाने वाला कोई भी नहीं है। केवल आदर्श वधार देने से कुछ नहीं होता है, केवल इस सदन में एक बार घड़ियाली आंसू बहा देने से कुछ नहीं होता है, अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के रूप में या एडजर्नमेंट मोशन के रूप में विरोधी पक्ष ने संगठित क्षेत्र के मजदूरों की आवाज उठाई किन्तु क्या आपने कभी खेतिहर मजदूरों के समर्थन में ऐसा कोई कदम उठाया? यह केवल दिखाने वाले हाथी के दांत हैं, खाने के दांत नहीं हैं। (व्यवधान)

खेतिहर मजदूरों के साथ आपकी कोई सहानुभूति नहीं है। यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है जिसको राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर हल करने की आवश्यकता है। खेतिहर मजदूरों की समस्या के हल के लिए जितनी हमारी जिम्मेदारी है उससे कम जिम्मेदारी विरोधी दलों की नहीं है। देश में शोषक और शोषित वर्ग के बीच यह संघर्ष है, इसमें राजनीति लाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

नेशनल कमिशन आन लेबर ने हाल ही में अपनी रिपोर्टें प्रस्तुत की हैं, उसने नोड-वेस्ट मिनिमम वेज की सिफारिश की है इसलिए खेतिहर मजदूरों का न्यूनतम वेतन निर्धारित करने की व्यवस्था राज्य सरकारों द्वारा की जानी चाहिए। अर्थशास्त्र का सिद्धान्त है कि जहाँ औद्योगिक विकास बढ़ता जाता है वहाँ कृषि पर निर्भर करने वाले लोगों की संख्या घटनी चाहिए। लेकिन इसके विपरीत हमारे देश में कृषि पर निर्भर रहने वाले लोगों की संख्या निरन्तर बढ़ती गई है। एक ओर जमीन सिकुड़ती जा रही है दूसरी ओर जमीन पर वेस्टेड इन्ट्रस्ट्स का कब्जा पहले की तरह कायम है। परिणामस्वरूप एक प्लान से दूसरे प्लान में खेतिहर मजदूरों की संख्या निरन्तर बढ़ती गई है। प्लान के गोखले इन्स्टीट्यूट के डायरेक्टर डा० डांडेकर के अनुसार 1961 और 1971 के बीच 10 वर्ष में खेतिहर पुरुष मजदूरों की संख्या में 80.8 प्र० श० की वृद्धि हुई है, स्त्रियों में 95 प्र० श० की वृद्धि हुई है। इंडस्ट्रियल सेक्टर के जो मजदूर हैं उनकी संख्या में 6.8 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। यह साबित करता है कि कृषि पर निर्भर करने वाले लोगों की, खेतिहर मजदूरों की, संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है।

मैं आपका ध्यान बेगार प्रथा, बांडेड लेबर, की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, जम्मू कश्मीर, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक, उड़ीसा,

राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ जहाँ आज भी बांडेड लेबर किसी न किसी रूप में विद्यमान है। कमिश्नर फार शेड्डूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शेड्डूल्ड ट्राइब्स की 20वीं रिपोर्ट में लिखा है, मैं कोट करता हूँ :

“The practice of bonded labour still exists in one form or the other in many States. It is suggested that surveys and studies should be undertaken by concerned State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Where legislative measures have not so far been undertaken to abolish the system of bonded labour, necessary legislation should be enacted immediately. The offenders should be dealt with severely and bonded labour should be made a cognisable offence”.

इसके बाद भी शायद ही किसी प्रदेशीय सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कदम उठाया हो। उत्तर प्रदेश के देहरादून जिले में जैसा बाबर का जो इलाका है, जो मेरी कांस्टीट्यून्सी का एक भाग है वहाँ पड़दादा के पड़दादा ने कभी कर्जा लिया होगा, उसका मूल तो अभी ज्यों का त्यों कायम है केवल सूद पर ही उन लोगों की बहू बेटियाँ और साग परिवार काम करता चला आ रहा है। न्यूनधिक मात्रा में इसी प्रकार की प्रथा दूसरे इलाकों में भी विद्यमान है। तो मेरा निवेदन है बांडेड लेबर को खत्म करने की नितान्त आवश्यकता है। पाँच साल पहले नेशनल लेबर कमिशन ने लिखा था कि जमींदार खेतिहर मजदूरों का शोषण करते हैं। सरकार ने अन्त में न्यूनतम मूल्य कायम किए लेकिन उसका फायदा जमींदारों को ही हुआ, खेतिहर मजदूरों का शोषण और बढ़ गया। उनकी आवश्यकता की जो चीजें हैं वह अधिक मूल्य पर मिल रही हैं और दूसरी ओर उनकी आमदनी का स्तर घटता जा रहा है। इसका दुष्परिणाम यह हुआ कि खेतिहर मजदूर कर्जदार हो गए और कर्जदार होने की वजह से उनका घर

और जमीन सभी कुछ कुर्क हो गये। कानून के द्वारा आदिवासियों की रक्षा की व्यवस्था लगभग सभी जगह है, किन्तु कानून भी उन की रक्षा नहीं कर सका है। महाराष्ट्र के धलिया जिले में जहाँ कुल अबादी के 40 प्रतिशत लोग आदिवासी हैं, वहाँ किस प्रकार जालबट्टा कर के जमींदारों, पूंजीपतियों और ठेकेदारों ने उन की जमीन हड़पी, वह दुख की बात है। दो साल पहले सर्वोदय के कार्यकर्ताओं ने एक सर्वे किया था जिस के अनुसार 10 हजार बीघा जमीन उन्हो ने हड़प ली। यह सब होते हुए भी शोषण और अत्याचार बढ़ गया और नेता, अधिारी तथा समाज सुधारक खामोश देखते रहे। इसलिये घड़ियाली आंसू बहाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। जहाँ सरकार को खेतिहर मजदूरों की रक्षा के लिये कानून बनाना चाहिये वहाँ सभी राजनीतिक दलों को एक हो कर के उनके हित में काम करने की आवश्यकता है। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् एक तरफ तो प्रतिष्ठित वर्ग है उस की प्रबल इच्छा है कि आज की बदलती हुई तस्वीर में उस का सर्वस्व कायम रहे, और दूसरी तरफ शोषित वर्ग आन्दोलित है, वह चाहता है कि समय के साथ उसे भी आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिले। इसलिये संघर्ष बढ़ रहा है, और आगे बढ़कर रहेगा। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ सरकार से और सभी राधियों से कि वे जनजात और खासतौर से खेतिहर मजदूरों के हितों की रक्षा करें।

अन्त में मैं दो, तीन सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। पहला तो यह कि लैंड सीलिंग ऐक्ट जाँ बना है उस को लैटर और स्ट्रिक्ट में लागू करना चाहिये। जिला स्तर पर इस तरह की कर्तवियाँ बननी चाहियें जो देखें कि किस आदमी ने गैर-कानूनी तरीके से जमीन हाथिया रखी है उस जमीन को कैसे वापस लिया जायें। जहाँ कालतू जमीन वहाँ है वह तो खेतिहर मजदूरों में देनी ही है, किन्तु बहुत से लोगों ने कानून के तहत जो गलत तरीके से जमीन ले रखी है उस को

[श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैग्यूली]

कैसे निकाला जाये। केरल में ऐग्रीकल्चरल वर्कर्स ऐक्ट जो बना था उस की तरह का कानून अन्य प्रान्तों में होना चाहिये। उस की सातवीं धारा में खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिये जीव सेक्योरिटी की व्यवस्था की गई है। जब तक जीव सेक्योरिटी की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी तब तक कोई भी कानून बनाये उस से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। खेतिहर मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में मैं एक प्रारंभिक विचार करना चाहूंगा और वह यह है कि उन्हें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पूरे समय काम देने के लिये कर्नाटक में जो लैंड ग्रामी बनायी गई है उस पट्टों की दूसरे प्रान्तों में भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये ताकि भूमिहीनों को उम में काम मिल सके।

छोटे-छोटे माजिनल फार्मर्स और लैंडलेस लेबरर्स स्कीम में सम्मोचन कर के बैंकवर्ड एरियास में व्यापक रूप से उस को लागू करना चाहिये। खादी कमीशन जैसी संस्थाओं को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता लैंडलेस लेबर, हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को देनी चाहिये। हरिजनों के लिये मकान बनाने की जो बात होनी है वह एक मजाक है। उत्तर प्रदेश में मकानों की छल्लें गते की बनी हैं जो हवा में उड़ गईं। हजारों लाखों रुपये उस पर खर्च हुआ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस के लिये इतने रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई? कृषि प्रोग्राम जो आप ने चालू किया था उस में कमियाँ थीं, काफी रुपये उस में बर्बाद हो गया, किन्तु उसे बन्द करना ठीक नहीं उस स्कीम में सम्मोचन कर के उस को फिर से लागू करना चाहिये और ऐसी मशीनरी इवोल्व करनी चाहिये ताकि उस में खेतिहर मजदूरों का काम में प्राथमिकता मिले।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to accommodate as many as possible, but the House has decided to accommodate the third resolution. So, I have to call the minister now.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH (Hoshiarpur): Last time, my name was there.

I do not know why I am not being called now.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Bastihat): You can give us a few minutes and extend the sitting of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to accommodate as many as possible. I am told the Private Members' Business is only for two and a half hours. In view of the fact that the House has already decided that the third resolution will be accommodated, I do not think we can revise it. So, I have no other alternative except to call the Minister.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: This is a very important subject. You should accommodate us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have tried to accommodate as many members as possible. But we have taken a binding decision that the third resolution will be taken up. If I accommodate more members then the third resolution cannot be taken up. It is a resolution by the opposition and so we should accommodate it. I am in the hands of the House.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: In this House we have discussed many issues which were not even on the agenda. So, when it is an important subject, I do not see why we cannot be accommodated (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: My difficulty is that the House has already taken a decision to accommodate the third resolution.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: There are many cases where the House has changed its own decision.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will call the Minister at 5 O'Clock. I will try to accommodate as many members as possible till then.

श्री दरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर): श्री-मैन साहब, मैं तब तक एक प्वाइंटस ही धर्म कर रहा था और मुझे कोई बन्दी स्वीच नहीं

करनी है। मैं सिर्फ चन्द प्वाइन्ट सही कहूंगा, क्योंकि जो बातें मेम्बर साहबान द्वारा यहाँ पर नहीं गई हैं, शायद प्राब्लम्स के मजदूरों के नहीं आए। देहान में किस हालत में लोग बसते हैं उस के बारे में उन को ज्यादा मालूम नहीं है, मैं कोई इन्जाम नहीं दे रहा हूँ, लेकिन जो बात सही है, वह मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। यह बसला किमी एक रेजोल्यूशन का शर्त में यहाँ पर आए, तो उस में काम नहीं होने वाला है। इस पर तो लम्बी बोड़ी वहम होना चाहिए क्योंकि आप ने एक मोमा रखी है और उम में हमें रहना है।

पहली बात तो यह है कि आपकी 70 फीसदी अबादी देहात में बसती है और वह एथीकलर पर डिपेंड करनी है लेकिन उम के लिए जो पॉन्चवाँ पचसाना प्लान आप ने तैयार कर दिया है, तो आपने उम को होलीडे ही दे दिया है। नहीं दिया है तो क्या है। आप ने 1974-75 का जो प्रोजेक्शन था उस को श्लेम कर दिया है। चौथी प्लान में वह 16 परसेन्ट था और आज इस प्लान में वह 13 परसेन्ट है और 1974-75 में आप ने इस को और भी कम कर दिया है। आपकी जो एथीकलर है, उस के साथ मुल्क की लेबर का सबाल भी जुड़ा हुआ है लेकिन उम लेबर को आप को क्या देना है, वह तो लोगों को ही देना है। उस के लिए अगर आप रिसोर्स नहीं देंगे, तो यह बात आगे चलने वाली नहीं है और मजदूर बे दिल हो कर शहरो की तरफ चलेगा। आप उस को कन्टेन करना चाहते हैं कि वह शहरो की तरफ न आए लेकिन जो हालात चल रहे हैं उम में ऐसा ही होगा और आप का जो मिलिंग एथीकलर का मुकर्रर हुआ है, वह पूरा नहीं हो सकता है। आपकी नियत नहीं है करने की और उम लोगों को जिस सतह पर काम करना है, वह नहीं कर रहे हैं। बेजुब इस में इन्वोल्वड है, इसलिए मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि सेन्टर की तरफ से कुछ ही तो कुछ ही आएगा बरना बे करने वाले नहीं है। मेरा कहना तो यह है कि जिनकी जमीन आप को मिलनी है वह भी उम में बांट दी जाए, तो

