

cent (for loan Rs. 50/-) as on 27-10-62 when the demand of the frustrated employees was a minimum of 14 per cent. As the demand and the offer did not meet together the Joint Union Action Council was forced to resort for an indefinite strike by 10 P. M. of 27th October, 1962. Now the indefinite strike is on the eight day and the NLC is incurring a loss of about 1 crore rupees per day.

As the disparity of loss (in crores of rupees) to the NLC due to indefinite strike and the demands (in lakhs of rupees) of the employees are vast, I urge upon the Union Government to come forward magnanimously, and safeguard the interest of the Nation and the employees of the ULC.

(xv) Accidents caused by unexploded Bombs and other Explosives left at the site of firing range of the army near Itarsi

श्री रामेश्वर नीखर (होशंगाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश में इटारसी के पास रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रूफ रेंज बनाया गया है, वहां पर प्रतिदिन सेना के विभिन्न हथियारों का परीक्षण किया जाता है और साथ ही साथ वहां पर गोला बारूद बम आदि हथियारों का परीक्षण किया जाता है। गोला व बम के परीक्षण के बाद यह व्यवस्था रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा नहीं की गई है कि नष्ट हुए गोला व बम के पोस्टल एवं बहुमूल्य घातुओं के बने हुए खोलों को अपने कब्जे में रखें या उन्हें व्यवस्थित ढंग से सुरक्षित स्थानों पर पहुंचावें। उक्त व्यवस्था न होने से स्थानीय निवासी गोला व बम की बहुमूल्य घातुओं को उठाते हैं और उन्हें इसके व्यापारियों को बेचते हैं जिससे उनको आर्थिक लाभ होता है। कई बार इन खाली बमों के खोलों में कुछ जीवित बम भी रह जाते हैं, जिससे कड़ी-कड़ी दुर्घटनाएं हो जाती हैं एवं कई लोगों को जान गंवानी पड़ती है। अभी तक इस तरह की दुर्घटनाओं में सैकड़ों व्यक्तियों की जानें जा चुकी हैं। गोला

उठाने वाले इस तरह की दुर्घटनाओं की रिपोर्ट हर के कारण पुलिस में नहीं करती हैं और न ही मिनिस्टरो अधिकारी यह रिपोर्ट करते हैं।

मिलिटरी अधिकारियों से इस सम्बन्ध में उचित व्यवस्था करने हेतु कहा गया पर उनके द्वारा बतलाया गया कि हम नष्ट को हुई सामग्री को सुरक्षित नहीं रखते हैं। नोलाम इसलिए नहीं कर सकते हैं कि नष्ट को हुई सामग्री में जीवित बम न रह जावें। इस तरह से यह एक गंभीर समस्या बन गई है।

मिलिटरी द्वारा नष्ट की हुई गोला बम के खाली खोलों को उठाने से कितनी दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं, इस बात का अन्दाजा इसी बात से लगाया जा सकता है कि आसपास के कई ग्रामों में पुरुषों की संख्या कम होती जा रही है एवं कुछ ग्रामों में पुरुष ही नहीं बचे। मैं आपके माध्यम से रक्षा मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करता हूं कि इस तरह से चलने वाले मौत के व्यापार को समाप्त करने के अविलम्ब उपाय करें।

15.20 hrs.

MOTION RE: SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now go to the next item. Shri S. B CHAVAN, Planning Minister will reply.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): I am thankful to all the Members who have participated in the debate. We were very happy to have the advice of some of those who happened to be in the Government, and who had greater information with them. In that context, I had anticipated that they will be able to realise the importance and also the difficulties when the Plan documents

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are being prepared and discussed and implemented. At any rate, I am thankful to them for giving the benefit of their advice to the Government. I was equally anxious to know the views of such an important leader like Chaudhri Charan Singhji, who was present in the House, about the planning and the way it is being implemented. I do not know what prevailed upon him that he thought it fit to go out of the House rather than expressing the view that he might be having about the Plan.

