

made in this behalf by the employees which show that expenditure will increase rather than decrease if this decentralisation proposal is carried out?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rural Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): As far as the question of decentralisation is concerned, that decision was taken two or three years ago. We have been trying to implement that decision. We are opening now offices in Madras and in Bombay, and we are expanding our office in Delhi. The position is this that during the last few years on account of the plans and development projects, the increase in the work of the Communications Ministry, Defence, Railways and all that, the number of indentors has increased from a few hundreds a few years ago to about 7,000. There has been a steep rise in expenditure to the extent of 133 per cent. So, the idea today is that we should try to decentralise our work, so that we become a little more efficient and also meet the demands of the indentors.

I met these workers in Calcutta only about a week or 15 days ago, and I have told them that as far as their service interests are concerned, I shall see that they are properly and adequately safeguarded.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: My question was not answered. My question was whether this proposed decentralization if it is carried out or to the extent it has already been carried out is going to increase the expenditure of the Government on indenting and purchases of stationery and office equipment, rather than the present centralised system.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I do not think so. What we propose to do is this. There is a regular inspection wing in the D.G.S.&D. Our idea is to pass on more work to them. Then there are small indents worth about a few hundred rupees. We are giving sanction to the ministries con-

cerned to indent to that extent. So, I do not envisage that there will be increase in expenditure. It will lead to more efficiency and possibly it may even lead to a certain amount of reduction in expenditure, but I cannot vouch for it.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether the expenditure relating to office equipment and stationery is in accordance with the estimate made at the beginning of the Third Plan?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The indents are made on this Ministry by various indenting ministries. I am trying to evolve a formula by which the ministries concerned also become a little responsible at the time of indenting, because now the expenditure on stationery is not shown under the expenditure of the respective ministries. So, I am making these ministries responsible. Let them look into their own expenditure, so that expenditure is controlled. That is our idea in going ahead with it.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: He is talking of the future, not the past.

Mr. Speaker: He has already answered.

Fourth Plan

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- *183. **Shri K. N. Tiwary:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhawalya:

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri M. Malachami:
Shri Jashvart Mehta:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:
Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has finalised the outline of the Fourth Plan;

(b) when the final draft is likely to be placed before Parliament;

(c) how far this revised schedule is dependent on the availability of the quantum and character of the foreign assistance; and

(d) the estimate of the net foreign assistance essential during the Plan period to fill the important gaps in the economic structure to make it self-supporting?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). In normal course the Planning Commission would have undertaken the preparation of the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan in September, 1965 immediately after the broad approach was approved by the National Development Council. The conflict with Pakistan and the uncertainties in respect of foreign assistance however, led to a delay in undertaking the work. The preparation of the Annual Plan for 1966-67 was given a precedence with a view to finalising it in time for the States and the Central Budget. The work on

the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan has now been resumed. While efforts are being made to expedite its completion, it is too early yet to indicate the precise date by which it will be placed before the Parliament. The Draft Outline has to take into account such adjustments as may be necessary to the Plan to meet more fully the high priority requirements of defence, agricultural production, import substitution and exports in the light of the latest economic situation.

(d) In the document entitled "Fourth Five Year Plan Resources, Outlays and Programmes" approved by the National Development Council in September, 1965, it was stated that "our present assumption in drawing up the Fourth Plan is that an aggregate amount of Rs. 4000 crores of gross external assistance may be available". Allowing for interest payments and capital repayments amounting to about Rs. 1350 crores, the availability of net external assistance was then estimated at around Rs. 2650 crores. Since the Draft Outline is still under preparation, it is not possible to give at this stage any more precise estimate of the Fourth Plan requirements of net foreign assistance.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Since the final draft of the Plan may be finalised only after the commencement of the Plan, does the annual plan for 1966-67 provide for foreign exchange assistance oriented towards self-supporting economy?

Shri Asoka Mehta: We have already drawn up the annual plan for the first year of the Fourth Plan in which care will be taken to see that it is in conformity with the foreign exchange that is likely to be available, and also care has been taken to see that it will fulfil the various objectives that we have in mind, including moving towards self-reliance. As far as the rest of the Plan for the remaining four years is concerned, it is still under preparation.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: What is likely to be a rough break-up of essential foreign exchange assistance required for various sectors of the economy in the context of the goal of self-supporting economy?

Shri Asoka Mehta: As has been pointed out in the memorandum on the Fourth Plan as well as in the Fourth Five Year Plan—Resources, Outlays and Programmes—two documents that had already been published, the foreign exchange content of the Fourth Plan is likely to be Rs. 4000 crores. It will be Rs. 4000 crores because the interest and debt servicing charges are likely to be of the order of Rs. 1350 crores. The rest will be needed partly to meet the deficit in our balance of payments as far as maintenance imports are concerned and partly to meet the import requirements of our projects.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The statement says that interest payment and capital repayment will amount to Rs. 1350 crores. May I know the break up of this, how much for interest payment and how much for capital repayment?

Shri Asoka Mehta: Interest payment will be a larger proportion; it will be round about Rs. 800 crores.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the estimated shortfall of the growth of national income in the Third Plan and what is the rate of growth of national income envisaged in the Fourth Plan?

