

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MOTION RE : "SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1985-90."—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We are now continuing the discussion on 7th Five Year Plan. Smt. Usha Thakkar to speak.

[*Translation*]

*SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR (Kutch) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I am obliged to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Planning is an internal part of our national development and democratic form of Government.

India is an agricultural country and, therefore, the Seventh Five Year Plan has laid special emphasis on irrigation and power. I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Planning Minister for this. I would like to say a few words about agriculture and small farmers. Under the Land Ceiling Act, nobody can possess more than 17 acres of land. This leads to injustice to small farmers in many areas. For example, my area Kutch is rocky. The per acre yield is very low as compared to other areas in the country. Therefore, I would suggest that the land ceiling for such areas and lesser fertile areas should be fixed at 30 acres.

Sir, I would now like to express my views on providing banking facilities in rural areas. Though the Government's

*The speech was originally delivered in Gujarati :

programmes in this regard are commendable, yet they are inadequate. Even today there are villages in my constituency, Kutch which do not have banks within a radius of 24 Kms. I agree that it is not possible to open banks in all the areas but banking facility could be made available within 23 Kms. or the rural poor could benefit from the nearest bank in the vicinity.

Sir, a lignite based power station is proposed to be set up in Kutch-Panghro area and the work is in progress. I thank the Government for this gesture. Besides, I would request the Government that just as some projects are abandoned due to paucity of funds, it may not be done in this case, because power is urgently required for the development of agriculture and industries in this area.

Sir, tubewells are installed in our area to supply water, but they are inadequate. Something more measures should be taken to meet the water supply requirement of the entire Kutch. At present, a substantial quantum of the river water flows into the sea unutilised. Dams should be constructed on rivers and water should be made available to needy areas. I request that more funds should be spent on these projects and all possible efforts should be made to complete them in time. If this work is completed on war footing, we can usher in green revolution in the entire country. If we manage to make adequate water supply in every nook and corner of the country, the name of the Eighth Lok Sabha and the present Council of Ministers would be written in golden letters in the annals of history. This would help in generating employment opportunities for the people affected by natural calamities and we shall also be able to double the agricultural production.

Sir, I request the hon. Planning Minister that water from Machu Dam may be supplied to my constituency, Kutch during the Seventh Plan. If the problem of water is solved, it would help in increasing the population of the border area. It would also help in checking a infiltration of foreigners. Shri Rajhans had said in

his speech that special attention should be paid to the development of backward areas. I agree to his views and request the hon. Minister and all the hon. Members of the the House to consider it seriously. I request the states of Punjab and Haryana not to raise any objection if the Centre allocates more funds for the progress of backward states and less allocations to them and they should show magnanimity in this respect because it is the duty of the prosperous states to pay special attention to the weak and the needy states.

Sir, unemployment is a serious and burning problem before the country today. I would like to express my views on it also. The Government have fixed the upper age limit for entry into service at 28 years. One can not get Government Service if one has crossed 28 years of age. But there are many young men and women in the country even now who do not get even a single interview call till the age of 28 years. As a result, they remain unemployed throughout their life. I would request the Government to extend upper age limit for entry into service to 33 years for those young men and women who have not received a single interview call till the age of 28 years, so that they are able to get employment.

Sir, before I conclude I express my thanks to you and hope that the hon. Planning Minister will seriously consider my suggestions and formulate an effective scheme to solve the problem of water in our area.

*SHRI U. H. PATEL (Bulsar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to express my views on the Draft Seventh Five Year Plan. Sir, India has been known for its civilisation and cultural heritage over the centuries. I would like to give a suggestion in this connection to the Government. If we forget our cultural heritage and run after material development only, a time will come when we will repent. Besides materialistic development, spiritual development is also essential. There are many saints and sages in the country even today. We can make use of their

services. The State Government and the Centre should use their services for public welfare. While formulating the Plans, maximum utilisation of man power for country's development will have to be emphasized. If the energy of the able bodied and the unemployed youth is channelised, the country can progress very fast. It is a matter of grave concern and distress that all the doctors and engineers, on whom the Government spends lakhs of Rupees, instead of giving the benefit of their knowledge to their countrymen think of serving abroad. Once they go abroad they never think of returning to their country. The Central Government should formulate a scheme to check the exodus of doctors and engineers in the interest of country's progress and development. Though health centres have been opened in the rural and Adivasi areas yet there are no doctors to look after the patients. Government should frame strict rules for compulsory service in the backward areas after the completion of medical education. This would help in optimum utilisation of doctors in the country.