प्राब्लम हल होने वाली नहीं है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप गाँवों में इन्स्टीज क्यों नहीं लगाते हैं। आप ने बम्बई को टिविन सिटी मुकर्रर कर दिया और उस पर आप 2,500 और 3,000 करोड़ रुपया लगायेंगे। यह रुपया आप देहानों में इन्स्टीज लगाने के लिए खर्च नहीं कर सकते। पहले जो काटेज इन्स्टीज बहा पर थी वह तो खत्म हो ही गई और वहाँ पर लोग बकार बँठे हुए हैं। उम के लिए जगह नहीं है। आप स्माल स्केल इन्स्टीज क्यों नहीं लगाने और यूनिट्स क्यों नहीं मुकर्रर करते ताकि वहाँ पर लोगों को एम्प्लॉई इन्कम हो। आज एक मजदूर 3 रुपया, 2 रुपया और एक रुपया कमा कर गुजारा करता है और उस की को एम्प्लॉई इन्कम नहीं है। उस को जमीन से भी कुछ नहीं मिलने वाला है। इसलिए जब तक आप पूरा ठाका नहीं बदलेंगे काम नहीं चलेगा। जिन को आप जमीन बाँटेंगे उस के लिए उन को पूरी सहुलियतें, इन्पुट्स और हर चीज का कहां देने वाले हैं। जहाँ तक क्रेडिट की बात है वह हरिजन और दूसरे शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को मिलने वाला नहीं है। आज तो जो मार्जिनल फारमर हैं, स्माल फारमर हैं, उस को भी एडवांस नहीं मिलना है और आप का जो फटिलाइजर्स हैं, वह किसी में कर्जा ले कर लेवें। आप के जो इन्पुट्स हैं वे उम को मिलने वाले नहीं हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राब्लम सिर्फ इस बात से हल नहीं होगी कि हम रेजोल्यूशन पास कर दें। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि पूरी तौर पर तकीकान की जाए कि क्या अडवने हैं और कहां रुकावटें हैं। कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि प्लानिंग में यह जानबूझ कर किया जा रहा हो कि देहात में इन्स्टीज बिलकुल नहीं जानी चाहिए। आप शहरो का बोझ हल्का करना चाहते हैं और यह चाहते हैं कि गाँव से लोग शहर की तरफ न जाए, तो आप को छोटी इन्स्टीज को बहा पर स्पैंड भोवर करना होगा और इस ढग से प्लानिंग करनी होगी कि सब लोग एक सतह पर आ जाए। आज वहाँ पर लोग तीन रुपया, दो रुपया मुशकिल से कमाता है और हाईली उस को 90 रुपये मिलते होंगे

[श्री दरबाग सिंह]

ज्यादा से ज्यादा। पंजाब में उस को 10, 12 रुपये जरूर मिल जाते हैं। लेकिन पंजाब की मिसाल आप सब पर शायद नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए, दो तीन रुपये रोज जो कमाता है वह इंडस्ट्रीज लगने पर 300, 200 रुपया कमा सकता है। आप उस को अगर जमीन देते हैं तो बेज नहीं देते हैं और न हल देते हैं और न दूसरी चीजें देते हैं जिन्हें वह अपना गुजरगारमके। इस तरह से काम नहीं चल सकता है। इसलिए यह जो प्रारंभिक है वह मैंने आप के सामने रखी है सिर्फ रेजोल्यूशन पास करने में यह नहीं होगा आपको वहां के लिए पैसा खर्च करना होगा और जैसा कि अभी हमारी बहन जी ने कहा है, उनको सर्पोट में करना है। वे गांव की रहने वाली हैं और वह जानती है कि किस तरह से वहां पर उन लोगों के साथ सलूक किया जाता है।

इस के साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट ऐसी व्यवस्था करे कि वहां पर स्माल स्कूल इंडस्ट्रीज कायम हो ताकि लोगों को गुजरा करके लिए पैसे मिले। जमीन से वहां कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। इससे उन का रांटी नहीं मिलती है। आज तो मार्जिनल फार्मर्स और रमाल फार्मर्स को भी रांटी जमीन में नहीं मिल रही है और आज वही आप को सब से ज्यादा भ्रमाज्य वता है और जो आप के बड़े बड़े किस्म हैं जिनका कुंसेन्स कहा जाता है, वे आप को भ्रमाज्य नहीं देते हैं। स्माल फार्मर्स भ्रमाज्य प्रोड्यूस करना है और उसको मार्केट से लाता है और वही गवर्नमेंट के काफर को भरना है और उससे ही आप को पाइपलाइन चलनी है लेकिन उसको कितनी सलूलियते आप देते हैं। मैं इस बात से बहुत परेशान हूँ। अगर आप लोगों को एक एकड़, आधा एकड़ जमीन दे भी दें, तो उस के लिए सलूलियते आप उन को देने वाले नहीं हैं। यह रेजोल्यूशन पास करने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। इसकी जो रिपोर्ट है उसको आप इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में लाएं। इस तरह के रेजोल्यूशन तो आएंगे और वे थोड़े ही गुम हो जायेंगे मैं सिनिस्टर साहब से अज्ञ करूंगा कि वे ने

ने जो तबचीजें दी हैं उनको ध्यान में रखें और चैयरमैन साहब को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने हमारे सर्टीफिकेट को समझा और कुछ मुश्किल बातें रखने का मौका दिया।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : (इलाहाबाद) : सभापति जी, अमल में जब धारिया साहब ने यह कह दिया था कि मैं इस प्रस्ताव को मान लूंगा, उस के पहले से ही मैं इस प्रस्ताव में देख रहा था कि इस में कोई तेंगी बात ही नहीं थी कि आप इस को न मानें और न ही मौजूदा अवस्था में आप के इस प्रस्ताव को मानने में कोई अंतराज्य का बाधा में बाध पा रहा हूँ।

जिन लोगों के बारे में यह प्रस्ताव है, वे दो किस्म के लोग हैं। एक तो छोटे किसान हैं और दूसरे खेतहिर मजदूर हैं। सब से पहले आप खेतहिर मजदूर की बात लीजिए। आप देखेंगे कि कारखाने का मजदूर और शहरी मजदूर तो अपनी सुविधा बना लेता है और अपने स्वामीमान के मानव पर लड़ भी जाता है लेकिन यह जो बिस्वाइया मजदूर खेतहिर मजदूर है यह बड़े भ्रममान की जिन्दगी बिताता है केवल इस लिए कि वह खेत में काम करता है। उस के पैसे का गान ? एक तो हजारों साल का कोढ़ है जाति-व्यवस्था वाला और दूसरा 25, 27 साल का आप लोगों की सरकार की बद-इत्तजामी का खार है। ये दो रोग हैं जिन का यह खेतहिर मजदूर शिकार है। इस कोढ़ वाली आपकी को ध्यान को देखना है तो आप उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में जा कर देखें। जो खेत की मंडाई करता है और गेहूँ के खलिहानों में मंडाई के बसत बीज जो गेहूँ खा जाते हैं, उस का जो गोबर होता है उसको वह हरिजन से जगाना है और बरसात के दिनों में जब गेहूँ बाहर आ जाएगा, तो उसको रांटी बना कर वह खाता है। इस तरह से यह उस के अघमानित जीवन की एक बिनाय है और दूसरी तरह चार दिन पहले आप में पढ़ा होगा। अन्तवार में एक खबर छपी थी कि पुना के उस्मानाबाद जिले में हरिजन, जिसको काम नहीं मिला था, कश्मिस्तान

से हड़डी खोद कर बेच रहे थे और उन की बेटियां बम्बई चली गई थी अपने शरीर का सौदा करने के लिए । इस तरह आप देखें कि एक तरफ तो हड़डियों का रोजगार हो रहा था और दूसरी तरफ कच्चे मस का भी रोजगार हो गया है । यह स्थिति आज हो गई है । एक और यह बात है तो दूसरी और आप देखें कि उन को जो बोनस मिलता है वह होता है बड़े जमींदारों की गालिया । बड़ा सरमायदार जो होता है वह उन को गाली देता है, बड़ा जमींदार जो होता है वह उन को चाली देता है और छोटा साल्लुकेंदार जो होता है वह उन को गालिया देता है और यही उन का बोनस होता है । आज वह इस पूरी व्यवस्था से पीड़ित है । इस को मिटाने के लिए हम समझते हैं कि यह जो प्रस्ताव है यह नाकाफी है । असल में यह जो जमीन का मवाल है इस में सब से पहले जो पिछड़े हुए हरिजन या भूमिहीन है उन को वही न वही विशेष अवसर देना पड़ेगा । फिर लोग यह कहेंगे कि विशेष अवसर देंगे, ममान अवसर क्यों नहीं ? शौका सब को बराबर का मिलना चाहिए । अगर आप उन को विशेष अवसर देंगे तो हो सकता है कि ये ऊंची जगह पर चल जाए । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहूंगा कि नैरने में पहले पानी में तो जाना ही पड़ेगा और नैरने के लिए कोई पदले में लियाकत शामिल नहीं करता है । इस लिए उन को तो फेंकना ही पड़ेगा क्योंकि रुकवा उन का बिगड़ गया है । इसलिए समाज में जो पीछे हैं, लूले हैं, लगे हैं उन को बेमाखी का सहारा ना देना ही पड़ेगा और वह बेमाखी विशेष अवसर की दृष्टा करती है । हर जगह आप देखेंगे, ऊंचे सरकारी ओहदों पर जो लोग बैठे हुए हैं वे ऊंची जाति के हैं और मद्रियों के जो उंचे पद हैं जिनके विरोधी दलों के नेता लोग हैं वे भी ज्यादा बीमा करते हैं, वे भी ऊंची जाति के हैं । यह व्यवस्था कब तक चलती रहेगी ? बोलने की बात समझ में आ भी सकती है । लेकिन जो बचा हुआ है, जो पिछड़ा हुआ है जो हरिजन हैं या दूसरे लोग हैं उनको अगर आप आगे

डालना चाहते हैं तो आपको उनको मौका ज्यादा देना पड़ेगा हजारों साल के उनके कोढ़ को माफ करना होगा ।

जमीन का मवाल बदइतजामी के सवाल के साथ बुरी तरह फसा हुआ है । खेन में काम करने वाले के लिए मजदूरी तय कर देना ही काफी नहीं है । सीमित वाला कानून भी आप ने पाम किया है लेकिन वह भी बिल्कुल बेकार ही मानित हागा क्योंकि उनके पीछे बहुत सी बुद्धिया लगी हुई है । ये तीन तरह के लोग हैं । एक तो ऊंची जाति वाले हैं जो अगर हल चलायेंगे तो उनका जेऊ नदा हो जायेगा । दूसरे अंग्रेजी पढे लिखे जो लोग हैं वे हल चलायेंगे तो उनकी पेट की कीड खराब हो जायेगी । तीसरे खेती शाहू हैं जो अभी हल नहीं चला सकते हैं । आजकल जो हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति करते हैं वे भी बहुत जमीन रखे हुए हैं । हिन्दुस्तान की प्रधान मंत्री में लेकर विरोधी पार्टी के बहुत से बड़े बड़े सरमायदार हैं उधर भी हैं और इधर भी है, उधर बहुत ज्यादा है इधर बहुत कम है, जा जमीन लिए बैठे है . . (इंटरप्राइज) . . में पाम एक इच भी जमीन नहीं है । प्रधान मंत्री के पास हैं । उनकी जमीन को जीनने वाले राम जी हैं चिनको केवल 60-65 रुपया महीना ही मिलता है । भूमिहीन, हरिजन और खेतीहर उनकी दशा पर बहुत हानी चाहिए । लेकिन जमीन पुरी को पुरो उन लोगों के पास हैं जो खेती नहीं करते हैं फिर चाहे वे सरकारी मिनिस्टर है, सरमायदार है, पूजोपति हैं, ऊंची जाति के लोग हैं । इस वास्ते आपको चाहिए कि आप एक नियम बना दें । बन मैन, बन जात । ज्यादा नहीं तो 25-50 साल के लिए आप इस नियम को लाब कर दें । आप देखेंगे कि यह मसला हल हो गया है । इस तरह से आप खेतिहर मजदूर का, तथा दूसरो का भी मसला हल कर सकते हैं । इस वास्ते आपको भूमि का पुनर्वितरण करना होगा ।

श्री चौहान चारिया : सभी आपने चौधरी चरण सिंह के साथ हाथ मिलाया है।

श्री जनेश्वर शिख : उनके पास भी जो जमीन है आप ले लें। कभी आप कहते हैं कि जनसंघ वालों के पास जमीन है, रानी जी के पास है, कभी कह देते हैं कि श्री० चरण सिंह के पास है लेकिन मैं तो कहता हूँ कि आपके यहाँ जितने भी मिनिस्टर हैं या मेम्बर हैं उनके पास जितनी जमीन है और इधर जितने लोग हैं उन के पास जितनी जमीन है सब आप ले लें, हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। आप देखेंगे कि आप लोगों के पास कहीं ज्यादा भूमि निकलेगी। इस चीज को आप राजनीति से परे रखें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

छोटे किसान के लिए ही सभी प्रकार की सुविधें हैं। खाद, बीज, बिजली आदि मंहगा उसको मिलता है। सूखा पड़ जाता है या बाढ़ आ जाती है तो उसकी खेती तबाह हो जाती है। एक कानन आप बना दें छोटे किसान की जिसकी यहाँ चर्चा है उसको आप एक गारंटी दे दें कि अगर उसकी फसल मारी जाएगी तो जिस तरह से इंसान की जिन्दगी का या दौलत का बीमा होता है उसी तरह से उसकी खेती का बीमा होगा तो काम काफी सुधर सकता है, आगे बढ़ सकता है। साथ ही साथ इस सिद्धान्त को आप लागू कर दें, बन मैन बन जात तो बहुत सी फानस जमीन आपको वितरण करने के लिए मिल जाएगी। तो फिर पंद्रह अगस्त को साल किले पर झड़, फहराते वक्त आपको या आपके नेता को यह नहीं कहना पड़ेगा कि गमलों में लौकी उगाओ, सब्जी बोओ। इस बात को लेकर बहुत से गमले दिल्ली में और भारत में सजाये गये थे। लेकिन यह केवल लफ्फाखी बाने हैं। यहाँ लफ्फाखी बातों का नहीं इंसान के पेट का सवाल है, उसकी थाली की रोटी का सवाल है। सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोग जो श्रियासत करने वाले हैं वे ज्यादा दिन तक लोगों के साथ मजाक न करें। ज्यादा दिन तक इन लोगों का पेट जलता रह गया और इनके हाथ की मुट्टियाँ अगर कहीं कस

गईं तो आपको वे खींच कर यहाँ से बाहर फेंक देंगे। इसलिए संजीदगी के साथ आप लोग इस पर विचार करिये, यही मुझे कहना है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): The social and economic problems confronting the country have been brought out by the hon Members who participated in this Resolution. One belonging to any political party may appreciate the principle in which he has brought up this particular Resolution, and this is very commendable and this merits the attention of the Government. This problem has been confronting us for a very long time. I do not know why the Planning Commission is not implementing in the matter of the exercise of the popular will and the sovereignty of the millions of people so far as the socio-economic problems of the country are concerned. I would like to pose a question why the tremendous manpower is not being utilised even though the resources are available and there are natural resources at our command in the country. There are the underdogs, as has been rightly stated, who constitute more than 70 per cent in the rural areas especially the peasantry and the agricultural labourers. How to mobilise the manpower is a question which should engage the attention of the Planning Commission. The will of the nation should not get frustrated. If the Planning Commission could come to the rescue of these down-trodden people this problem can be solved.