Sir, at the outset, I would like to reiterate what I have stated earlier. Hon. Shri Satish Agarwal was again pleased to repeat that the mid-term review document was with the Government and it could have been better if that document had been circulated before the starting of the discussion. I had made this point very clear that the mid-term review has been postponed so that we may have the benefit of advice from the hon. Members and thereafter we will be able to take up the mid-term review. I did not think that Mr. Satish Agarwal would go to the length of saying that something is available here which I tried to conceal from the House.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Ministry-wise mid-term review was available.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Ultimately, it is for the Planning Commission to take all these things into account including...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Mid-term appraisal Ministry-wise is available. Shall I give you a copy?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Ministry-wise information may be available to the Planning Commission. But we have to take into account a large number of other factors. The Ministry should take the view of all the elements together with the performance of the State Governments. I do not

think it will be correct on his part to say that some documents which were prepared by the Planning Commission have not been brought before the House.

Sir, there is another point which I would like to bring to the notice of the House at this stage and which Mr. Agarwal himself made. That is about launching a Plan before the elections. He started right from the First Plan up to 4th Plan or 5th Plan and thereafter he said, you should not mix up these two. I do not know why. I think, it is a very salutary principle that if such an important document and such an important event wherein crores of rupees are being invested by the Government is brought before the people on the eve of the elections and if the Plan is finalised, and if necessary, if the people were to discuss it; it will mean getting a mandate on a very important issue. I do not find anything wrong in this. In fact, every Party is free to have its own Plan and place it before the people. And on that basis, you have to seek the mandate from the people and that will be the correct interpretation of the democratic system that we have in this country.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: That is exactly the charge that I have levelled. That is why, you have not got the cooperation of the people.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jalavpur): Is the national Plan a party Plan? Is it a national Plan or a party Plan? Don't mix up the two. You are mixing it up with elections.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: After all, the Government which comes in power comes out with a definite manifesto....

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: That is different.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You come to the Plan.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I have heard you with a tremendous amount of patience. I hope, you will kindly hear with me for some time. You are free to have your own views. After the manifesto, if the party which comes in power prepares a Plan, is it the claim of all those who will be preparing a Plan that it will have nothing to do with the party manifesto that they had put before the people? Anyway, I will leave at that.

I would like to say at this stage about the difficulties of the Planning Commission. All the hon. Members who were speaking in the House were having their own grievances, their own difficulties, their problems of constituencies and all that. Everybody was trying to give vent to their grievances and difficulties. They went to the extent of saying that the Planning Commission should be given more powers so that they may be able to see that, the way the Plan has been prepared, it should be implemented. I do not think even the Planning Commission itself will be prepared for such a kind of responsibility. The Plan as a while is being prepared in consultation with the State Government and the administrative Ministries. Therefore, it is for the administrative Ministries at the Centre and the State Governments in respective States to implement the Plan within the broad framework in which it has been prepared. It does not necessarily mean that the State Governments will not have their views reflected in preparing their own State plans. In a broad frame-work, they will also have the option of having their own ideas being implemented or incorporated in the State plans.

With this limitation, I think, you will have to view the working of the Planning Commission and the Sixth Plan as it has been prepared and, when the Mid-term review is taken, we will be able to find out how the Plan has progressed, whether it has fallen short of the expectations, whether the assumptions that we had assumed have come true. If there are

any shortfalls in any sector, what correctives need to be applied is a matter which can be thought of only at the end of the Mid-term review.

I have heard with full patience, the views expressed by the hon. Members. It started with an hon. Member declaring that the Plan is dead. Another hon. Member was pleased to state that there is hardly anything left in the Plan; that the total economy seems to be in shambles; that the Plan is in crisis; that they have tremendous difficulties and they are going to do this and that. I do not know what is the basis on which these views have been expressed.

I would like to clarify the position. First of all, I must give my compliment to my colleague, Mr. N. D. Tiwari, that after the elections, within a year's time—I must say this was the record time—the Sixth Plan document was prepared. In January, 1981, the Planning Commission put its seal on it. In February, 1981, the meeting of the National Development Council was called and, thereafter, another meeting of the N.D.C. was called. The entire thing was finalised and the Plan document was placed on the Table of the House in the month of May, 1981.

The background in which the Sixth Plan had to be started has also to be taken into account. With the minus growth rate of 4.5 per cent in 1979-80, we had to start the entire thing in the very first year of 1980-81 and we could reach the growth rate of almost 7.5 per cent. and in the second year it was 4.6 per cent. In 1982-83, we feel that we would be able to achieve a growth rate of about 4.5 per cent.