Sir, I would like to mention a problem of my state in the House. The Narmada Project was envisaged many years back. Our late Prime Minister, Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru had laid its foundation stone. The project was to be completed long back but instead of progressing it became a problem. I would request the Government, through you, to complete it within the Seventh Plan.

Sir, it is very important to provide Doordarshan facility to the rural areas in order to create an awareness there and for their development. I would like that more and more rural population should be covered by Doordarshan.

Sir, the main aim of our Government is to eradicate poverty and there has been continuous effort in this direction. As a result of this only 37 per cent of our population is living below the poverty line today. Needless to say that this figure has to be reduced further and for that we shall have to strive hard. I would like the

*The Speech was originally delivered in Gujarati.

[Shri U. H. Patel]

Government to formulate and implement such schemes as may help in reducing the number of people living below the poverty line to 25 per cent or even less by the end of Seventh Plan. Sir, I would like the Government to gear up the administrative machinery so that the benefits of each Plan could reach the poorest of the poor. A sympathetic approach to people's problems and a sense of nationalist spirit will have to be created among Government officials and bureaucrats. If need be, they should be imparted proper training in this respect.

Sir, Tribal Sub-Plans have been introduced for the development of Adivasi areas. At the outset, a lion's share of the allocated funds is spent on construction of houses and purchase of jeeps and vehicles for the use of officials. The overhead expenditure is so large that little funds are left for the implementation of the scheme. Expenditure is incurred on other heads and it is said that this is being done for the development of Adivasis. If need be, the hon. Prime Minister should intervene in this respect and solve the inter state disputes in this respect so that Kutch and Saurashtra could be irrigated.

Sir, Gujarat has a long sea coast and the fishermen there are in sizeable number. They encounter serious dangers while exploiting the sea wealth. We must utilise their services for country's development. If need be, they should be given proper training.

Sir, the sea coast is facing heavy soil erosion during monsoons as a result of rains. Sea is engulfing the coastal area and the houses on the coast. The programme for checking soil erosion exists but it is progressing at a slow pace. I would like the pace to be stepped up so as to save the land and coastal houses immediately. Embankments should be

built on coastal areas wherever necessary during the Seventh Plan period.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention specifically to two or three problems of my constituency. I represent Bulsar which is a forest and hill area. The railway facility is almost nil in the area. Keeping in view the long standing demand of the people in this respect, the Government ordered a survey for the construction of a railway line between Nasik and Bulsar. But nothing was done in that regard later on. It is very essential to provide railway service in the area for its proper development. I would request the Government to provide railway facilities in the area by the end of the Seventh Plan.

Sir, I would like the Government to constitute an Adivasi regiment in the army so that the energies of the Adivasi youth could be utilised in the service of nation.

Sir, I conclude by thanking you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the Seventh Five Year Plan.

*SHRI B. N. REDDY (Miryalguda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the growth rate of the 7th Plan has been fixed at 5%. This target is lower than that of 5.2% of the 6th Plan. When the target is lower than that of our earlier plan, I fail to understand why it is being lauded so much. Only the other day the Prime Minister said that the Public Sector would continue to enjoy the pride of place in the 7th Plan also. But in fact it is not so. The allocation made for Public Sector has been reduced in this Plan. The investment in private sector has gone up. Now the estimated investment in private sector in this plan is Rs. 3,50,000 crores. It means that the private sector's share would be 53% of the total investment of the Plan. Similarly the licences of 25 public sector units are going to be cancelled. As though this is not enough, many of the existing controls on private sector are going to be lifted. Now the role of

*The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

public sector has been restricted to providing infrastructure facilities and to help in continuing the ongoing projects only. No new industries are going to be set up in the public sector during the ensuing plan. All the new industries have been left to the private sector. This is a dangerous trend and will open flood gates for the multinational corporations. The licencing policy is being liberalised so as to help the private industries in the country. The cumulative effect of all these steps is that the country is gradually passing into the hands of capitalists. People in the country will be subjected to the brutal exploitation by the capitalists.

They are going to be left at the mercy of these capitalists. By allowing more multinationals to operate in the country, our dependence on others will increase. Our dependence on other countries is going to increase during the 7th Plan. We are going to be dependent, economically on more countries hereafter.