Shri Asoka Mehta: As far as the Third Plan is concerned, it is difficult to have final figures because we are still running in the fifth year of the Third Plan. The estimated rate of growth, because of the very depressed condition in the current year, is likely to be around three per cent per year. As far as the Fourth Plan is concerned, as per the calculations on which the Fourth Plan is being drawn up, it will be around 6.5 per cent per year.

श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी : जैसाकि मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है, नैशनल डेवेलपमेंट कौंसिल ने सितम्बर, 1965 में कहा था कि 4,000 करोड़ रुपये के विदेशी विनियम की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी, लेकिन डाफ्ट आउटलाइन में डिफेंस, एग्रीकल्चरल प्राडक्शन, इम्पोर्ट सबस्टीट्यूशन और एक्सपोर्ट्स के लिए और अधिक धन राशि की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर को 4,000 करोड़ रुपये से कितने अधिक विदेशी विनियम की आवश्यक के आधार नजर आते हैं और उन को पूरा करने की दिशा में क्या कदम उठाए जाने की सम्भावना है।

श्री अशोक मेहता : हमारी कोशिश यह है कि 4,000 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा विदेशी मुद्रा की जरूरत न रहे। इस लिए अलग अलग किस्म के टैकिंगल स्टडी ग्रुप बनाए गए हैं और कई काम हो रहे हैं, जिन के जरिये से एक तरफ निर्यात का काम बढ़ाया जाये और दूसरी तरफ आयात की जरूरियात को कम करने की कोशिश की जाये। इस के लिए हम टैक्नीशज साइंटिस्ट्स और इंजीनियर्स को जितना इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं, कर रहे हैं। आउटलाइन बनाने में देर लगने का सब से बड़ा सबब यह है कि हमारी कोशिश है कि हालांकि हमारी जरूरियात बढ़ गई हैं लेकिन विदेशी मुद्रा के बारे में हमारी स्थिति पहले से ज्यादा डिपेंडेंट न बने।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह देखने हुए कि भारत के लिए विदेशी सहायता कम होगी ही, क्योंकि हाल ही में अमरीका ने भारत को दिया है एक व्यक्ति के पीछे एक रुपया, जब कि पाकिस्तान को दिया है हाई रुपया प्रति व्यक्ति, क्या योजना आयोग ने अभी यह हिसाब लगाया है कि अगर व्यक्तिगत खर्च के ऊपर—मैं खर्च कर रहा हूँ—सीमा लगा

दी जाये, मिसाल के लिए एक हजार रुपये महीना, जिस में कि नौकरी, भत्ता वगैरह सब शामिल हैं, तो कितना रुपया बच सकेगा ? अगर यह हिसाब लगाया है, तो मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि कितना रुपया बच सकेगा और अगर नहीं लगाया है, तो वह कब तक यह हिसाब लगायेंगे ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : आमदनी पर सीमा लगाने से विदेशी मुद्रा की समस्या हल नहीं होती है । रुपी रीसोर्सिज के बारे में जरूर इस का असर होगा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा बिल्कुल सीमित सवाल है । मैं ने पूछा है कि क्या ऐसा हिसाब लगाया गया है कि खर्च के ऊपर सीमा लगा देने से कितना रुपया बच सकेगा ।

श्री अशोक मेहता : मैं ने आप से पहले अर्ज किया है कि अभी तक हमारी आउटलाइन पूरी नहीं हुई है । इस लिए हर मामले में हमारी क्या कैलकुलेशनज हैं, वह मैं इस वक्त आप की खिदमत में पेश नहीं कर सकता हूँ ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि पिछली तीन पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं में बेरोजगारी और भुखमरी बढ़ी है और सरकार बढ़ती हुई आबादी को रोकने में नाकामयाब रही है और इस लिए क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि इस प्लान को पार्टी प्लान न बना कर नेशनल प्लान बनाया जाये ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : इस प्लान के अन्दर, पहले प्लानज के अन्दर कोई कम-जोरियाँ हों या गलतियाँ हों, तो उसको दुस्त करने के लिये, दूर करने के लिये पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है । हर प्लान नेशनल प्लान बनाने की कोशिश होती है ।

इस वक्त प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने एक कमेटी बनाई है, जिसमें मुख्तलिफ पार्टियों के नेता लोग शामिल हैं और उम्मीद है उन सब की रायों से हमें मदद मिलेगी ।

Mr. Speaker: The Question-hour is over.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Sir, the next question is very important.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Short Notice Question.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Gang Canal

S.N.Q. 1. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that only 500 to 700 cusecs are being allowed in Gang Canal for over many months now;

(b) whether it is a fact that water in the distributories is allowed only for 8 days in each by turns every month; and

(c) how long this situation is expected to continue?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Roa): (a) Due to the abnormally low river supplies this year as a result of the failure of winter rains, the Gang Canal received low supplies.

(b) Rotational running of distributaries in rabi is necessary for equitable distribution of the supplies actually available.

(c) The situation has slightly improved after the rainfall towards the middle of February 1966.

Shri Karni Singhji: Is it a fact that in the 18 distributaries of the Gang Canal system in northern Rajasthan, the closures have been the longest experienced during the last 35 years amounting to anything between 22