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy is not present here. He made a point: How is it that you have been saying that the rate of growth is going to be 5.2 per cent when you yourself have provided for 4.5 per cent? I do not know whether he was deliberately trying to put this question to me or, as usual, he was saying the whole thing in a lighter vein. I think he is capable enough to understand that the rate of growth of

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5.2 per cent is on an average and this is a compound rate of 5.2 per cent growth which we have assumed and at least in the first two years of the Plan, the average comes to almost 6 per cent and we feel that if 4.5 per cent is achieved in this year, then, we will be able to have a growth-rate of almost 5.5 per cent which will be about 5.2 per cent which we have assumed in the Plan.

It is true that the Plan is based on 1979-80 prices and thereafter there has been a cost escalation. Hon. Members were worried whether the cost escalation and the inflationary pressure which had developed in the economy are going to allow the Plan to be implemented and whether it is going to absorb the resources almost forcing the Government to reduce the physical targets which have been decided upon. I must bring to the notice of this Hon. House that when the Plan was finalised in 1981, we had taken into account the cost escalation up to 1981 in most of the sectors. I cannot possibly say that in all sectors, the price rise up to 1981 has been taken into account. But, by and large, all the Ministries were informed that by December, 1980, whatever be the increase in cost, it should be incorporated so that we present a realistic picture before the nation.

After January, 1981, up to September, 1982, there has been an increase of almost 13 per cent in the wholesale price index and 19.6 per cent up to August in consumer price index of industrial workers. What is going to be the impact of this rise thereafter, is a very relevant question. Somehow, we do not have in the Plan document or in the total economy, any mechanism by which there can be automatic adjustment of such price rise and the resulting adjustment which, in fact, is called for would be too early for me to say and that is why after a mid-term review it should be possible to have some kind of a picture as to whether this is going to have an adverse impact.

I entirely agree with some of the Hon. Members that the rate of inflation has come down. The rate of wholesale index also has come down. But, at the same time, it is not being reflected in the consumer price index. It is a point which I do not think that we can deny. But, at the same time, Hon. Members will be able to appreciate the fact that these two indices are prepared on different commodities with different weightages. In the case of consumer price index, it is the food articles which are given greater weightage. And in the case of wholesale price index, there are other commodities which are taken into view. But somehow during the first five months of this year at least, the tendency seems to be that the wholesale-price index and the consumer price index are almost behaving on a uniform basis. It might be a coincidence. But there are two other factors which I would like to bring to the notice of the House. One is, this is the usual lean season when prices tend to rise. There is another factor which has accentuated the situation and that is the famine or scarcity conditions in certain areas and the flood situation in the other parts of the country. These were the two factors which were mainly responsible for having this kind of an impact both on the wholesale price index as well as on the consumer price index, and that is why we must take that also into account.

There was a criticism that we are heavily relying on the external resources for financing our Sixth Five Year Plan, and some hon. Members have even gone to the extent of saying that we have almost sold out this country and we have entirely depending upon foreign resources without depending on our local talent or local resources. I would like to bring to their notice some of the figures which I have, and if the hon. Members go through those figures, I am sure they will be fully convinced because these are published documents from which I am quoting and there is no room for any contradiction in this.

If you take the public investment in the Sixth Five Year Plan, the total Sixth

Five Year Plan outlay in the public sector happens to be Rs. 97,500 crores and the external resources that we have taken into account while financing this Plan are Rs. 9,929 crores. If we work out the percentage, it comes to 10.2 per cent. I will give you the figures in respect of the previous Plans. The First Plan approved outlay was Rs. 2069 crores, the external resources were Rs. 521 crores and the percentage comes to 25.2. The Second Plan outlay was Rs. 4,800 crores, the external resources were Rs. 800 crores and it came to 16.7 per cent. The Third Plan outlay was Rs. 7,500 crores, the external resources were Rs. 2,200 crores and it came to 29.3 per cent. In the Annual Plans the outlay was Rs. 6,665 crores, external resources were Rs. 2,435 crores and the percentage was 36.5. In the Fourth Plan the percentage was 16.4; in the Fifth Plan it was 14.8 and in the Sixth Plan it comes to 10.2. If you have to take the entire investment that we are going to have in the Plan as a whole, it comes to Rs. 1,58,710 crores—the total investment that we propose to have in the Sixth Five Year Plan. If you have to take this into account, it works out to 5.8 per cent.