Sir, it is being said that the Seventh Plan is an employment oriented plan. But it is in fact a job killing plan rather than a job creating plan. That is what I want to say. The way the Govt. is proceeding towards automation and computerisation etc. the employment opportunities will considerably reduce. These programmes take away jobs rather creating jobs. The non-implementation of land reforms will make the unemployment problem more acute. So there is hardly anything which generate employment during the course of this Plan. Moreover many of the industries in the country today are sick. There are many lockouts on our industries. The unemployment is going to increase further due to these factors.

The taxation policy is also going to hit the people in the coming years. In order to meet the deficit of Rs. 14,000 crores, it will become necessary to tax the common people more. Already the load of taxation has become unbearable. Now the people are going to be subjected to further taxation which may break their back.

According to Bank reports, we may have to borrow 18 billion dollars, if we are to achieve the target of 5% growth rate. This will worsen our debt servicing position. The debt servicing will go up from 20% to 40%.

Finally, it is the common man who will suffer ultimately.

To sum up, increased exploitation increased taxation, increased poverty and job killing are going to be the net outcome of the 7th plan. The emphasis will shift from public sector to private sector. The country will become more dependent on others economically.

Sir, finally I want to say a few words about the treatment meted out to my state Andhra Pradesh. Lot of injustice has been done to my States in allocation of funds. The Plan size has been mercilessly pruned from Rs. 7:00 crores to Rs. 5000 crores. Thus the Govt. has once again tried to play with the self respect of the Telugu speaking people and this is yet another move of the Centre to destabilise the economy of the State. On the whole the 7th Plan encourages capitalism. It is against the professed goal of socialist pattern of society of this Govt. It bids good-bye to the cherished goal of socialistic pattern of society.

Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. Thank you.

SHRI BHARAT SINGH(Outer Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the House is presently discussing the Seventh Five Year Plan. All of us are aware of the country's condition during the pre-independence days when there were no resources, no schools, no roads, no hospitals and low agricultural production. But after independence Government mobilised resources, and with its help, new schools and dispensaries were opened and agricultural production received boost. After Bank nationalisation there was further improvement in this respect. Better seeds and fertilisers were provided and the production increased. If more attention is

[Shri Bharat Singh]

paid in this direction, the agricultural production will further increase. I would like to remind the Government that there was a furore in the house in this session over the issue of remunerative prices for cotton to the farmers. Besides, a market should be developed for them so that they could get remunerative price for their produce and hard work.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are no metalled roads from the villages to the markets where the farmer takes his produce to be sold. Therefore, I would request the Government to construct metalled roads upto the villages. If this is done there would be more progress.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also request the Government to provide power to small industries and for this purpose more power generation should be encouraged. At present, the farmers are not getting adequate power to run tube-wells. A person came to me in the morning and reported that he had given an application for power connection three months back but he has not got it so far. I, therefore, request the Government to lay more emphasis on power generation so that small industries could be encouraged. If the small scale industries are to be encouraged then power generation will have to be increased. When small scale factories are set up on a large scale it would help in reducing the unemployment in the country as it would provide more employment opportunities. But most of them depend on power. If there is no power, the work would come to a standstill and there would be no progress. I would, therefore, submit that increased power generation is very essential for the country's progress.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government has formulated a new education policy. I would like to submit that this education policy should be such that soon after the completion of school education one is able to set up a project with the help of Government loan.

Now proper educational facilities are available to the girls. Bus services should be arranged for those girls who come from far off places so that their studies are not hampered.

Our young Prime Minister had announced that greater emphasis would be laid on agriculture for the progress of the country. So, due attention should be paid towards villages. The progress of the village will lead to all round progress. There will be no starvation deaths and all the villages, towns and cities will make progress.

In Delhi the fertile land of the farmers is being acquired. I would like to say that only barren land should be acquired and compensation should be paid to the farmers in cheque at his doorstep. At present, the farmers have to waste time in court and they do not get full compensation also. They should get compensation according to the policy formulated earlier by the Parliament. Job should be ensured for one person in a family. We want that the policy formulated by the government should be followed in toto.

In my constituency, people have settled in a J.J. colony, which is a resettlement colony, in large numbers. A number of houses have been constructed there but no arrangement of sewer, water and factories has been made there to-date. The poor can progress only when they are allowed to set up factories there. Although the people have been allotted houses yet they have not got water connection to-date. The D.D.A. has done its duty but the corporation has yet to do its job so that the poor can get the water of the Yamuna river for drinking purpose. I am thankful to you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the draft Seventh Five Year Plan is being discussed in the House for the last two days. I would like to express my views on some of the issues. In this draft you have laid great stress on food. A sum of Rs. 180 crores has been proposed for work and productivity in the public sector. A sum of Rs. 80,618 crores has been set apart for

States. Out of this sum, Rs. 1400 crores have been earmarked for Jammu and Kashmir,

A number of States do not utilise the allocations made to them properly. Mere allocation of funds is not enough unless it is utilised properly.