Many of the people have made various suggestions regarding the unemployment problem. Millions of unemployed people are there, skilled labour, unskilled labour, who are the people who are in need of basic amenities of life. But the Planning Commission has not utilised the resources available in the country for these underdogs; they have not utilised the land available in this country.

One of the reasons why the Planning Commission has failed to establish solution of socio-economic problems is this. 70 per cent of the under-

degs are landless agricultural labour. There is no machinery established by the Planning Commission to implement various aspects of the problem, in order to see that the manpower should not be frustrated. What is the task force in the rural areas which you are proposing to set up? I would like to pose this question to the hon. Minister. What happened to your million-job programme which you have envisaged? What is the role of the State machinery, I would like to know. How far have they implemented? To what extent has this State machinery implemented these programmes envisaged by the Planning Commission? I would like to pose this question to the hon. Minister.

The unskilled labourers are not able to make a living and it is my suggestion that they can be utilised in the production process provided there is a massive programme of employment which is to be followed in every State. You should have such a massive programme involving the people in the rural parts. You have not utilised this manpower. You have not formulated a massive housing programme. You have not given a massive programme of rural industrialisation in the village parts, and this has been the failure on the part of the Planning Commission in regard to the non-utilisation of the industrial resources available at our command. This is one of the reasons why we are confronted with this problem. Sir, further, if the Planning Commission comes out with a massive programme of utilisation of this man-power in order to utilise it for productive purposes, we must forget all this bureaucracy and its functioning in a narrow groove. Therefore, I would like to know why many of our natural resources have not been fully utilised and I would also like to know what machinery the Planning Commission is going to set up to implement these things....

17 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

1955 RS—13.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam): Are you going to call me or not?

MR. CHAIRMAN. I am not prepared to tell a Member whether I will call him or her or not. That is my discretion that I will have to exercise at the time when it comes. No Member can ask the Chairman whether he is going to call him or her or not. That is the prerogative of the Chair. I may call or may not call.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: Thank you for your chivalry. There are some problems I have to explain. This is very unfair.

The hon. Member, Shrimati T. Lakshmi Kantamma, then left the House.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The Planning Commission should try to find out from the various States whether the various schemes are properly implemented and whether the natural resources are fully utilised and whether there is a time-bound programme. They should oversee their implementation and wherever necessary, pull up the State Governments. This is the scheme we have to work out in the States and a necessary machinery set up by the Planning Commission.

I want to make a suggestion. Various categories of the people, skilled and unskilled, can be utilised for various programmes and the State Governments are not functioning according to the socialist programmes we have envisaged in our Constitution and the Constitution has become a big paper. Therefore, in order to see that the Constitutional aims are achieved and that it becomes a powerful instrument for the transformation of our society and the economic conditions of the people, the Planning Commission should change its attitude. The Planning Commission should take a pragmatic approach so far as the socio-economic problems are concerned. If the problems are taken into

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

consideration very seriously and if there is a time-bound programme and if there are massive programmes, then only we can reach our socialist goals.

श्री कुल्की राज सैनी (देहरादून) : भाज एक ऐसे तबके का सवाल हमारे सामने है जो देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी है। कहा जाता है कि किसान देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी है लेकिन असल में गांव में रह कर मेहनत करने वाला तबका जिसे ग्रामीण मजदूर कहते हैं वह देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी है। उसकी संख्या कैसे बढ़ी? प्लानिंग कमिशन कहता है कि गांवों में छोटे उद्योग लगाने की जरूरत नहीं है। वे इतिहास को भूल जाते हैं कि गांव में दस्तकार रहते थे, लुहार, बढई, जुलाहा, तेली व दिहाय के काम करने वाले लोग रहते थे। औद्योगीकरण के साथ साथ ये सब रोजगार गांवों से सिमट कर शहरों में आ गए, बड़े बड़े कारखाने पावर से चलने वाले लग गए। इस तरह से गांव का दर कार सब का सब गरीब मजदूर हो गया है और उसकी संख्या कम करने के लिए भी बड़ी तरीका फिर से अख्तियार करना होगा, कि गांवों में दस्तकारी को फिर से जिव्दा किया जाए, हाथ की दस्तकारी नहीं बल्कि अब हम आधुनिक युग में आए हैं जबकि हमने गांवों में बिजली दी है, सड़कें दी हैं, विकास के तरह तरह के काम किए हैं, ड्रेनेज सिस्टम चालू किया है, रिफ्रिजेशन सेटर चालू किए हैं, मार्किटिंग का इन्तेखाम किया है, तो ग्राम विकास की जो पूर्ण योजना है वह कृषि मजदूर की योजना हो जाती है। आखिर वह कौन सा तबका है जो सारे देश को अन्न पैदा करके खिलाता है लेकिन खुद भूखा रहता है, जिस का बेटा सारे देश के लिए कारखानों में कपड़ा तैयार करता है लेकिन वह भूख मंशा रहता है, सारे देश को मकान बना कर देता है लेकिन खुद बिना छत के मकान में रहता है, तो यह बड़ी तबका है जिसके बारे में हमें हड़कंपन में कह दिया करते हैं कि बिना पावर्टी लाइन है। ऐसा कहत

हुए हमें कभी दुख का अनुभव नहीं होता। इसका कारण यह है कि देश में जो प्लानिंग चलती है और बैसा खर्च होता है वह शहरी दिमाग से होता है, शहरी योजना से होता है या सरमाएदाराना योजना से होत है। क्या दो तीन या चार रुपये की मजदूरी ले कर कोई अपने परिवार को रोटी खिला सकता है? जब दो तीन रुपये किलो गेहूं बिक रहा हो तो वह कैसे अपना पेट पाल सकता है, कैसे अपने बच्चों को कपडा पहना सकता है, कैसे अपने लिए मकान बना सकता है? बड़े बड़े इकॉनॉमिक एक्सपर्ट यहां मौजूद हैं, एयर कंडीशंड कमरों में बैठ कर प्लानिंग कमिशन के मेम्बर योजना बनाने हैं, क्या उनका दिमाग में कभी यह आया है कि भारत में गरीबी कहा है और गरीब का हाल क्या है, उसके पेट में क्या है, उसके जिम्म पर क्या है? उसके पाम शिक्षा नहीं है, कपडा, मकान कुछ नहीं है। 27 बरस आजादी मिले हा गए हैं लेकिन फिर भी यह हालत है। उसके लिए कोई योजना नहीं, यह मुन कर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ और चोट लगती है जब हम लाग अपनी आंखों से देखने हैं इन चिचड़ों और घरों को। मैं सहारनपुर से आता हू जो गया जमुना के दुभावा का इलाका कहलाता है अमीर इलाका कहलाता है। एक बार मेरे दिमाग में आया कि सर्दी के मौसम में हम जा कर देख। तो जनवरी में हमने देखा कि घर में अगगर आठ आदमी है तो दो रजाइया भी नहीं है। जब यह हमारे अमीर इलाके का हाल है तो पूर्व का, दक्षिण का क्या हाल होगा? हम देखते हैं कि शहरों में पांच दस रुपये या ही टैक्सी इत्यादि पर उड़ा दिये जाते हैं लेकिन जो दो तीन रुपये रोज की मजदूरी करते हैं वे कैसे अपनी गुजर करते होंगे, इसके बारे में कोई सोचता नहीं। अच्छा होता अगर इस संकल्प के स्थान पर हमारे प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर अपनी तरफ से कोई बिल पेश करते और उस पर बहस होती। चार दिन पहले हाउस ने अमि काननो को कोर्ट में जाने से रोका

के बारे में एक कानून एक राय से पास किया था। अच्छा होता कि इस पर भी इसी तरह से एक राज हो कर हम इसको पास करने। इस में किसी को विरोध नहीं हो सकना था। बिल अगर आता तो उसकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए बहस तो की जा सकती थी लेकिन वह युनैनिमसली पाम होता, ऐसा दुश्चय हम रखना चाहते थे।

अन्त में मैं प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर से निवेदन करता हूँ कि आज तो यह प्राइवेट मेम्बर का प्रस्ताव है, अगर आपने मान भी लिया तो कोई बहुत बड़ी चीज इस में होने वाली नहीं है लेकिन इस तरह का बिल आपको अपने अधिवेशन में लाना चाहिये जो हर प्रकार से, ष्टि मजदूर और छाटे किसान जिन की संख्या अस्सी फीसदी है, जिन की 27 मालों से उपेक्षा की गई है, उन के बारे में है। अगर उनकी स्थिति सुधारने में महत्वपूर्ण हो सके।

मैं एक और सुझाव देता हूँ कि एक एग्रीकल्चर लेबर कमिशन परमानेंटली कायम करना चाहिये जो उनकी सभी समस्याओं को देखता रहे, सभी प्रदेशों में क्या हो रहा है, भूमि के बटवारे में क्या हो रहा है भूमि कानूनों में क्या हो रहा है, इसकी देखत रहे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप का धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I thank the hon. Member, Shri Gadadhar Saha for introducing this timely Resolution in this august House. The history of the rural people has been a history of deception and discrimination for a long time. These are the people who have been discriminated by the sophisticated city people so long and we get at least this consolation that these wretched people are being discussed in this august House and they may get some consolation from this discussion. Sir, you will be surprised to learn that whereas ceiling laws have been introduced and

implemented in the rural areas, no ceiling laws have been put into action in the urban areas. There has been some talk; some discussion, but, no ceiling law has been enforced in the urban areas. This is how the people in the rural areas have been discriminated against by this civilised society. Till now, a sort of colonial treatment has been meted out to these rural people. They work in the sun; they work in the rains and they work treading the mud. How much they get as wage; they get Rs.3 per day. In some areas, it is Rs. 4 and in some areas it is Rs. 5. At the most, in some areas, they may draw Rs 7 or Rs. 8. But, under what conditions, people in the urban areas are working? Most of them are working under the fan. If some of them are not working under the fan, at least they are working under the shade. They draw not only four or five times the pay of a rural worker; they draw something more; they draw bonus; they draw pension; they draw, dearness allowance and they also enjoy retirement benefits. But, people in the rural areas do not have even security of service. A villager in a rural area does not know what he will earn tomorrow. He may be employed today But, he does not know whether he will be in service tomorrow. It, is our experience, that in a year comprising of twelve months they may have work for four or five months in a year. He draw Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 as his wage. This is how they have been deprived of their legitimate due so long; this is how they have been cheated so long. Sir, the urban workers are assured of their pension and security of service. He may be a clerk, he may be a Class IV employee in an office; he may be a labourer in the industrial sector; he has security of service. Whatever he gets, he gets it throughout the year. That sort of security has not been given to the people in the rural areas. Sir, we have not heard as yet that the industrial products, products in the urban areas have been subjected to any levy. But, whatever is produced in the rural areas, is subject-

[Shri A. K. M. Ishaque]

ed to levy, procurement, dehoarding etc. Not only that. They have to sell their products not at the market price, but at a capricious price fixed by those sophisticated people who do not have any knowledge of agriculture and who do not know how these products are produced. They fixed the prices and the farmers will have to sell their products to these sophisticated people; the farmers will carry their products to the selected offices they have opened and they will have to sell it at the prices chosen by them. Rural people do not mind selling their products to the Government agencies. They will. But, what about people in the urban areas? Why should not their products be brought under procurement and levy? We have seen, thousands and lakhs of babies do not get baby food. Could you not even procure baby food? The industrial products have not been subjected to any levy. Sir, it is these agricultural labour, may be a wage earner, may be a small peasant, may be a big peasant, who make available food stuffs to the Indian people. But, the irony of fate is, they are made to starved, whereas those in the urban areas have been brought under statutory rationing. It has become the legislative duty or obligatory duty of the Government to feed these sophisticated people, and the rural areas have been left out. Of course, in some areas, modified rationing is there. But whereas the city people are getting about 2 k.g. a person from the villages can expect to get only 500 or 600 gms. Is this justice? The producers have been starved while the sophisticated people of the cities are being fed. This is sheer injustice.

My hon. friend was telling us that in the Fourth Five Year Plan only 16 per cent was devoted for agricultural purposes. Our country has all along been subjected to floods. May I know from the hon. Minister what Government have done after Inde-

pendence to save the country from floods? Nearly 75 per cent of the water from the hills goes waste into the sea.