These are revealing figures and I am sure, with these figures, the kind of misconceptions that some of the hon. Members might be having in their minds will be removed and they should be able to have a realistic picture before their eyes.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): One question.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: It will be better if you put your questions after I have finished.

One of the hon. Members, Shri Bahuguna, he is not here—was pleased to state this. I have not been able to understand what exactly was the point that he wanted to convey. He says that our Plan is resource-based. Is it that we have plenty of resources and adequate man-power and so as they have done in the case of China, these two can be brought together and you can go in for a huge amount of project investment?

I have not been able to exactly follow what was the point that he wanted to convey. Without the necessary resources, how on the basis of only the manpower and the raw material the projects can be implemented is the point. Might he be wanted to convey something, but since he is not present, I am not having the benefit of what exactly was his idea—probably that in some of the Communist countries or totalitarian countries they can go in for such a kind of a plan where with least resources they can ask the local people to work on particular projects. We have not been able to do that in this country and I do not think that we propose to do it in the future either. We will have to have our plans resource-based. We have to have the plans on the basis of the resources which we can possibly raise in this country and if necessary, go in for some kind of external resources if we fall short of the total resources. If he was interested, I have brought figures with me as to what was the rate of saving and the capital formation that we had anticipated and the actuals of 1980-81 and 1981-82. If the hon. Members are interested, I will be able to give them the figures.

The assumptions in the Plan were that in 1979-80 we have been able to achieve 22.5 per cent in savings; in 1980-81 it was 23 per cent and in 1981-82 it was 23.4 per cent and in regard to capital formation, the achievement was, 22.8 per cent in 1979-80 and in 1980-81, 24.8 per cent and in 1981-82 it is about 24.6 per cent. So the assumptions are more or less realistic and we do not find any reason as to why apprehensions should be expressed in this House that we are not going to have the resources and that is why this Plan is not going to fulfil the expectations that it has raised in the people.

How, I will come to the resources side. In the resources we had assumed additional resource mobilisation of the order of Rs. 12,290 crores by the Centre and it was expected from the State Governments that they will be able to raise about Rs. 9012 crores. I must say that by and large the Central Government

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has exceeded this figure of Rs. 12,290 crores and the State Governments taken together have also exceeded the additional resource mobilisation that was expected from them, barring a few States. There are a few exceptions wherein I find that they have not been able to fulfil the target which they themselves had expected at a particular stage.

In this there are two or three factors we have taken into account. One was the contribution from the public sector undertakings. It was expected that the central government public sector undertakings should be able to contribute about Rs. 9911 crores for the Sixth Five Year Plan. And so far as the State Governments were concerned, they were requested to keep their minus contribution to minus Rs. 516 crores. When the NDC meeting was held, the State Governments were requested that their public undertakings like the State Electricity Boards and the Road Transport Corporations seem to be managed in a bad shape and that from the revenue that we expect from some of the major projects which were undertaken and completed and whose benefits are becoming available to the people, they should be able to at least meet the working cost of these irrigation projects. And, in the case of the State Electricity Boards, they were requested that they should manage their affairs in such a manner that the losses were wiped out to the extent of 80 per cent and to keep them within 20 per cent.

But, I am very unhappy to state here that in spite of repeated reminders to all the State Governments barring a few State Electricity Boards and some State Governments, the commercial losses are on the increase. Their losses have gone up considerably. The additional resource mobilisation they have been able to have is to a considerable extent but, at the same time, the revenue surplus that was expected in their regular budget was showing a downward trend. The revenue surpluses are just not available, and there was a tendency to go in for populous measures and have deficit financing. To some extent, the Central Government had gone to their rescue.