I would like to give an example of my State. The State of Jammu and Kashmir is not allocated funds on the basis of Gadgil formula. Gadgil formula is not applicable there. There are some special rules under which funds are allocated on many considerations like difficult area, backwardness etc. But once the State gets the money, Gadgil formula is applied there for the purpose of utilisation of money. This double standard in regard to the utilisation of funds has created imbalance between the different regions of the State. While allocating the fund, Gadgil formula is not made the basis but once the funds are received, the State Government claims that 60 per cent weightage has been given to the population in the Gadgil formula. They distribute the funds there on the basis of population. The result is that the densely populated areas like Kashmir Valley get more funds while the sparsely populated areas like Ladakh region or Jammu region which are backward as well as hill areas, get less funds on the plea of less population in those areas. This results in their remaining under developed. This should be taken note of. If this yardstick is applied in the remaining hill areas, I think money is not utilised for the people who are living in the difficult areas and for whom you formulate plans sincerely in a real sense. In the difficult areas, more funds are required for communications, roads, bridges and telecommunication. With the result, that these areas remain backward forever. I would, therefore, submit that in the allocation of funds to the States, money should be specifically earmarked for the difficult areas, hill areas, border areas and the sensitive areas. But here earmarking of the amount does not serve the purpose. For example, the Planning Commission earmarks funds for my constituency Ladakh region, but in spite of that Jammu and Kashmir Government makes cut in the funds allocated for that

region. So, I would like to request that Government should monitor the utilisation of funds, so as to discourage them from making cuts.

I have a number of points to raise but the time is short. You have been laying stress on the consolidation of holdings and land reforms. Although several states have passed Bills in regard to land ceiling yet this is not being implemented and the work of consolidation of holdings has not started yet. Unless this work is taken up in right earnest, there will be no headway in the agricultural sector. Another thing, in the Land Reform Act, upper ceiling of land has been fixed, every where but it is my suggestion that, likewise, lower ceiling should also be fixed. Lower ceiling for agricultural land should also be fixed because beyond this ceiling the holding becomes uneconomic. So, lower ceiling should be fixed for agricultural land so that it may not become uneconomic. In many areas, where our muslim brothers are living, the fragmentations of holdings under the Islamic Act has been taking place for Centuries. With the result that only half or one Kanal land remains in their possession. They find difficult to make both ends meet with such a small holding. So, some lower ceiling should also be fixed. In my view, the lower ceiling should not be less than five acres which may sustain family. There is need to lay stress on this point.

Stress is being laid to solve the unemployment problem through NREP and IRDP. But the banking system has totally failed particularly in the hill areas and the sparsely populated areas. The jurisdiction of a bank is confined to a radius of 15 Kilometres and in this way they cannot cater to the needs of rural areas which are sparsely populated. So, I would like to suggest that there should be mobile banking system which can visit every village to disburse loans to the needy on the spot. There is need to put check on the problem of corruption which is prevailing there. I would, therefore, request that the limit of 15 Kilometres should be increased.

In the end, I would like to say that through T.V. and other media we have

[Shri N. Namgyal]

come to know that our Finance Minister is making surprise visits to many places and people are being asked whether they get loans or not or whether they get loans in full or not. This is a very good step. I would suggest that special allowances should be paid to the officers, posted in the hill areas, difficult areas, tribal areas, whatever the Department—whether P&T or a Bank. Unless you give them incentive, they will not take interest in their work there. They may go to their places of duty because it is a question of their job but they will not work efficiently. In an area like ours they should be given high altitude allowance. The present allowance given by the State Government is meagre. The Central Government employees are also not getting allowances to the required extent. I would suggest that with the increase in the cost of living this should be increased. The Secretaries make rules sitting in their airconditioned rooms. They are not aware of the difficulties being faced by the people of hill areas and the tribal areas. If they go to Ladakh, Lahaul-Spiti, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, they will come to know about the hardships of the people. Unless you give them incentive there, developmental work of the area will suffer. I express my thanks for giving me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, this is the august House where you are presiding. This is the august House, the highest body of the country, Politicking body of this country. It is a matter of great regret that we, the Members of Parliament, who have gone through this planning Document we can discuss about it, but we cannot take any decision. We are only doing the post-mortem job of the Seventh Five Year Plan. (*Interruptions*) That is a different thing. You have no right to take a decision.