To ameliorate the conditions of the poor rural people, I suggest that industries be set up in the rural areas. My hon. friend Shri Kachwai was giving a suggestion. We can set up thousands of cottage industries in the rural areas. He gave his experience in Paris where Indian chutney was being sold at Rs. 22 a bottle. We had been to some East European as also West European countries and we saw how Indian chutneys particularly and other Indian goods were very popular. All these could be produced in the rural areas. So, I support his suggestion that industries, more particularly cottage industries be set up in the rural areas so that the conditions of the rural people could be improved to some extent.

About Rs. 26,000 crores have been invested in the public sector undertakings. I suggest that at least the minimum bank rate of interest has to be taken from these public sector undertakings under obligation. A fund should be created with that for providing subsistence allowance to these rural people who do not get work for more than four or five months a year. This must be the first charge on the public sector undertakings. When so much money has been invested in them, they have got a responsibility and duty towards the country, and they can discharge those duties and responsibilities to the country by meeting this most immediate requirement of the nation by making the interest amount available for the purpose. This amount should be utilised for ameliorating the conditions of the rural poor, and for giving unemployment pensions to the others.

17.19 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
(SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): I
am sorry that some hon.

Members could not get the opportunity and some others had to hurry up their speeches for want of time. But I am well aware of the serious feelings of various hon. Members. I have no doubt in my mind that the agricultural labourers are the worst lot in the country, and in case positive measures which should necessarily reach these agricultural labourers and give them relief are not undertaken, their tears of poverty will have the capacity to submerge any powerful Government in the world.

Naturally, when I look at this resolution, the language may be a sober one, but it is not the sober language but the spirit behind the resolution which is more important and will have far-reaching consequence.

The hon Member has suggested four points his resolution; the first is regarding adequate job opportunities for agricultural labour; the second is minimum rates of wages, and the third is making essential articles and commodities available to them at reasonable prices and the fourth is about implementation of land reforms.

At the outset, I would like to say that this may be perhaps one of the rare occasions when, whatever may be the feelings of my hon friend Shri Kachwai, on behalf of Government we have decided to accept the resolution, of course, with the amendment of Mr. Daga.

The moment Government say that we are accepting the Resolution, we accept it with all the responsibility it implies.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : बिना कानून कैसे होगा ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : कानून की क्या जरूरत है ?

It is not a question of bringing a Bill. This Resolution is recom-mendatory urging on Government to

take specific steps. I have no faith in bringing futile Bills. It is action to be taken on the basis of these recommendations that matters. I can assure the House that when Government say that we accept the Resolution, we accept it with all the responsibility.

I would like to urge and appeal to the House that this Resolution be a unanimous Resolution. Let us give that assurance to our brothers and sisters, particularly in the weaker sections of society that this Parli-ament, the highest body in the coun-try, is very much concerned with their ways of living and their live-lihood and we shall take care to see that positive measures are taken in right direction for ameliorating their conditions. It is in this spirit that the Government have come forward and I am sure even the members from the Opposition will appreciate this gesture or rather this approach of Government.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : बिना कानून बनाये हुए क्या आपकी पालिसी में राज्य सरकारें बाध्य होंगी ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: What is going to happen through a Bill?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : आप कानून लाते हैं तो मजदूरों को कानूनी संरक्षण मिल जाता है ।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: If you look at the Resolution, what does it say? First 'adequate job oppor-tunities for them be created with re-gulated working conditions'. Here it is not a question of passing a Bill. It is one of making these opportunities available through various program-mes mainly in the rural areas, may be as suggested by Shri Kachwai in several forms that are necessary, may be through several agro-based industries that are necessary. There-fore, no Bill is going to do the job.

Second 'a reasonable minimum wage rate to meet their daily neces-

[Shri Mohan Dharja]

sities be fixed and effectively implemented'. The House is aware that we passed an Act known as the Minimum Wages Act of 1948. So there is no question of passing a new Act. The question is how that Act is being implemented.

Next 'Supply of food and essential commodities at subsidised rates be guaranteed to them'. Here it is a question of having a massive distribution system and making these articles available for distribution at reasonable rates. There is no question of a Bill here.

Last 'effective and genuine land reforms throughout the country be made without any further delay'. There is no question of a new Bill here. This is demanding implementation from the Central and State Governments, if I have understood the Resolution in its true meaning.

Coming to various points raised by hon. members, unfortunately my time is limited and I am aware of my own limitations.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : 27 मान
 थोड़े नहीं होते हैं ।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is not that Government have not made any effort. Government have undertaken several programmes. Even during the Fourth Plan, there were programmes for the small farmers development agencies, marginal farmers and agricultural labour agencies and programmes for drought-prone areas. Similarly other programmes were undertaken in the name of crash schemes of rural development.

SHRI JANASHWAR MISHRA: Crop insurance.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is not taken by Government.

These were several programmes well taken in the country. But they

were not enough. It is no doubt true that agricultural labourers are perhaps the worst hit because of the rising prices. It is the poorer sections who suffer more because of the rising prices. Naturally when we think of poverty, it lies in two areas. Where there is no employment or there is under-employment, there is poverty. So we should consider how those who are under-employed can be given more employment and how we can create job opportunities for those who are unemployed. This resolution is concerned with the whole economic structure of the country, mainly rural and agriculture sector. During the crisis we are passing through, let us remember that agricultural sector is the back-bone of our economy and all possible emphasis shall have to be laid on the development of agriculture and industries based on agriculture. It was said that in the fourth plan, the percentage of allocation for agriculture has been brought down. Let us remember that along with agriculture, we require, power, irrigation, steel; cement; fertilisers; etc. Do we take into consideration the other allocations made or do we think only in terms of agriculture. We shall not be doing justice to agricultural economy itself if we say that investments on fertilisers or irrigation or power are not needed. It will not be a proper approach. Let us have a balanced approach. If you see it carefully, you will find that we are trying to take care of agriculture and production of wage goods—the essential commodities required by the masses. For that, investment goods are required namely, steel etc.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Is it correct that the plan allocation for agriculture in the current year was slashed down from Rs. 310 to 260 crores?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is not correct. I assured the House the other day that it will not be done. There is proposal that some outgo should be made here and there. I have myself

opposed any cut in the allocation for agriculture and Government have decided against any cuts in agriculture in spite of our stringent economic condition.

I do feel that in the present context, if we want to gainfully employ the millions of our masses, we cannot forget our rural economy. It is true that cottage industries and rural industries and even small-scale industries have suffered. We shall have to give all possible priority to them and link up the new science and technology with these industries, taking care of production at one end and employment at the other. This is how proper planning is to be made to take care of them.

Criticisms were made against the Planning Commission. It is true that whatever happens, the Planning Commission is blamed. We plan for the country, but when it comes to the stage of implementation, the Planning Commission is out of the picture. Anyhow, the baby is ours and we must accept all the accusations. We have taken this lacuna into consideration and proposed to all the State Governments to have their own planning bodies at the State level. To strengthen the planning mechanism at the State level, we have offered to meet two-thirds of their expenditure from central funds.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): But you do not associate MPs with the State Planning Board.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: When this complaint was made during the Question Hour, on the same day I wrote to all the Chief Ministers in the country, and most of them have agreed that they will associate Members of Parliament in the process of planning even at the State level. That assurance has been given by all the Chief Minister.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Kindly check up how far it has been done.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Therefore, the need is to have an efficient planning body even at the State level. If we want proper plans to be formulated, along with the machinery we should emphasize on area planning and district planning. It is no use planning from here and trying to push up plans to the lower level. Therefore, in the Fifth Plan we have insisted on the State Governments for the first time to have plans for every district. For the first time we have requested the State Governments to formulate sub-plans for all the adibasi areas or tribal blocks in the country. I am happy that most of the States have been responding very well. It is not enough. What we require is the involvement of the people. Unless and until we accept the philosophy of decentralisation of power through the jilla parishads, panchayat samitis and municipal corporations, it will not be possible for us to involve the people in the whole process of planning. It is a new approach or a new way of thinking which we have accepted.

While I am not here to preach the Gandhian philosophy, we cannot forget swadeshi and the spirit of swadeshi. There is a cry from many quarters that we should accept foreign aid from this country or that country. I personally feel that we should endeavour to manage with whatever resources could be mobilised within the country with all sacrifices. We have no right or moral authority to over-burden the generation to come. If we get aid or loan today, the next generation will have to pay through the nose. When we take this aspect into consideration, the question of a balanced approach and thinking in terms of proper priorities becomes imperative and essential.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: The implementation of land reforms stands assured with the passing of Constitution (Thirty-fourth Amendment) Bill? What is the Government doing with regard to ceiling on urban property to have balanced benefits of socialism in both sectors - rural and urban?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The hon. Member is very much justified in asking this question. I feel that we cannot think only of the rural areas for resource mobilisation and just forget all the urban areas. I see that in a socialist economy we have to mop up resources from wherever we can. If we want to have a climate of sacrifice in the country, we cannot say that we shall not tax those who are from the urban areas. This is a long felt requirement and I may say that the Government has already assured the House to do it.

I welcome the various suggestions made by the hon. Members. For want of time it is not possible for me to deal with all of them. Government are conscious that unless and until the down-trodden and the weaker sections in the country are given proper relief there will be a very serious threat to democracy and parliamentary institutions from these sections of society. Government is well aware of it. Therefore, I welcome the Resolution. I accept the amendment of Shri Daga. I would request the Mover to accept the amendment of Shri Daga and let this House unanimously pass this Resolution and assure the country that the whole House appreciate these sentiments and that we are serious of implementing our assurances.

With your permission, Sir, I want to say one thing more. There is a social aspect also. Most of our friends from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are mainly concerned in these areas and, naturally, this Resolution is not having an economic importance but it is also having a social content. I accept that feeling of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Gadadhar Saha.

As Shri Panda's Resolution shall have to be moved and discussed, please be very brief. I hope, you will not take more than 5 minutes

because your Resolution has been accepted.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: (Birbhum): I want at least 10 minutes.

*Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset I would like to express my gratitude to all those hon. Members who have taken part in the discussion on my resolution and have supported it. I am very glad that all the members who have participated in the discussion have unanimously supported it. But, Sir, this is a historic moment because the hon. Minister and the Government have refused to accept legal responsibility to ameliorate the sufferings and eliminate exploitation of these badly exploited, neglected, unemployed landless and starving masses of agricultural labour and poor peasantry through genuine land reform. Though they have accepted the moral responsibility, they have refused to accept legal and constitutional responsibility for basic solution of problems through genuine land reform. They are very much exploited and the degree of exploitation is rising every day. From this we should draw once again a lesson that so long as the Congress Government, who represent the *Jotdars* and the big landlords, will remain in power in the Centre and in the States, we can never expect any real and effective land reforms. Sir, all those who spoke on this resolution were unanimous in their view that the Government have failed to provide the minimum and basic requirements of food, clothing and shelter to those toiling masses. Whatever the Congress Government has done in the name of land reform is nothing more than abolition of intermediary rights and regulation of tenancy leaving large areas of land held by landlords undisturbed. This has totally failed to bring about an end to the age old feudal agrarian structure and land relations inherited from past in the country. No apprec-

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

cable change has also been brought about in these land relations and in the agrarian structure in the last 27 years. Although the State Governments have enacted some legislation for making nominal and partial land reforms, there is no effective provision and machinery for implementation for the speedy distribution of land to the landless and poor peasantry. On the other hand the big landlords and *Jotedars* have been allowed to retain control of land through defective ceiling law, full of loopholes, numerous exemptions to categories of lands such as plantations, mechanised farms, orchards, religious and educational trusts, etc., high ceiling limits, fictitious transfers, partitions through legislative gaps. Though intermediary rights and interests have been abolished after paying heavy compensation to the erstwhile Zamindars, the actual cultivators have not been benefited from this measure nor have the revenue of the Government gone up.

Sir, what I understand by a genuine land reform is, that all the land should be taken over by the Government from all those big landlords who are not directly personally engaged in the cultivation of that land and in major agricultural operations, and no compensation should be paid for that. The land so recovered should then be distributed among the landless agricultural labour and the share croppers with top most priority to the poor people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Government have as yet failed to do that. Moreover, the guidelines submitted by me in this respect for enacting and implementing effective land legislation and public distribution system by the States on the recommendation of the Centre, have not been accepted. Actually land legislation should have been enacted for effective genuine land reforms on the basis of the guidelines given by me. The Congress gave the slogan of "Land to the tiller", and played double role since 1947.

In this context I will like to give a quotation which says

"The slogan of 'land to the tiller' to be meaningful and honestly implemented, the land should certainly go to those who cultivate it, namely, those who perform the various operations like ploughing, sowing, transplanting, harvesting etc. Conversely, persons who do not personally participate in these operations should not be allowed to own land. However, I am sure that such a law will not be enacted and if enacted will not be implemented by the Government. The Government had tactically avoided all genuine land legislations which would have basically altered the land relations and the agrarian and social structure of the society."

*The above extract is from the Task Force Committee Report of the Planning Commission, 1973

But Sir, this has not been done. The Congress Government have been able to declare till this day a meagre 2 million acres as surplus land out of a total cultivated area of 400 million acres. According to a statement of the Hon. Minister for Agriculture this figure of surplus land may go up to 47 million acres after the application of the laws enacted under the 'national guidelines'. Therefore, Sir, at present the Government have declared only 1 per cent of the total land under cultivation, as surplus land. That means 99 per cent of the total cultivated land is still held by the landlords and will remain with them after the Congress designed land reforms are completed. Sir according to a report of the Task Force of the Planning Commission submitted in 1973, about 80 per cent of the households hold, on an average, each upto 2 acres of land. And taken together they hold only 7 per cent of the total cultivated land. Whereas only 5 per cent of the upper groups are holding 42 per cent of the total land.

