

are our creditors. We have got definite agreements with them. We cannot break those agreements. What I am saying is, we have found it possible to pay and as decent, honest debtors we propose to go on paying. But, at the same time, naturally we would like to have some elbow room, if it is possible. For that purpose, I discussed the matter in Europe, as I have already informed the House.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** My question was very simple, namely whether part of the loan assistance was used or is going to be used for repayment obligations.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question has been answered already. Whatever detailed answer is possible has been given already.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** My question has not been answered. There is no point in asking a number of questions without getting answers to any of them.

**Mr. Speaker:** He has tried to answer it.

**Shri Shashi Ranjan:** What is our creditworthiness in the world market as compared to that of China and Pakistan? I am asking this question because there was a news item published that our creditworthiness was much less than that of China. May I know the comment of the Finance Minister on this matter?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** I think it is undignified of me to compare the creditworthiness of this country with that of any other country. All that I can say is that our creditworthiness is very good, particularly having regard to the fact that we got 900 million dollars worth of loans from different countries.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Since every Indian today is under foreign debt to the tune of almost Rs. 100 per head, may I know whether the devaluation of the rupee is likely to have any impact on the future pattern of loans

and whether there has been any evidence of improvement, so far as the balance of payments position is concerned, due to the devaluation of the rupee?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** The first part of the question merely invites an opinion and does not ask for a fact. As regards the second part of the question, it is too early yet to say what the balance of payments position will be after devaluation.

#### Public Sector Undertaking in Rajasthan

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\*660. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**  
**Shri Karni Singhji:**

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether any major public sector undertaking is proposed to be established in Rajasthan during the next five years;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta):** (a) and (b). The information about the industrial and mineral projects in the Central public sector, together with their locations where these have been decided upon, will be indicated in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan which will be placed before the House during this session. The projects for which no decision about their location has yet been taken will also be indicated in the document. Projects to be included in the State Plan will be determined after detailed discussions with the State Government on their Fourth Plan proposals are held.

(c) Does not arise.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Am I to understand that so far no project has been determined to be established in Rajasthan in the near future and that everything is being left to be decided

when the Plan outline is to be discussed? What are the suggestions in this respect from the Government of Rajasthan, and what is the reaction to those suggestions made by the Government of Rajasthan?

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** As far as Central projects are concerned, that is, as far as industrial and mining projects are concerned, they are roughly of the order of 126. The locations of most of them, almost 90 per cent, have already been decided upon. A large part of these projects are already there and they are being expanded, and there are some new projects whose locations have already been decided upon. There are only a limited number of projects whose location is still to be decided. First, we have to decide about the inclusion of these projects, and then the question of location would come up. The Rajasthan Government have made certain proposals, but those proposals are not relating to what one might call major industrial or mineral projects, and, therefore, there are certain industries which the Rajasthan Government will have to take up, and these will have to be considered when the State plans are discussed.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** May I know whether Government have considered the fact that there are increasing regional imbalances with backward States getting more backward with greater industrialisation elsewhere, and in that view of the matter, whether Government would tell us the proposed outlay on the various public sector projects in Rajasthan and whether any heavy industries in the field of engineering or cement are proposed to be established in Rajasthan in the public sector?

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** As far as engineering is concerned, I am sure the hon. Member knows that a decision was taken some time back that a machine tool plant would be set up in Ajmer. Cement is not dealt with in these major industries that I have

before me in the list. I would only point out....

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** I referred to cement particularly because raw materials are available there.

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** But cement would have to be taken into account in the State plan.

As far as Rajasthan is concerned, so far there is the Khetri copper project which is going ahead, which will be expanded; there is the zinc smelter at Udaipur; there is the precision instruments factory at Kotah. These are all under construction. There is the question of a machine tools plant at Ajmer and there is the question of a salt washery-cum-sodium sulphate plant at Sambhar. Then there is the question of the expansion of the Jawahar mines at Udaipur.

In the State sector, the Rajasthan Government has proposed an outlay of Rs. 575 lakhs for large and medium industries in the Fourth Plan. Out of this, about Rs. 500 lakhs are proposed to be earmarked for projects to be implemented by the State enterprises department and the balance of Rs. 75 lakhs will come under schemes relating to industrial estates. No details have yet been furnished by the State Government.

**Shri Karni Singhji:** May I know the reasons why Government are hesitating to set up a fertiliser factory in northern Rajasthan in the public sector and making use of the large quantity of gypsum deposits in that area instead of the costly practice of sending these to Sindri as at present? Also why is large-scale exploitation of the lignite deposits at Palana not being undertaken by the open cast mining system in the public sector?

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** As far as lignite deposits are concerned, the question of their exploitation is under consideration. As for fertiliser factories, two are expected to come up in Kotah.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** That is unrealistic.

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** I know. Technologically, it has been decided that

we push ahead with naphtha-based fertiliser because technologically that is the most economic. We are not going in for coal-based fertilisers. Even the coal-based fertilisers thought of have been given up and we are concentrating just now on naphtha-based fertilisers.

**श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद :** पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में ब्राजमगढ़, गाजीपुर, जौनपुर, देवरिया...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** राजस्थान का ही पूछ सकते हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश का नहीं।

**श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद :** पब्लिक सेक्टर की बात हो रही है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** नैक्ट क्वेश्चन।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** मैं राजस्थान के बारे में पूछना चाहता हूँ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप बहुत देर से उठे हैं।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** ओरिजन तो मेरा राजस्थान से ही हुआ है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** बहुत भरा हो गया है निकले हुए। ओरिजन बहुत देर से याद आया है।

#### Mahalanobis Committee's Report on National Income

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\*662. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Kunder Lal:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahalanobis Committee's report on the distribution of National Income has been accepted by Government;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra):** (a) to (c). The Committee on Distribution of Income and Levels of Living headed by Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis has so far submitted only Part I of its report. This has already been placed on the Table of the House. Part II of the Committee's report has yet to be received by the Government. Until this is available, the Government cannot take a total view. Government has already initiated action in the form of the Monopolies Commission whose recommendations are being considered. The conclusions arrived at in Part I of the Mahalanobis Committee Report have, naturally influenced the formulation of policies in this field.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** यह चर्चा सदन में पिछले पांच सालों से चल रही है और महलनबीस कमेटी भी बंटी थी और उसके बाद मोनोपोलीज कमीशन भी नियुक्त किया गया। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि अमीर ज्यादा अमीर होते जा रहे हैं और गरीब बिल्कुल मिटते जा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि महलनबीस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में या मोनोपोलीज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में क्या कोई इस तरह का प्राविजन है कि यह प्रक्रिया जो है गरीबों को चूसने की यह बन्द हो जाए ?

**श्री ल० ना० मिश्र :** माननीय सदस्य ने देखा होगा कि पहला भाग जो है रिपोर्ट का और जिसको यहां पर रखा जा चुका है उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि कोई ऐसा कनवैल्यूसिब एबीडेंस नहीं मिल सका है जिससे यह पता चले कि इनकम का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन अनईवन हुआ हो। यह जो उन्होंने कहा है वही मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ। जहां तक मोनोपोलीज कमिशन की रिपोर्ट का ताल्लुक है माननीय सदस्य ने उसको भी देखा होगा और उनका यह भी पता होगा कि उसमें नोट आफ डाइसेंट मि० दत्त का है और उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि कन्सेन्टेशन आफ वैल्यू हो रहा है। लेकिन जब तक दूसरा भाग न आए महलनबीस कमेटी