I think the synopsis of his speech on this planning Document is to lay more stress on agricultural production and more employment. I do not know how it can

be achieved. In this document you will find that the plan is a centralised plan but you may say that it is a public sector enterprise plan. The additional resource mobilisation from the State share is much more than the Centre. It is our long-standing demand that let the States have their share at least of 75 per cent for the planning, but it is not done here. The Sarkaria Commission is there. The Report is coming very soon. Why can't you wait for some other time to discuss it? Let it be 50 : 50 at least. But you did not do so. (*Interruptions*) Another longstanding demand is with regard to freight equalisation policy. You are from West Bengal.

Sir, West Bengal and Bihar are the coal and steel producing States in the country. They are suffering a lot since 1956. In this House time and again it was assured that it will be thought over. But in this Plan document there is no such thing, there is no scope or chance. There is not a single word about it, whether anything will be done to remedy the situation, or not

Then, there is another thing I would like to draw attention in this Plan document. This is also a long standing demand of the country, that the non-industry districts should be made industry districts, that is districts with an industry. And in our country, according to the Government figure, it is 102. Out of these 102, forty-six are in the northern parts of Bihar North Bengal, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim. These are all areas where there is no industry. Have you made any efforts to have an industry there? You have got so many public sector undertakings. Why do you not put up one in these non-industry districts? You should have a plan for industries in the Seventh Five Year Plan, that there should be at least one centrally sponsored public undertaking in each non-industry district to make it an industry district.

Let me come to Agriculture about which you have said so much in your Plan document; 496 pages, running into two voluminous books, Is it possible to fulfil the targets? What has been our experience

during the Fifth Five Year Plan and the Sixth Five Year Plan ?

It is clear from the Reserve Bank report and the World Bank report that in the Fifth Five Year Plan the Gross National Product did not reach the target set.

The IRDP programme is a total failure. If we go through the RBI report and the World Bank report, you will find that due to certain reasons corruption was there in these IRDP programmes. It was started for poor people but some middle men and some administrative officers were benefited by it. This is not my report. It is the Reserve Bank report. It is the report of the World Bank. *(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : What are they doing in West Bengal ?
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Take your seat.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Please do not forget that we are in poverty. The problem is not only of production but also of distribution. Sir, after the Sixth Five Year Plan and the Fifth Five Year Plan what is the per capita consumption, according to your figures ? And what about the Reserve Bank figures ? You were able to raise it to 174.2 before the Fifth Five Year Plan and after the Sixth Five Year Plan which is going to be over it is only 178 !

Now you are saying that after the Seventh Five Year Plan it will be 200. Is it possible ? You are having utopian ideals, You are dreaming. Do not forget, the rural economy is still in the hands of landlords. The feudal system is still prevailing. According to the Mahalanobish Committee Report 630 lakh hectares of surplus land is available. The Second Planning Committee accounted for 215 lakh hectares if the ceiling is 20 acres. The Economic Survey of 1979-80 accounted for 46 lakh hectares. According to a Government report in 1980, it was 38 lakh hectares, in Government possession 21 lakh hectares and 12.5 lakh hectares of land

was distributed. How funny it is? How do you like to achieve the target? It is very clear from the report that only Kerala and West Bengal did major distribution of the land. This is the position. You can deny it.

Regarding irrigation, do not forget that the irrigated area in our country is only about 31 million hectares. Out of that only 20 million hectares is irrigated. That means, 84 per cent is irrigated and 16 per cent is not fully utilised. It is from the report. It is not my report. It is the report of the Centre for Policy Research on Agriculture 1985—2000. It says :

“The engineering concept of water utilisation merely represents the area of surface to which the water has been applied and does not take into account of the needs of crops grown in respect of the quantity and timing of irrigation.”

This is the gloomy picture of irrigation. Moreover, do not forget that of the total cultivated area only 30 per cent is irrigated. And this 30 per cent is producing 56 per cent of total agricultural produce and the rest 70 per cent non-irrigated area is producing 44 per cent of total agricultural produce. It is not a good sign. It is creating regional imbalance. If you do not avoid it, there will be so much partisan spirit in every State and every where.