In this background the Government have been able to recover only 1 mil-

[Shri Gadadhar Saha]

lion hectares of surplus land and out of that only 0.5 million hectares have been distributed to the landless. The rest still remain with the landlords. Regarding cultivable waste land Sir, out of 19 million hectares reclaimed so far, only about 5.9 million hectares have been distributed to agricultural workers upto last year. These go to prove that the Government is not sincere about effecting real and genuine land reforms and whatever steps have been taken by them are only farce. Further Sir, there is lot of corruption prevalent in the matter of distribution of the surplus land. Proper screening is not done by the land Committees for the allottees and lands are distributed to the relatives of the Land Distribution Committee and non-cultivator landowners. Although there is provision for fair rent of 1 of total produce for share cropper and legal protection against eviction in almost all States. The Government is not serious about implementing them; hence large scale eviction. In this connection I have information and documents about one case of eviction in Burdwan at Ketugram Police Station where in spite of J.L.R.O's enquiry report and the S.D.O's protection order in favour of the sharecroppers, the police resorted to firing without any provocation resulting in the death of one person and injury to another. The landlord also carried away cart-loads of paddy under the protection of the police, from the lands cultivated by them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Saha, please conclude now. You asked for ten minutes and I have given you ten minutes.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Yes, Sir, I will conclude in two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. In order to accommodate a Member of the Opposition, Shri Mishra, actually, the House decided to permit him to move his resolution. In between we shall have to take another resolution by Shri Panda. You should

be accommodative. Your resolution has been accepted. I am putting the amendment of Shri Daga to the vote of the House.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Sir, I will conclude by saying that if the guidelines for land reforms enumerated by me earlier were accepted and the States enacted land legislation based on those guidelines with the recommendation of the Central Government and honestly implemented, then the sufferings of these toiling people could be ameliorated to a great extent. Enactment and implementation of legislation based on the guidelines suggested by me would result in elimination of poverty and exploitation. There would be no unemployment or shortages of foodgrains. Stagnation in agricultural production will cease. Above all starvation deaths would be completely eliminated. In the end Sir, I will appeal to this august House and to the Government that the amendment to my resolution may kindly be withdrawn and my resolution be accepted without amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I am putting the two amendments moved by Shri M. C. Daga to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That in the resolution,—

in part (c), for "a subsidised rates be guaranteed"

substitute—

"at reasonable rates be made available" (1).

"That in the resolution,—

in part (d) omit "and genuine" (2).

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I am putting the main Resolution of Shri Gadadhar Saha as amended by the amendments of Shri M. C. Daga to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"This House notes with concern that the landless agricultural labour and the poor peasantry who constitute 70 per cent of the rural population are in acute distress due to absence of effective and genuine land reforms, lack of job opportunities, abnormal rise in prices of essential commodities and other social and economic injustice and recommends that—

- (a) adequate job opportunities for the mbe created with regulated working conditions,
- (b) a reasonable minimum wage rate to meet their daily necessities be fixed and effectively implemented,
- (c) supply of food and essential commodities at reasonable rates be made available to them, and
- (d) effective land reforms throughout the country be made without any further delay"

The motion was adopted

The Resolution, as amended, was adopted.

17.52 hrs

RESOLUTION RE GOVERNMENTS WAGE FREEZE POLICY

MR CHAIRMAN The discussion on this Resolution was to conclude at 16-30 hours but, because of the anxiety of the Members to discuss it, this has been extended almost by 10 minutes to six. The House has also taken a decision that it will permit Shri Shyamnandan Mishra to move the third Resolution. The House has already decided to have one hour for the second Resolution. We shall have to sit for some time more

After all, we have taken some time more for the consideration of this

important Resolution. The decision of the House is there. I hope that the House will not object to sitting for some more time. It has already been decided to give one hour for Mr Panda's resolution.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore) This is such an important Resolution. Is only one hour allowed for this? We should be given some more time.

श्री मधु लिनये (बांका) . री प्रस्ताव करता ह कि दाना को मोका मिल सके इसलिए सदन का समय बढ़ाया जाए।

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा (पाली) छ बजे के बाद सदन को आप स्थगित करे और अगली बार लाए।

MR CHAIRMAN Private Members' Business gets only 2½ hours. Still in order to accommodate Members we have decided to sit more. I do not think with regard to Private Members' Business we do by way of formal motion. Let us not go into it. Let Mr Panda's Resolution be concluded in one hour. Then we will take up Mr Mishra's Resolution. Let us go on and we will see at that time.

श्री मधु लिनये : आप लोग हम से सहयोग मांगते है और हम आप से सहयोग करन है। अगर आप इस नीति को अपनाएंगे तो इसके नतीजे अच्छे नहीं निकलेंगे। एक दिन पूरा निजी सदस्यों के कार्य का समय सरकार कार्य के लिए लिया गया था। अगर आज एक डेढ़ घंटा हम लोग बैठने और पंडा जी के रेजोल्यूशन पर पूरी चर्चा करने के बाद श्याम बाबू को आधा मिनिट दे देंगे तो कोई आपत्तमान पटने वाला नहीं।

MR CHAIRMAN Let us not start this controversy. Let the discussion start and we will see.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar):
I beg to move the following Resolution:—

"This House disapproves of the new features of the Government's wage freeze policy which are anti-working class and repugnant to well-established and universally accepted principles of minimum need-based living wage, full neutralisation of the rise in the cost of living and determination of wages by free collective bargaining and calls upon the Government to revise this policy in the interests of labour and in consultation with the trade unions."

17.54 hrs.

[SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI in the Chair]

Sir, there are certain new features which are to be noted in the recent policy of the Government with regard to the labour. They have first begun by freezing wages by an ordinance and then by a Bill. It is a mistake to call it wage freeze, it is actually not a wage-freeze but a wage out. It is enforcing of a wage decline on the workers especially when there is galloping price rise in the country. There is 38 per cent price rise in essential commodities like wheat and so on. They have given up control on certain items and this has added to the price rise. In such a situation they are freezing the wages of the workers. In the name of curbing the inflation this Wage Freeze Bill was brought in and passed. That gives an indication in which direction the labour policy of the Government is moving.

Before I speak with regard to the Wage Freeze policy of the Government I would like to indicate here the concept behind this wage freeze. The concept behind this Wage Freeze Bill is the so-called secret report as has been stated by the Labour Minister on 26-7-74 in the Rajya Sabha.

That interim report known as 'Chakravarti Commission's Report' is the basis of the concept 'wage freeze.' What does this interim report contain? I think in this House the

Communist Members had demanded that it should be placed on the Table of the House. It should not be treated as a secret document. Already the full text has been published. Therefore, Sir, I demand that it should be placed on the Table of the House. There was a debate on 8-8-74 wherein we found that the Minister replied that the Government was considering this Report at various levels and certain decisions were being taken. One of the decisions, based on this report, was the appointment of a Wage Cell. What I wanted to emphasise was this. This is an interim report—Chakravarti Commission's Report—which has already been acted upon by Government. And it is already being implemented at least in part as far as wage freeze is concerned. Therefore, the Government cannot be allowed to say that it is any longer a secret report. Therefore, I demand that that report may be placed on the Table of the House. It is known to everybody as to what is contained in this Report. Therefore, I want to say that the concept of the need-based minimum wage was accepted all these years since the All India Labour Conference held in 1957. That concept of the need-based minimum wage has been completely given a go-by by this Wage Freeze Bill because of this interim report.

Secondly, the compensation was the increase in the cost of living index by of Dearness Allowance. That should be hundred per cent to the lowest way of Dearness Allowance. That should be hundred per cent, to the lowest level and it should be reduced to the higher level. The real effect is that the wage of the lowest level goes on decreasing. Now, they have fixed the poverty line also. And if a particular worker can be given a wage above this poverty line, the industry is not going to be affected. The very increase in wage above the poverty line wage will be given only in phased manner. All these implications that are contained in the interim report go totally against the principles, the ideological phases,

which the 1957 Indian Labour Conference had decided. Therefore, what I want to say is this. In 1957 what has been decided is this. On page 22, with regard to the minimum wage fixation, it was agreed that the minimum was the need-based wage which is to ensure the minimum human needs of the industrial workers irrespective of any other consideration. To calculate the minimum wage, that Committee explored the following norm and recommended that it is for the wage fixing authority including the Minimum Wage Committee, Wage Board, Adjudication etc. to decide about it. I need not go into this. It is on page 22 of the proceedings of the Indian Labour Conference. So, from this concept of the minimum need-based wage there is a departure in this very interim report and as a result of the action has been taken regarding wage-cut. So, in the name of curbing inflation when this policy was declared by the Government in the form of an Ordinance it became clear as to its very basis. The basis is clear after this Report has come to light.

18.00 hrs

The poverty-line in 1961-62 was Rs. 20/- per month and for 1971-72 it will come to Rs 40 - and three units mean four members. As such, Rs 160/- becomes the poverty line. In so many industries like cement, coal mines and steel the workers have reached somewhere beyond Rs. 300-. It is because of the struggle of the working class that could force the Government to accept this wage even beyond Rs. 300/- in certain cases. That is the achievement of the working class because of their organised movement. Now, the Government wants to fix the minimum wage at the poverty level. That means there would be total wage-cut and this is going to be forced upon the working class.

Before coming to the very basis of wage-freeze and its effect I would like to say a word about collective bargaining. Now, there will be National

Board and the Government will intervene through the Board and the Wage Board system which had been rejected by all the Central trade-unions is now going to be reintroduced. That is, the power of collective bargaining which the workers had achieved, namely, bipartite committees, etc. are going to be given a goodbye.

Therefore, this basic concept has to be opposed by all trade-unionists and all persons and Members present in this House as for the wage-freeze is concerned.

Sir, I cannot finish today. It is already six O' clock. Are we continuing up to seven O'clock?

सभापति महोदय : मिस्टर पंडा, आप को मालूम है कि आप के इम रेजोल्यूशन के लिए एक घंटा मुकर्रर है। आप बोल रहे हैं, आप अपनी स्पॉच जारी रखिए। जिस वक्त चेयरमनसिब समझेगी, इस के बारे में हाउस की भी राय ले लेंगी।

श्री इयाज नन्दन सिन्ध (बेगूसराय) : जरा जल्दी खत्म करिए जिस में हम को भी अपना प्रस्ताव रखने की बजाइश हो जाय।

सभापति महोदय : मिथा जी, मैं आप को यकीन दिलाना हू कि हाउस उठने से पहले आप का रेजोल्यूशन जहरा जा जायगा।

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I would like to re-emphasise this point again. As far as minimum requirements of food, housing education etc are concerned, the reduction of minimum wage to this poverty level, is a real disaster to the main productive force, that is the working class, in the country. If we hit this productive force, then, we are going to suffer the worst.

Now, it was agreed in the 57th Indian Labour Conference—all the trade unions including the INTUC who participated in that conference agreed—that the minimum wage should be need based and should ensure the minimum human needs of the industrial workers. But, in spite of all that, now, we are going for below it and throwing the working class as a whole

[Shri D K Panda]

into inhuman conditions, unbearable conditions. Now, how will this national minimum which is fixed under this so called secret report, interim report, namely, the Chakravarty report, be worked out? How will it be worked out? It will be worked out in a phased programme. Everywhere, the industrial magnates and the employers say that some wage increase will definitely affect the industry and by virtue of which, the industry will not be in a position to produce. In the name of production, in the name of viability they want to reduce the wages of the workers and they want to attack the workers. Now, even after 1967 there has been a consistent policy on the part of the Government to sabotage this need based minimum wage policy. It has been declared several times, it has been proclaimed to the world that we are going to pursue this need based minimum wage policy but on several occasions, it has been sabotaged. In 1967 Shri B K Mahanti, Chairman of the Committee on the framework of Wages and Income policy made an attempt to sabotage this concept of need based minimum wage. Then, there was the interim report. When the Pay Commission was going to fix the wages Government also brought pressure on them so that they also gave a go by to this very policy, this need based minimum wage policy. However, in spite of all these things, over all these years the working class has put up heroic battles and as far as iron, steel, cement etc. industries are concerned, before the negotiating committee, they have been able to achieve some of their demands and their wages came nearer to their need based minimum. Now, the cat is out of the bag. The position has become very clear now. In 1967, the basic concept was to provide need-based minimum wage.

सभापति महोदय - जी वल्लभ इस रेडियोमार्फत पर प्रमेण्डमेंट भी सूब होनी है

SHRI D K PANDA: I have to speak for 30 minutes. The Mover of

a Resolution usually takes 30 minutes. I cannot be deprived of my time.

सभापति महोदय: मुझे को अभी गवर्नमेंट के चीफ क्लिप ने बतलाया है कि इस के लिये अगर हाउस का वक्त एक घंटा बढ़ाया जाय तो उन्हें कोई ऑब्जेक्शन नहीं होगा। इसलिये अगर आप ज्यादा बोलेंगे तो हाउस का वक्त बढ़ाने के लिये मुझे हाउस की राय लेनी होगी।

SHRI D K PANDA: Whatever that may be, the Mover of any Resolution will get 30 minutes, and I must get that time. I have not finished my speech yet.

सभापति महोदय - मेने बतलाया है कि अगर ज्यादा वक्त लिया जायगा तो मुझे हाउस का राय लेनी होगी। अभी दूसरे मेम्बरान को भी बोलना है।

SHRI D K PANDA: My appeal to the Chair will be that the House may sit up to 8 p.m. or even more. I have no objection. I shall support Shri Shyamnandan Mishra's moving his resolution. So, let the House continue up to 8 p.m. even.