We have been requesting them to kindly keep the functioning of the Governments within the resources available. But, we could see that there are three or four States which, in spite of the requests that the Central Government has been making, were just not able to manage. In fact, it was a very difficult proposition that they had to go in for some kind of a concession from the Central Government. The amount of deficit was treated as a kind of longterm loan by the Central Government. And, thereafter, they were requested that hereafter they might manage their affairs in such a manner that they again do not resort to any kind of deficit financing. We still feel that there are certain States who had to be given some kind of a warning. We cannot do anything more than what I had been telling. I do not have any power under which I could force them not to go in for the expenditure which, in fact, is not an approved expenditure. Non plan expenditure is being increased to such an extent that I cannot possibly understand what could be the motive behind in having such a kind of expenditure. The hon. Member Shri Basu might be knowing more about the non-plan expenditure.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Social Welfare, Education, Health come under the Directive Principles of the Constitution. You do not want to study this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What about the deficit financing by the Central Government? What about the external loans—the IMF Loan? How do you explain that?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him finish his speech and then you can put your question.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Why are you trying to provoke me to say something about West Bengal? Please do not do it (Interruptions) I am not yielding. After I finish, you may do that. I just want to say that there are three or four States who had to be given special accommodation.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): What has the Central Government got to say about.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Please wait. I am coming to that. Don't be impatient.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him finish his reply.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: If it is the feeling of the hon. Members that you can go in your own way, I have nothing to say about it. I can only say about three or four States—not only non-Congress Government States, but the Congress Government States also—and so why are you thinking that it is only your Government? *(Interruptions).*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister is not yielding. Please have patience.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Have I interrupted you? I do not understand what is this kind of strategy where even the mention of a special accommodation to be given to a State Government also provokes. *(Interruptions)* I do not think that Central Government is going to be cowed down by this kind of behaviour if the State Government....

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Do you think we are going to be cowed down. *(Interruptions).*

श्री विप्रद्वारोत्तम श्याम (बीलबाड़ा) :
सबसे यादा पैसे को इन्होंने बर्बाद किया है इसलिये इनको तकलीफ हो रहो है।

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I have merely said that some of the State Governments had to be given special accommodation in order to give them a plan of reasonable size. I do not understand the provocation in this. So, my request thereafter will be: You please try to keep yourself within the accommodation which has been given by the Central Government and one of the factors which is mainly responsible for the Central Government to resort to deficit financing

is the kind of deficit financing which has been going on in some of the States and they had to make some kind of provision in order to see that they are not defaulters with the Reserve Bank of India. In spite of this if you feel that what they are doing is correct then, of course, it is for you to take your own decision and I would not like to go into the details of it.

Madam, I have said something about the external resources of 9929 crores and the total amount that we have been able to get so far from the external resources happens to be much less calculated on the 1979-80 basis. Let me give the figures. The actuals for 1980-81 is 1719 crores and for 1981-82 it is 1380 crores. Hereafter whatever external assistance we have received comes to 8467 crores. This is as per the present prices. If it is converted into 1979-80 prices on which the Plan has been prepared then it will be much less.

Sir, balance of payment is another point which I wanted to place before this hon. House which, in fact, is one of the factors which we will have to consider very seriously if we have to have a Plan in real terms. I will now give the total exports and total imports figures and balance of payment position. In 1979-80 the exports were to the tune of 6458.76 crore and imports were to the tune of 9021.75 crore and the adverse balance of payment of 2562 crores. In 1980-81 the exports were of the order of 6710.71 crores. The exports increased by 4 per cent and the imports were of the order of 12503.91 crores and the balance of payment position was—5813.20 crores, 1981-82 exports were of the order of Rs. 7781.40 crores and the increase was 16 per cent. Exports increased by 16 per cent and the imports were Rs. 13,600 crores and the balance was less than 1980-81. It comes to Rs. 5,778 crores.

Now, some of the hon. Members expressed their grave concern about the recession that they anticipate in the total economy. There are certain sections in the commercial and industrial community who have been persistently saying that there is a recession and the assumption

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that the Government has made about the involvement of the corporate sector and the total investment that they are supposed to go into seems to be rather optimistic. Now, Sir, on this point, I have made a quick estimate. They are expected to have the corporate financing of this order: The Sixth Five Year Plan made a provision of Rs. 17,582 crores for private non-financial corporate sector excluding cooperatives. The latest information shows that during the first two years of the Plan an investment of Rs. 7520 crores has taken place. This means that nearly 42.8 per cent of the total investment target has been realised during the first 2 years of the Plan. When converted to 1981-82 prices, the investment over the first 2 years of the plan comes to Rs. 9436 crores. Nearly 50 per cent of this investment has been financed by the private corporate sector from their own savings.

There is a Rangarajan Committee which has been appointed to go into the details and indicate whether the assumption that we have made about this corporate sector is based on a realistic basis or there are some correctives which need to be applied. I believe that they will be able to submit their report during the course of a week or 10 days and thereafter we will be able to take a final decision in the matter.