So many Members from this side as well as that side spoke about the pricing policy of agricultural produce. Do not forget that the Agriculture Cost and Price Commission never do justice with the agriculturists at the time of fixing the prices whether it is paddy, jute, cotton, sugarcane, etc. The farmers are fed up with the ACPC. They never get remunerative prices for their produce. Do not forget that during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 while the prices of agricultural inputs have been raised from 83 per cent to 151 per cent, the prices of agricultural produce on an average have increased between 27 per cent and 38 per cent. That means the agriculturists lose by 56 per cent. It is not a question of West Bengal

[Shri Amar Roypradhan]

or Kerala. It is the question of agriculturists throughout India. They are losing by 56 per cent.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why are you smiling ?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : You say I am smiling. When I see the distress condition of the have-nots, I cannot shed crocodile tears like you do; I really feel for them.

It has always been found that in between the agriculture and industry, agriculture loses. If you go into the data of the Reserve Bank you will find that during the period 1980-81 to 1982-83, the index figure as in December, 1983 for the commodities sold by the peasants was 218 while the index figure for items of industrial goods purchased by peasants was 267. That means the agriculturist had to pay 49 per cent more to the industry.

Even in the case of food production, they are not getting the price of the food which is produced by the cultivators with their sweat and blood. According to Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, October, 1984, the procurement price of common variety of paddy was Rs. 122 and issue price was 188 in 1982-83 and the figures for 1983-84 were Rs. 132 and 208. For fine variety the figures are 126 and 200 and 136, 220. For wheat the procurements prices were Rs. 142 and Rs. 151 and issue prices were Rs. 185 and Rs. 208.

Under all these prevailing conditions in our country how can we accept that RLEGP or NREP would be able to drive out poverty from the rural masses ? It is not at all possible because there is corruption and it is an admitted fact that corruption has been nationalised by this Government. I say that the number of unemployed people has increased. In 1949 it was only 1.50 crores and now it is 2.50 crores. In our country the youth are selling their blood for their livelihood, the young ladies are selling their chastity for their livelihood. It is a very sad situation. So, if you can-

not solve all these problems, it cannot be possible to have this plan properly implemented and to make more growth in the agricultural field. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI M. L. JHIKRAM (Mandla) : Sir, this is a very important Plan which has been formulated on the basis of the Sixth Five Year Plan as also the requirements and needs of 200 AD. This is the greatest proof of the farsightedness and thoughtfulness of our Prime Minister.

In our country, planned development has been going on for the last 40 years. This is a unique gift from our former Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. We have achieved great success in increasing our agricultural production, keeping the inflationary trend in check and helping the weaker sections of the society through the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Seventh Five Year Plan has also been formulated on this basis. The success of the Sixth Five Year Plan provides the basis for the Seventh Five Year Plan.

The aim of this Plan is to strengthen the economy of the country, to remove poverty and undertake special measures with this end in view, so that besides removing poverty, the harijans and the backward classes may also get social justice. All these things have been taken care of in the Plan.

Sir, it is necessary to inculcate the qualities of discipline, self-confidence and incessant hard work among the people, people's representatives and officials for the success of the Plan.

Sir, some people are of the opinion that the earlier plans have not made any impact. I would like to say to them that the work done in the cities is quite visible. In case they go to the villages they will find a sea change during the last 25 to 30 years. There hundreds of people are being given social security pension and lands for building houses. Loans are also being provided to them. In villages under N.R.-E.P and I. R. D. P. programmes, people

are being provided employment. Drinking water, roads have been provided in more than 75% villages. One cannot deny that significant progress has been achieved.

A sum of Rs. 18,000 crores will be spent under this scheme, out of which Rs. 10,973 crores have been allotted for agriculture. In this plan 5.87 per cent amount of the total outlay has been earmarked for agriculture and related works. Whatever research has been carried out in regard to agriculture, is restricted to quality crops of wheat etc. I would like that research should be carried out on other crops in the agricultural sector as well which are grown in hill areas such as 'Kodon', 'Kutki' 'Sama' etc, so that their production may also increase.

20.33 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

An allocation of 5.4 per cent of the Plan outlay has been earmarked for rural development. I would request that special attention be paid towards land reform. Also, special provision be made for the development of land in hill areas where the land is uneven.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House now stands adjourned.

20.37 hrs.

The Lok Sabha than adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 20, 1985/Agrahayana 29, 1907 (SAKA).