सभापति महोदय - लेकिन वक्त बढ़ाने के लिये मुझे हाउस की राय लेनी होगी। आप 15 मिनट बोल चुके हैं मेरे पास अभी तक चार नाम बाये हैं जिन का अभी इस पर बोलना है, इस पर प्रमेण्डमेंट भी सूब होगी।

SHRI D K PANDA: My appeal will be that let the time be extended. I would not go beyond my time, and I shall take only 30 minutes.

सभापति महोदय - वह तो ठीक है, लेकिन जो वक्त मुझपर दिया गया है उस में खत्म नहीं हो सकेगा। आप 15 मिनट से चुके हैं।

SHRI D K PANDA: The House has not decided to go beyond 8 p.m.

but we are already going on beyond 6 p.m. So, let the House continue to sit up to 8 p.m.

सभापति महोदय इस के निये हाउस की राय लेनी पड़ेगी।

SHRI D. K. PANDA: That is all right. I am within the time allowed for the Mover of a resolution

सभापति महोदय यह तो ठीक है, लेकिन आप खुद इस बात को मुनासिब नमस्के कि दूसरों का भी अपनी राय जाहिर करने का मौका मिले।

SHRIMATI PARVATI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I think there is misconception about the resolution itself. This resolution is a very major resolution, because time and again in the newspapers and everywhere else we are told that the Cabinet is seized of a new wage structure etc. It is a serious subject which Government never bring up before the House. But you are trying to cut short the time. Is this policy going to serve the working class?

सभापति महोदय मैं डम, पडा जी अपने बान को बहुत अच्छी तरह से कह रहे है। मुझे उम्मीद है वे खुद इस बात को मुनासिब समझेंगे कि इस रेजोल्यूशन पर दूसरे लोग भी बोलें, यह न हो कि खुद ही बोल कर रह जाय।

SHRIMATI PARVATI KRISHNANA. Kindly extend the time. The House can be magnanimous enough. Why should we not ask the House to be magnanimous enough to the working class by extending the time?

सभापति महोदय ऐसी हालत में मुझे हाउस की राय लेनी होगी।

SHRI D. K. PANDA: The second ordinance was aimed at wage freeze. I shall come to the ordinance presently. But what are the facts? Everybody knows that it seeks to res-

strict the distribution of profits by companies; this is so far as the first ordinance is concerned, the second ordinance is against the working class, it is meant not only to freeze but it actually effects a wage-cut. The Bill which has been passed here already is really an attack on the wage or earnings of the working class, and it has gone to the extent of depriving them of their very essentials. It is not a question of there being a deposit of their wages and the payment of interest on the same at the rate of 11 per cent. But we know that the rate of increase in inflation is 11 per cent. So, actually in terms of commodities and articles and in terms of value, it is meaningless whatever they deposit will also get reduced in value in course of time, and the workers will be deprived of even that deposited amount so far as the value is concerned.

So, the worker is now put to two kinds of odds and difficulties. Firstly, he is deprived, for the present, of the essentials. Secondly, even the deposited amount is going to get reduced in value after two years. Therefore, it is a two-pronged attack on the working class and their wages.

As far as inflation is concerned, how are we to curb it? The causes of inflation have already been declared by several economists. For instance, the *Economic Times* says:

"Inflation in India has not been caused by rising wage-costs" .

So, let us be very clear. Wage-push or wage increase is not the real cause of inflation. To that extent, the economists and the *Economic Times* and other papers have given their verdict. The paper further says:

"In the absence of wage-push influence, inflation in India cannot be controlled by pegging wages and salaries."

These are the views of economic papers and economists. They have been telling us times without number

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[Shri D. K. Panda]

that the root cause of inflation lies somewhere else and not in wage increase.

Why should those who produce wealth, who produce different commodities, be given the first blow by Government? It is these people who are the worst hit by inflation and price rise. Yet Government has selected this very working class, who are the victims of inflation and price rise, for attack. This policy is ridiculous.

What are the causes of the present situation? The profit element is a constituent cause. Then there is black money that is in circulation. Thirdly, the lack of any effective policy of internal procurement direct from peasants based on a graded levy. There is a defective policy followed with regard to agriculture and industry. You are leaving the upper strata the upper brackets from these taxes. Something like Rs. 833 crores have been left only with these people. Now you are going to kill these workers by this wage freeze policy. By this you are getting only Rs. 450 crores. This is nothing compared to the tax arrears and penalties realisable which come to Rs. 833 crores

The AITUC has already given a detailed picture of how Rs. 2000 crores can be realised by way of arrears left with the monopolists, hoarders and tax evaders and others who are in the wholesale trade and other things. Then are you making any effort to recover the arrears in the shape of electricity dues which come to Rs. 146 crores? A sum of Rs 450 crores has been pumped into the rural sector and these electricity dues are lying pending as arrears with the kulaks and zamindars who are using power for their pump sets and agricultural operations. This has to be collected. Rs. 400 crores have been given as loans to co-operatives. These can be collected. Who are dominating these co-operatives? The kulaks and rich landlords.

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There are ways of collecting these amounts. But unit is not being done because Government are pursuing a policy which only helps the monopolists, hoarders and vested interests. Unless Government gives up this policy which is based on the Interim Report, things cannot be improved. Therefore, Government has to make a departure from its present policies. We demand a reversal of this policy. Whenever there is a wage demand, wherever the working class wants more wages, we have seen as in the railway strike that you come out with suppressive measures. After the railway strike, the way you are dealing with the railway workers is something which is barbarous. It is shamelessly done. All sorts of barbarous atrocities are perpetrated on these railway workers. This is in spite of the President's clear advice to them not to be vindictive. The President's advice has to be respected and implemented and all those people against whom there is absolutely no charge of sabotage or violence should immediately be taken back.

Another thing is that the incomes and prices policy announced by the Government is a hoax. Here I would just quote a great economist.

"Wage push pull theory of inflation is a fashion with Tories and Gaullists and Nixons for decades Phillip Curbes has discovered a wonderful gimmicky coefficient called the correlation between wages and prices. From this the Government has come out with the policy prescription to prevent price rise and wages to be pegged. To keep wages pegged, they suggest to maintain unemployment as a tolerance limit."

These are the things said by great economists and these have come out in several periodicals and magazines including the *Economic Times*.

I submit that this so-called interim report must be placed on the Table for discussion and Government must take a decision to completely throw

Policy (Res.)

into the ditch all those recommendations in that report which is anti-working class and against all universally accepted principles of labour. All these arrears have to be collected and there should be demonetisation to bring out black money. We have given several suggestions several times. Wage freeze ordinances should be withdrawn. There should be nationalisation of all essential industries like sugar, vegetable oils, cotton and textiles so that private profiteers do not play with the production of essential commodities to mint money and inflict misery on the poor. The wholesale foodgrains trade should be taken over and there should be distribution of foodgrains through shops at all industrial units and depots in villages under popular committees. The peasant producer should be guaranteed a remunerative price. Speculative credit by banks and financing institutions should be totally prohibited. All non-developmental advances to the States Government should be stopped.

Coming to Orissa, even the wage board recommendations of 1969 have not yet been implemented for sugar workers. Coal mine workers and iron ore mine workers are even today under contract labour and the wage board recommendations are only partly implemented. Another part has not yet been implemented. All the wage board recommendations as far as the 75,000 electricity workers and other workers are concerned should be fully implemented.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"This House disapproves of the new features of the Government's wage freeze policy which are anti-working class and repugnant to well-established and universally accepted principles of minimum need-based living wage, full neutralisation of the rise in the cost of living and determination of wages by free collective bargaining and calls upon the Government to revise this policy in the interests of

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labour and in consultation with the Trade unions."

There is one amendment by Mr. Daga but he is not here.

इस में एक अमेंडमेंट श्री डागा का है। श्री डागा यहाँ नहीं हैं।

एक बात में बता दूँ यह हाउस सात बजे के बाद नहीं चल सकेगा। मेहरबानी करके इस में जो चार्ज नाम हैं, इन लोगों से मेरी दखलत है पाच पाच मिनट से ज्यादा न लें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) :
सभापति जी, यह जो प्रस्ताव पड़ा जी ने रखा है, वैसे तो मेरे और उन के विचारों में बड़ा अन्तर है, परन्तु जो बात इस प्रस्ताव में कही गई है वह वास्तव में मजदूरों के हितों से सम्बन्ध रखती है और हम भी चाहते हैं मजदूरों को उन के हक मिलने चाहिये। परन्तु सरकार का कुछ ऐंमः नं ति रहा है कि उसने सभी जगह मंहगाई भत्ता बढ़ाया उसका प्राधा जबरन वाट लिया। इस प्रकार उम की जो बेतन स्थिरकरण का नीति है वह मजदूरों के हित के विरुद्ध जाती है। कल मैंने यहाँ पर श्रम मंत्री जी का उत्तर सुना तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह तो वित्त मंत्रालय ने किया है हमारा श्रम मंत्रालय इस में क्या कर सकता है। कम से कम प्राप सिफारिश कर सकते हैं कि आज की बढ़ती हुई मंहगाई में मजदूरों को अधिक बेतन देने के बजाय, उम को जो बेतन मिलने जा रहा है उस का भी काट लेना कहा तक न्यायोचित है उम पर विचार करें। आज दिन प्रति दिन मंहगाई बढ़ती जा रही है। अधिकतर चीज मार्केट में गारब होती जा रही है, पैदा होने के बाद भी चीज मिलती है। इसी प्रकार जो आप की वितरण की व्यवस्था है वह ठीक नहीं है। बड़े लोगों ने जो मोनों पौली बना रखी है, जो चीजों का सग्रह करते हैं उन के खिलाफ प्राप ने कान से कठोर कदम उठाए हैं ? पड़ा जी ने सरकार को जो सभी चीजें अपने हाथ में लेने की बात कही है उस का मैं विरोधी हूँ। मैं उन की इस बात से सहमत नहीं हूँ। सरकार ने अनाज का व्यापार

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

किया लेकिन आज दिल्ली में कहीं भी जाइये सभी व्यक्तियों के राशन कार्ड नहीं है, बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जो बाजार से अनाज लेकर खाते हैं लेकिन आज बाजार में उनको अनाज नहीं मिलता है। आप की सरकारी दुकानों पर मिलेगा लेकिन बाकी जगहों पर नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिए सरकार व्यापार को अपने हाथ में जब से जबकि व्यापारी अधिक मुनाफा लेने लगे। और जो ब्राह्मण हैं, जो मजदूर है, उनको उचित दाम पर सामान न मिले। एक और तो आपकी दुकान हो जहाँ में मजदूरों को उचित दाम पर अनाज मिले लेकिन दूसरी और जो ऐसे लोग हैं जो वहाँ से नहीं खरीद सकते, जिनके राशन कार्ड नहीं है वह बाजार से भी खरीद सके। इस प्रकार में यदि कामि-टीशन होगा तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा।

इसके साथ ही माघ जबरिया बेतन जमा करने की जो नीति था, ने अपनाई है इस सम्बन्ध में यदि मजदूर संगठनों में बातचीत की जाती तो अच्छा फल निकल सकता था परन्तु आप ने जिना उनसे बातचीत किए हुए इस नीति को अनायास है जिसका आज सारे देश में विरोध हो रहा है। आज महगाई इतनी भयंकर बढ़ती जा रही है कि जो बेतन उसको मिलता है उससे उनका गुजारा नहीं हो रहा है जिसके कारण उनके मन में नाना प्रकार के विचार आते हैं, वह सोचता है किस प्रकार में उसको पैसा मिले। वह सोचता है क्या पत्तर की फाड़ने का रास्ता और जिसका काम है उसे अधिक पैसा से—इस तरह के विचार उनके मन में पैदा हो रहे हैं। अष्टाचार इस हद तक पहुँच गया है कि लोग उनको सच मानने लगे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मेरे एक मित्र श्री नौ बहन की सगाई के लिए निकले। खूब लडके लूँगे लेकिन कोई नहीं मिला। बाद में उनको दफ्तर में काम करने वाला एक लडका मिल गया और उससे सगाई कर दी। मैंने उनसे पूछा

लडका क्या करता है तो उन्होंने कहा दफ्तर में क्लर्क है। डेढ़ सौ रुपये महीना तनख्वाह है? लेकिन उसको ऊपर की आमदनी हो जाती है। 4-5 सौ रुपए उसको ऊपर से मिल जाते हैं। यह देख कर श्री नौ बहन से उसका सम्बन्ध किया कि तनख्वाह तो डेढ़ सौ है लेकिन ऊपर की आमदनी हो जाती है तो इस प्रकार की मनोवृत्ति समाज में बढ़नी जा रही है। अष्टाचार के तरीके में जो पैसा लिया जाता है उसको भी जायज माना जाने लगा है और ऐसे व्यक्तियों को डेढ़ कर रिपेन्स नय किए जाते हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि आने जो प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है उसको समाप्त कीजिए। आज सारे देश में इसका विरोध हो रहा है। आप का कहना है कि जबरिया बेतन जमा करा लेने में सगार्ड नहीं बढ़ेगी। लेकिन आप का यह विचार सही नहीं है। पैसा इकट्ठा करने के आगे पास दूसरे तरीके भी हैं। बेतन या आयकर का पैसा आगे लेना है उसको आ। नीजिए, जबदस्ती लीजिए। और भी दूसरे तरीके हो सकते हैं। बड़े नोट्स का चलन आप बन्द नहीं करना चाहते हैं, पता नहीं उसका क्या कारण है। कारण यह हो सकता है कि चलते-चलते आपका वाला धन मिलता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि आप बड़े नोट बन्द कर देंगे तो निश्चित रूप में काफी वाला धन बाहर आ जायेगा। लेकिन आप उसका करना नहीं चाहते हैं। और इसलिए इस प्रस्ताव में जो भावना है उसका सम्मान करना है और आपसे प्रार्थना करना है इस सगार्ड को देखते हुए बेतन और भत्ता बढ़ाये। आपका महगाई भले का जो तरीका है वह अन्य देशों की तरह की प्रणाली है और नीति महीने में रिपोर्ट आता है, जब कि मूल दर एक महीने में कहा से बढ़ा पहुँच जाते हैं। इसलिये इस प्रणाली को समाप्त करे और बेतन तथा महगाई की नीति में सुधार करे। मैं चाहता हूँ मंत्री जी मेरी बातों को ध्यान में रखें और उनपर विचार करेंगे।

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cauchar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Resolution moved by my colleague, Shri D. K. Panda, is a very important one

As you are well aware only recently the House had an opportunity to discuss the Ordinances which were promulgated by the Government to check the inflationary situation in the country. The whole Opposition and also certain Members of the ruling party showed very clearly that these Ordinances, specially, the Additional Emoluments Bill and the Compulsory Deposit Scheme Bill were not meant to curb and fight against inflation but these Bills were meant to curb the wages of the working class, the workers, in the country. These Bills were directed against the interests of the working class as a whole in the country.