I find that the growth rate in the industrial sector was 4 per cent in 1980-81, 8.2 per cent in 1981-82, and now, from April to August, it has come to 4.2 per cent. So, this is based on the higher base of 1981-82 and also it has some other features which the hon. Members will have to take into account, especially the textile strike and other strikes that we had which in fact had affected investment in this sector. But the Letters of Intent which have been issued in the first 6 months and also licences, the foreign collaborations entered into, and the capital goods approvals which have been given so far does not give such an impression that the private corporate sector is going to be affected by some

kind of a recession which is being talked about.

It is true that in some of the sectors there is a sluggish demand especially in tractor industry, commercial vehicles, paper industry, paper boards, steel and 4 or 5 other areas. But to say that a total recessionary tendency has entered into the economy will not be correct interpretation of the situation and that is what I would request hon. Members to bear in mind. You know that if the prices are to be controlled, there are two factors that we have to take into account. One is that the total money supply has to be controlled, but at the same time credit requirements for the productive purposes should also be adequately made available.

The Reserve Bank has recently given detailed instructions in this respect. I would like to read for the benefit of the Hon. Members the directions given by the Reserve Bank which have now reached to the lowest branch. The main features are:

(1) The margin on tractors and trucks have been revised from 25 per cent to 15 per cent in order to boost up their off-take.

(2) The IDBI would be enabled to provide additional requirements to State Electricity Boards and State Road Transport Corporations for the purchase of capital equipment and vehicles respectively. This would make an additional amount of Rs. 100 crores available to these two areas.

(3) Ceiling of the bank share in terms of loans to State Road Transport Corporation has been raised from 25/30 per cent at present to 40 per cent of the term loan component of the project cost.

(4) The Refinancing facilities for food and export credit have been liberalised.

(5) The credit authorisation scheme for export oriented manufacturing units has been liberalised and the limits of additional credit for such units requiring prior authorisation of the Reserve Bank

have been increased. Further, for parties not covered by the credit authorisation scheme, the cut-off point for term loans, which requires prior approval of the Reserve Bank has been raised.

(6) State sponsored organisations of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would be charged concessional rate of interest of 13.5 per cent per annum.

(7) The amount earmarked for housing finance is being raised from Rs. 100 crores to 150 crores.

(8) Banks have been advised to give greater attention to the attainment of such targets for the weaker sections of the society as identified in the revised 20-point programme.

(9) A new category of term deposits of five years and above with the rate of interest of 11 per cent has come into force from October 26, 1982 to boost up bank deposits and to enable the banks to provide adequate credits to the commercial sector.

(10) Operations of the banks in the busy season would be so modulated that there is an effective deployment of credit to provide an appropriate stimulus to the vital sectors of the economy without giving rise to inflationary expectations and speculative inventory build up.

Madam, these are very detailed instructions which the Reserve Bank has issued to all the Banks and I hope that these will be able to create a proper atmosphere amongst those who are feeling that the credit squeeze has hit them very badly and that they should be able to go in a very big way in the productive sector. At the same time the requirements of the people, specially the weaker sections, should be fully financed and the Reserve Bank has given necessary instructions in this matter.

The cash-reserve ratio has also been reduced from 7.75 per cent to 7 per cent. These measures definitely will go in a big way to create necessary atmosphere and boost up the productive sectors

wherever they are feeling the credit squeeze.

There are two aspects on which I would like to deal at this stage. One is about the target of agriculture production that we have decided for ourselves. 154 million tonnes of foodgrains production by the end of the Sixth Plan will have to be realised. We are struggling still between 135 to 140 million tonnes. There is a long way to go and concerted efforts both at the State Government level and at the district level will have to be made if we have to achieve this target of 154 million tonnes. And the achievement of this target is an inescapable goal. I don't think with the kind of rise in population that we have in this country, we can afford to go in different way. All energies will have to be focussed on agricultural production.