Only a few days back, my colleague, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, had placed on the Table of the House a Report given by Prof. Chakravarty, the Panel of Economists That Report very clearly shows the mind of the Government as to in which direction they are going. This Report has not seen the light of the day officially. In that Report, it has been stated that the worker should not get a wage which is below the poverty level wage. Who is to determine the poverty level? According to Prof. Chakravarty, Rs. 40 a month, if October, 1972 prices are taken, is the criterion to determine the poverty line. According to Prof. Chakravarty and his team of experts, a worker with a family of five members should get at Rs. 200 a month, taking October, 1972 prices.

You are well aware, after decades of strenuous struggle with all the sacrifices made by made, they extorted from the employer as well as from the Government Rs. 200/- at least as a wage. If that criterion is accepted, it is clear that in 1974, a worker with a family of five members should get at least Rs 240/-. That is clearly mentioned in the Re-

port. This is a very important document as far as the working class and the working movement is concerned.

In his report there is no talk about freezing of profit, about control of profit. This House is well aware that, in today's India, at least there are 100 families, big monopolists, who have been looting the country day in and day out and who have amassed hundreds of crores of rupees.

Government have not come out with measures, Government have not come out with any Ordinance, Government have not come out with any Bill, for curbing the monopolists' profits or the looting and exploitation by the monopolists of the labour and the working class of our country.

This Government, including the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, often sheds tears for the unemployed youth. Today the number of the unemployed, officially, is about 80 lakhs, unofficially, the total number of the unemployed is four or five crores. They often shed tears for the unemployed and talk loudly about the agricultural labour and the poor peasantry of our country. But we know their lot. Today we have discussed the lot of the agricultural labour. In the name of raising the standard of living of the agricultural labour, in the name of giving employment to the unemployed youths and other sections of the unemployed people, this Government is trying to attack on the living standards of the working class, their wages, their salaries, which they have been able to obtain from the employers and the Government after a long struggle.

In today's conditions we demand of this Government that they must change their policies. There is no question of tackling inflation by reducing the wages of the workers, there is no question of tackling inflation by giving less and less amount of money to the workers and the working class people. The most question is,

[Noorul Huda]

In our country, today inflation is being created by the wrong policies, 27 years of wrong policies, pursued by the Government which we term as pro-monopolists, pro-landlords and pro-rich people. These policies must be changed. The working class people have started fighting. Only the day before yesterday, about 2,000 delegates from all over the country had assembled in Delhi to fight against the wage freeze policy of this Government. That is the only way.

I support this Resolution moved by Shri D K Panda and I would demand of this Government to change their policies. If they do not change their wrong policies, their anti-labour policies, their anti-working class policies, they will face stiff resistance from the working class all over the country as they had faced in May last. We have seen the united struggle of 17 lakhs of railwaymen, they have shown the way, the LIC employees have shown the way, the organized working class all over the country have shown the way. Unless this Government changes its wrong policy, unless the Government gives up the policy of wage-freeze as enunciated by Shri Chakrabarty and his team of experts, they are doomed to failure, and the working class will have to wrest power from this Government, the Government of pro-monopolists, the Government of pro-landlords.

बीमती रीखा देवा बांडे (बम्बई मध्य)
सभापति महोदय माननीय मंत्री जी ने, जो रिजोल्यूशन यहाँ पेश किया है उस को मैं स्पॉट करती हूँ। रिजोल्यूशन बहुत सीधा सादा और बहुत बड़ी मांग भी नहीं है। मांग तो सीधी है कि मिनरम नोट बैंज लिबिंग बेज मजदूरों को मिला। ताकि वह जल्दा रहे और कहा है कि डी० ए० का फुल न्यूट्रलाइजेशन हो जाए।

डी० ए० जो आप ने देना शुरू किया वह इसीलिए कि महंगाई बढ़ी। मजदूर के

हाथ में अगर ज्यादा नोट गए, तो क्या आप समझते हैं कि उस का भला ही गया? उस नै वे नोट जा कर बाजार में फँक दिए। इसलिए अगर कहना यह है कि महंगाई बढ़ी जो डी० ए० का तो सबाल प्राया और उस के बाद ही आप डी० ए० देते हैं। डी० ए० भी क्या आप समझते है कि इमानदारी से देते हैं। आप देखिए कि बम्बई शहर में कीमते क्या है और डी० ए० की केल्वूलेशन किस बिस्म में होती है। जो डी० ए० मजदूरों को मिलना चाहिए वह उनको मिलता नहीं है हम ने कहा कि फुल न्यूट्रलाइजेशन कीजिए, तो मजदूरों को डी० ए० की जरूरत नहीं है। महंगाई बढ़ेगी, ता ही उस का डी० ए० मिलेगा। हम कहते हैं कि आप उस को नेशनल मिनिमम बेज दीजिए ताकि इस देश का मजदूर जो पश्चिम कर रहा है वह रोटा, खा सके। वह महला में बैठ कर खाना नहीं मागता है। उन को आपनी कैमनीज को जिन्दा रखने के लिए जितना मिनिमम बेज चाहिए उतना उन्हें दे दीजिए लेकिन इस का आप मानते नहीं है। हम लोगों ने जो मुझाव दिए थे, वे मुझाव भी आपने मजू नहीं किये। हमने कहा था कि जो 75 मानीसली हाउसेज है, उन को आप माफ कर दीजिए मोनोसनी हाउसेज को आप काम कर दे तो बहुत ना काम हो सकता है। प्राइवर ब्लैक मनी वं में पैदा होती है, सुपर प्रॉफिट्स में ही तो पैदा होती है। यह सुपर प्रॉफिट्स आप बन्दोल नहीं कर सकते और न इनको आप बन्दोल कर रहे हैं और इन्फ्लेशन बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। आप डिमानेटाइजेशन भी नहीं बनेंगे ताकि इन्फ्लेशन कम हो। यह तो बढ़ता ही जाता है। आप मजदूरों को मिनिमम बेज नहीं देंगे और डी० ए० भी कम देते हैं।

आज देश में जिस तरह से बेकारी बढ़ रही है उस में लोग सबसुख में भूखे रहते हैं। मेरे घर के सामने, मिनिस्टर साहब, मैंने देखा है कि एक श्रावनी मिट्टी खा रहा था। मैं आप को बताऊँ सभापति महोदय, कि धरती 22 गरीबों को जब मैं बम्बई में थी, तो एक श्रावनी

अपना तोलिये बूढ़ में सामने रख कर गीली मिट्टी खा रहा था। जब हमारे बच्चों ने यह देखा तो वे भाग कर आए और कहा कि मां, एक आदमी मिट्टी खा रहा है और हमें रोटी दो ताकि वह रोटी खा ले। यह आप के बच्चेई शहर में होता है, तो फिर हम देश के देहातों में तो क्या होगा और जब इन देश का मजदूर छडा हो कर कहला है कि हमें जिन्दा रहने के लिए मिनिमम बेज दीजिए, तो आप उस को सुनते नहीं है। आज आप को खदानों में, आप को माइम में और आप के टी-प्लान्टेशनम में, हर जगह ही मजदूर काम करते है और चीजों का उत्पादन करते हैं। इसलिए आप को उस को जिन्दा रहने के लिए, नेशनल मिनिमम बेज देने में कोई आबजकशन नहीं होता चाहिए। लेकिन आप तो उस पर हमला करना चाहते है जो आप का काम करता है और आप मोनो-पोलिस्टों पर हमला नहीं करेगे। न आप मुना-फाखोरों को पकडेगे और न काला-बाजारियों को ही पकडेगे चाहे वह हाजी मस्ताम हो या कोई हो। अब तो हमारे इस दिल्ली शहर में भी ये लोग घूम रहे है और हो सकता है कि वे यहा पर आ कर अयतता काम करे लेकिन आप को उन का पता नहीं लगेगा। आप को तो मजदूर ही मिलते है और आप तो इन मजदूरों को ही पकड सकते है। गरीब किसानों को पकड सकते है लेकिन काला-बाजारियों का आप नहीं पकडेगे। ये जो मुनाफाखोर है जो डेर सारा अनाज अपने गोदारों में छिपा कर रखते है और हम देश की जनता को भूखा मारते है लेकिन उनको आप नहीं पकड सकते। आप तो मजदूरों को ही पकडेते है क्योंकि इन का खाना आप के हाथ से है। आप उन को नेशनल मीड-वेस्ट मिनिमम बेज दे दीजिए, फुल प्रोटेक्शन देसकन दीजिए, तो उनको डी०ए० नहीं चाहिए। आप इस देश की प्रगति करना चाहते हैं, इस देश की तरक्की करना चाहते हैं तो आप को मजदूरों की सहायता लेनी होगी और अगर आप इस की सहायता नहीं लेंगे, तो आप तरक्की नहीं कर सकते हैं। ये मजदूर आप का पूरा साथ देंगे

लेकिन अगर आप उन की गर्दन मारना चाहते है, तो मममन लीजिए कि अगर उन की गर्दन चली, गई, तो उस के बाद कोई हाथ आप के पाम काम करने के लिए नहीं रहेंगे। इसलिए मे मिनिस्टर भाइव से वरुगी की यह जो रेजोलूशन है, इस को वे केवल मजूर ही न करे बल्कि यह भी देखे कि यह जल्द से जल्द इम्प्लीमेंट हो ताकि मजदूरों को भी सुविधा मिले और सरकार का भी कुछ रोजनी मिले और यह दश जिन्दा रहे और प्रगति करे।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Chairman Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to one important factor in this resolution and that is, at the end, what does it say? It says: 'Calls upon the Government to revise this policy in the interests of labour and in consultation with the trade unions.' Now, Sir, there is a feeling in this House that the question of wage freeze has been talked out. Well, the issue of wage freeze may have been discussed on that Bill on wages and emoluments. I am not going into all those things. While you say so many things about wages and dearness allowance etc. what we find is that no action has been taken against black-marketeters I would like to remind this House that as far back as in May 1971 the Prime Minister put before trade unions on the move that wages will be frozen and what was the reaction of the trade unions in this country? A unanimous resolution was passed saying, please discuss the whole question of wage-structure and wage policy with the trade unions. It is not only a question of grant of national minimum wage. It is not only a question of rise in prices. It is not only a question of whether you are taking action against this black-marketeter or that blackmarketeter. Today the persons to suffer are the labour which has contrived to whatever little advance that is there in the country, and for the increase in the GNP. That labour today is being

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

thrown into the waste paper basket. Certainly it is the Labour Minister's responsibility for industrial peace in this country, for relations with the trade unions in this country. Therefore what are asking is this. Have a democratic process, call upon the accepted representatives of the working class, have discussion with them on the question of wage policy and wage structure in this country, not some intellectual sitting there and with whatever statistics he has, distorting them and coming out with some kind of a document which is given to the Planning Commission which is a most unplanned organisation in this country, which is bereft of all planning, but call upon the trade unions and carry out that assurance given by the Prime Minister as far back as in 1971 that the working class will be consulted, taken into confidence, for bringing about a reasonable wage structure. Today you have this anomaly where in respect of people doing identical work one is being paid Rs. 400 and another is being paid Rs. 200. Is this fair in a country which is known throughout the world as a welfare State? I am not going into the question of wage freeze at all. We are strong enough, we will fight it out; it has been fought in other countries of the world; Nixon tried the wage freeze and Watergate has caught up with him; wage freeze that is coming here is going to get up with the Government here also. It is there in the arsenal of the working class; it is there in the arsenal of democracy in this country that any undemocratic measure will be fought by democratic means, by fair means and the workers will get their justice. But certainly the Labour Minister can take up this proposition, have conference with trade unions, discuss with them the wage structure and wage policy in this country. Why should he not do it? Why could he not discuss with them? This is the question which I want to put before the hon. Minister. Thank you.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) वेज फ्रीज आर नीड बेस्ड वेज के बारे में जो बिहार रखे गए हैं उनसे डाई एंड लार्ज में एग्री करता हूं। आप किसी देश में नहीं देखेंगे कि वेजिज तो फ्रीज हो—लेकिन प्राइसिस फ्रीज न हों। लेकिन, वह रोजोव्यूशन मामूल नहीं है। इस में काफी डिफेक्टस है। इनको दूर करने की जरूरत है। सरकार को अपनी वेज पालिसी एनाऊंस करना चाहिए। जो हमारे देश का पैटर्न है उसमें ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर्ज की भी कुछ जिम्मेदारियां हैं। वेज फ्रीज, डी. ए. फ्रीज अगर आप करते हैं लेकिन प्राइसिस फ्रीज नहीं करते हैं तो आपकी पालिसी कभी कामयाब नहीं होगी। लेकिन ट्रेड यूनियनज भी रिसर्पासिविलिटीज है। उसकी कोई नहीं है और गवर्नमेंट की ही है अगर यह कहा जाए तो वह भी गलत होगा। अपनी रिसर्पासिविलिटीज का उनको निर्वाह करना चाहिए। हम बैक्सिमम डिमांडतो करते हैं और उसके लिए फाइट भी करते हैं लेकिन मिनिमम रिसर्पासिविलिटीज लेने के लिए भी हम तैयार नहीं हैं—

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Sir, he cannot treat the working-class like this.

श्री सतपाल कपूर: वकिंग क्लास के साथ मेरी सिमपथीज शायद आपस ज्यादा है उसके लिए फाइट करते हैं मेरा-कॉट्रीव्यूशन शायद अप से ज्यादा रहा है। लेकिन जहां क्रिटिसिज्म करने में मैं आपके साथ हू। मैं यह भी चाहता हू कि पोलिटिकल एक्सप्लाइ-टेशन भी जो होता है उसको भी कम कना हमारा कर्तव्य है। आप रेलवे स्ट्राइक को लें, वह बेवक्त थी। उसके लिए स्त्रोगन देना ट्रेड यूनियन लीडरशिप के लिए ठीक नहीं था, यह एक्सप्लाइटेशन वाली बात थी, मैच्योरिटी न होने की बात थी, पोलिटिकल परपज के लिए वकिंग क्लास को एक्सप्लायट करना था। इस चीज को भी आपको छोड़ना चाहिए। देश में एन्कॉन्स पैदा करने की जरूरत है, नीड बेस्ड पे और रिसर्पासिविलिटीज दोनों के लिए

कासस रीदा करने की जरूरत है। इस काम में सर्वमैट, आगे आए और उसमें पार्टीज और ट्रेड यूनियन को साथ ले कर दाना बात को कसिहर करके उसको चाहिए कि वह पालिस बनाए। साथ ही साथ जरूरत इस बात की है कि मुक्त में एक फूल मुक्त ब्रेज पालिसी द्रोड्युज इन करे।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVINJ VERMA), Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Resolution tabled by Shri D K Panda is as follows:-

"This House disapproves of the new features of the Government's wage freeze policy which are anti-working class and repugnant to well-established and universally accepted principles of minimum need-based living wage, full neutralisation of the rise in the cost of living and determination of wages by free collective bargaining and calls upon the Government to revise this policy in the interests of labour and in consultation with the trade unions."

I am grateful to the hon. Members who have expressed their views on this Resolution. I have listened to them very attentively and they have made certain points which I shall try to explain to them in due course of time.

Time and again, it has been mentioned here that Government have tried to freeze the wages and that this action of the Government is anti-working class. Sir, Government has not announced or enforced any policy which can be regarded as wage-freeze or against the working class. The action which has been taken by the Government is a part of its anti-inflationary drive. The Government promulgated Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Ordinance, 1974 and the Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Ordinance, 1974 on the 6th July, 1974 and Com-

pulsory Deposit (Income-tax Payers) Ordinance on 17th July, 1974.

Evidently, Mr. Panda is referring to the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Ordinance, 1974 and is very critical about it. Sir, one will have to admit that this Ordinance has not been introduced with a view to freeze the wages. I am happy that he has corrected himself and in place of 'wage-freeze' he has used the word 'wage-cut'. Sir, it does not prohibit any future increase in wages and it also does not put any ban on determination or revision of wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 or through collective bargaining, conciliation, arbitration or adjudication. The ordinance merely requires a part of additional emoluments to be deposited in a special fund and the deposits will carry simple interest at a rate which will be two and a half per cent over and above the prevailing bank rate. Such a high rate of interest was never offered before. Even the Employees Provident Fund does not give more than 6½ per cent interest. To the extent money circulation is reduced, the rupee will gain in its value and such compulsory savings increase the purchasing power of the rest of the pay-packet. The Ordinance recognises that this compulsory deposit scheme should not be enforced in the case of workers whose earnings are very low. So, Sir, we are also very much concerned about it. In the case of those workers whose earnings are very low, we are not going to tax them in any way or impose restrictions on them or compel them to deposit a larger part of their income in the bank. The ordinance to limit the dividend to 12 per cent should also be welcomed. It will help the ploughing back of a larger part of disposable profits for development.

19 hrs.

Sir, I would now like to explain the rationale which is behind these Ordinances. The main reason which prom-

[Shri Balgovind Verma]

pted Government to promulgate these three Ordinances, mentioned above, has been that the country is in the grip of severe inflation which has been brought by the imbalance between the aggregate demand in the country and the availability of essential goods and services, which are needed to meet that demand and there is an urgent need for correcting this imbalance. The imbalance has been created by a rather unusually large supply of money in the country, the factors which contributed to the expansion of money supply being deficit financing by Government, rise in wages and non-wage increase unrelated to availability of goods, money supply coming from unaccountable, illegal sources, which is the result of evasion of taxes, both direct and indirect etc Government has not been able to control the situation by selective credit control. As the Finance Minister explained in the Lok Sabha on 24th July, 1974—here, I would like to quote the Finance Minister—he said:

“We have issued these Ordinances not because we believe that wages are going to increase the prices. We have done this to prevent possible inflationary pressures on the run-away prices. I really do not know what could have been the size of the inflationary pressure if we had allowed things to go as they are and not taken any steps to prevent them.

We never claimed that by the issue of these Ordinances, immediately there is going to be some fall in prices. We never claimed that. Then, these are not the only steps which ultimately will give us that result. We will have to take a series of steps. This is the first package we have given in the form of three Ordinances.

It is really speaking a package in order to reduce the monetary supply and reduce the inflationary pressure on demand.”

Then, he further added:

“I quite agree that it is a rather extraordinary step that we have taken. But, when we face an unequal situation we have to take unusual steps.

In a package, when one item has to be enacted through an Ordinance, the others become inevitably linked up with that.”

Sir, the implications of the Ordinance of 6th July were also explained by the Prime Minister, in detail, while replying to the No Confidence Motion. I would like to quote her here in order to dispel the misapprehension in the minds of hon. Members:—

“Government proposes not a wage freeze as the hon. Members have said—a wage freeze would mean a ban on negotiations or on revision of the wages. Now, this is not what we have done. What we have done is, not to impose any embargo on negotiations for wage revision either in the public or in the private sector. What we have done to enforce through these Ordinances is that workers become entitled to some increase in the emoluments, such increase should be deposited in a special account carrying a special rate of interest.

The Ordinance only asks the labour to save the increase in their emoluments for a certain limited period so as to give some respite to bring the inflationary situation under control. The amount saved by the workers is theirs and it will not be used by the Government, even temporarily, either for its current expenditure or for industries.

This has been actuated by patriotic motives, and in the past they have loaned money to the Government under various schemes. There is the small savings scheme; there is the pay roll savings scheme, the cumulative time deposit scheme and so on to meet the emergencies both

of war and of influx of refugees and so on."

Then, again, she has said:

"The idea of compensating labour for increase in the cost of living through periodical adjustment of dearness allowance was evolved during the Second World War. How has this system really provided an effective safeguard? This is the question which arises. Several said that they were well aware that an increase in dearness allowance is often only an invitation to traders to push up their prices. It is a spiral or vicious circle; as soon as dearness allowance is given, the prices rise and more dearness allowance is demanded."

Again, she has added:

"There are many factors contributing to rise in prices, and all these have to be tackled together, and you cannot just look at only one side of the problem.

One of the problems again mentioned was that in recent months it has been an inflationary psychology that has been building up. Traders and hoarders profit in such an atmosphere. Because people expect prices to rise continually and since income can only rise partially, they can never catch up with this rise in prices. So, such a psychology has to be effectively countered. Slowing down the process of continuous injection of money into the economy is one of the important steps by which we can hope to defeat the expectations of traders and hoarders. This steep reduction in expansion of money supply has been accompanied and is going to be followed further by other energetic measures such as curtailing unnecessary Government expenditure and by augmenting production in strategic sectors of our economy. Now, the House will perhaps remember that this is not the first time that either a part or the whole of the dearness allow-

ance has been impounded in the form of contributions, of provident fund or otherwise. Many State Governments have also done likewise for several years. The Government of India also took similar steps in 1967-68 when we were just recovering from an unprecedented drought."

Again, she said:

"So, all that we have done now is to extend this so as to cover the employees in the private sector in the interests of parity of treatment. This is the only new thing that has come about here and the amount deposited into the special account may be retained for some longer period than in the case of the scheme enforced in the past. But at the same time, if the period of retention is longer, the rate of interest is also appreciably higher."

My purpose in quoting the speeches of the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister was to show that we were not going to do anything which was likely to harm the interests of the working class, and it might have become clear by now that our intention is not to freeze the wages; and certainly as Shri Sat Pal Kapur has said, in order to freeze wages, we must try first to freeze the prices. So, we are taking steps. These Ordinances are there to bring about this salutary check and change.

Now, I may clarify some other points also which hon. Members have raised. Time and again, the question is being raised, and hon. Members have raised that question during this debate also, of fixing a need-based minimum wage. We have made it clear over and over again on the floor of the two Houses that wages in the organised sector are nowadays being settled generally through bipartite negotiations, in which case it is for the parties to consider the question of need-based wage with reference to the circumstances in the concerned industry.

[Shri Balgovind Verma]

The capacity of the industry to pay has got to be taken into consideration for the fixing of wage. So bipartite negotiations between the employers and employees have either taken place or have been in progress in some industries like steel, cement, HEL, HAL, HMT, BEL etc. We have never tried to stand in the way of these negotiations, but we have encouraged them. The hon. members know that we have called the representatives of the labour class as well as the employers and have tried to bring them round a table so that they may settle their wage fixation matters amicably.

A reference was made to collective bargaining.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: The collective bargaining process will continue?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: It is being continued.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: May I know whether the secret Interim Report is going to be thrown out?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: I think he is referring to the Committee on Wage Policy. He wants the report of that Committee to be made public. I may tell him that we have received an Interim Report and it is under consideration of Government, to understand the implications of the recommendations before deciding whether the report should be made public or not. This is our policy. We are not concealing anything. Only it is under consideration. That is why we have not made it public just now.

He has mentioned—previously also he said this—that the Sugar Wage Board's recommendations were not being implemented in Orissa. I would request him to bring this to the notice of the Chief Minister. He knows that she has progressive outlook. In case there is any reservation on her part, he can write to us and we will take up the matter with the State Govern-

ment. We want that all the Wage Board recommendations must be implemented and if there is any industry which is not doing so, we would take up the matter to see that these are implemented.

Thus, Sir, there is no wage freeze. Government has neither banned revision of wages through collective bargaining, conciliation or adjudication nor issued any directives for modification of any accepted principles for the determination of wage policy.

In view of the position I have explained, I hope the hon. Mover will kindly withdraw the Resolution.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: It is becoming very clear that workers are being asked to work harder and more and they are to get only less. I want that this policy should be reversed, because I find you are surrendering to the hoarders, monopolists, and blackmarketeers more and more. I need not go over this and repeat what I have said. But I want that Government should reverse this policy.

The Minister in charge, Shri Raghunatha Reddy has stated:

"The industrial relations situation will also have to be viewed in the context of the general economic situation in the country. During 1973, the economy was subjected to a severe inflationary pressure and a sharp rise in the cost of living, and the working class, particularly, was under severe strain due to the scarcity of essential commodities and a sharp rise in their prices, closure and lay-off resulting from power cuts and consequent erosion of their incomes and wages".

So I want to know whether Government are going to keep up their promise because the situation has to be viewed from the hyper-inflationary pressure and also the high price rise. Keeping these two things in view, Government have to keep up their own promise because this has been al-

ready stated in 1973. The re-structuring of the wage policy and revision of wages has been decided in 1971 and Government has to keep its promise. In this connection, this secret Interim Report has to be totally rejected because the 1967 Indian Labour Conference has already laid down the basis. There is an apprehension in the minds of the working class that the present wage policy is the offshoot of that report. Therefore, Government should reverse this policy of wage freeze, which has become bankrupt economically and politically. By pegging the wages you are not at all going to curb the inflation and increase production and reduce the prices. So many members of the ruling party themselves, like Mr. Sathé have said they have no faith in this wage freeze policy. It is one of the 10-point package programme. It will only hit the workers who are the real producers of wealth. In consultation with the central trade union organisations, Government has to restructure its wage policy and give up its present policy of repression against the working class. I only request the Government to implement the promises made by the Labour Minister and even the Prime Minister. With these words, I request the Minister to accept my resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"This House disapproves of the new features of the Government's wage freeze policy which are anti-working class and repugnant to well-established and universally accepted principles of minimum need based living wage, full neutralisation of the rise in the cost of living and

determination of wages by free collective bargaining and calls upon the Government to revise this policy in the interests of labour and in consultation with the trade unions."

The motion was negatived.

19.19 hrs

**RESOLUTION RE: GROWTH OF
FASCISM IN THE COUNTRY**

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai). Sir, which Minister will attend to my resolution?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS** (Shri F. H. Mohsin). I am here.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Home Minister cannot attend to it.

The Prime Minister should attend to it I beg to move

"This House is of opinion that the Government is creating conditions for the growth of fascism in the country and therefore resolves that a Parliamentary Committee be constituted to make recommendations to counteract this dangerous trend."

MR CHAIRMAN: He may continue on the next day

19.26 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, August 31, 1974 | Bhadra 9, 1896 (Saka).

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