The second aspect about which I would like to inform the House is the power sector, in which at least my feeling has been that it seems rather difficult to achieve the target of 19,600 megawatts that we have decided for ourselves. Every effort will have to be made at least to reach 16,000 megawatts. The target of energy supply that we had anticipated, was about 191 billion units for both agriculture and industry, taken together. We are applying our mind. We are sending technical teams to different areas in order to see that the existing capacity is fully utilized. The plant load factor which, at one stage, had reached about 55 per cent to 56 per cent, unfortunately dropped down to almost 44 per cent. And now we feel that by the end of this year, the national average will come to nearly 49 per cent to 49.5 per cent, which should be able to provide a minimum of 170 billion units for both agriculture and industry. 191 billion units seem to be rather doubtful; but this is my preliminary estimate. Ultimately, we are trying our level best to see that some of the thermal and hydro projects which have been taken up, are completed. In fact, the machineries are at site Civil works are lagging behind. We have to see that these projects are completed well in time, so that we can have, not

[Shri S. B. Chavan]

19,000 megawatts but at least 16,000 megawatts, if we are to provide about 170 billion units. In that case I am quite sure that we will be able to meet the requirements of both agriculture and industry.

At this stage, I am in full agreement with what Mr. Satish Agarwal said about population control. Population control is, in fact, a very important thing; and it has to be taken seriously. Unfortunately, we have religious inhibitions. There are certain parties also who are opposed to it, either openly or inwardly. They have been carrying on this kind of propaganda. I have to tell this House that the 1981 Census, and the population figures that it has thrown up, have caused a great amount of concern to us. At the end of the 6th Plan,—at the end of 1981—I believe the increase is going to be of the order of 12 million people, if I mistake not. It is subject to correction. From my memory. I am giving this figure of 12 million additional strength. I believe we will have to make a very serious effort; and that is why I said in my preliminary remarks that though there have been constraints of resources—in respect of other sectors we have been trying to give the barest minimum—so far as population control is concerned, if it has to be a popular movement, voluntary involvement of the people has to be elicited for this purpose, and money will be provided for the implementation of this very important national programme.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The growth rate is very satisfactory.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: It is actually much more than what we anticipated. Some of the hon. Members were pleased to state something about land reforms; and they had even expressed the view that it is not a question of political will to implement the land reform measures. I think I have the figures of all the State Governments with me. I hope West Bengal friends do not have any objection to reading their own figures. I have the figures of all the States.

I have all the figures of all the States.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Are these committed figures?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: If you have to start with that, certainly you have the option to speak later on.

It is true that we have to pay greater attention in order to see that there is distribution of assets among the poorer sections—this is one of the programmes which we consider very important, somehow it got locked up in the judicial proceedings—we have also taken the decision that where these land reform measures were not finding a place in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution in respect of some of the State Governments which were left out, they should now be included in the Ninth Schedule in order to seek the protection. I do not know what kind of interpretation the Supreme Court or other courts are going to put on it, but at the same time in order to show the seriousness of the Government about the implementation of this programme we have taken a decision to have this enactment in the Ninth Schedule.

The total area estimated to be surplus as a whole is 52,51,116 acres. The area declared surplus is 40,01,370 acres. The area taken possession of is 27,50,426 acres.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Why?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: This is because of the litigations.

I do not think that any of the State Governments can be blamed, barring one or two exceptions where the land has been taken possession of and they have reserved that land for public purposes or they have declared that the land is not fit for cultivation. We are going to impress upon the State Governments that ceiling laws are not meant for acquiring land for public purposes. Actually, under our normal Land Acquisition Act we can acquire certain categories of land; the land which is meant for landless people will have to be given to them and we are requesting the State Governments to kindly bear this in mind and see that the lands which are meant for these landless people should be distributed amongst them.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: How much land has been distributed?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I have given that. The area distributed comes to 19,22,168 acres and the number of beneficiaries is 13,76,776 and I am happy to say that the percentage of the weaker sections of the society amongst the backward classes will be much more than 50 per cent.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : 27 लाख एकड़ जमीन आप ने एक्वायर की और 19 लाख एकड़ डिस्ट्रीब्यूट की, बाकी 8 लाख एकड़ जमीन सरकार के पास है, उसका क्या हुआ ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I have just now stated that there are disputes.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान . लिटिगेशन 40 लाख और 27 लाख के बीच में होगा ।

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: There are stay orders from the courts and that is why in spite of the fact that the land has been acquired by the State Governments, they could not distribute it. That is how the land is lying idle.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : आप ने झंगड़ेवाली लैंड एक्वायर की होगी ।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Lack of will power!

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I feel very sorry that these matters have been dragging on in the courts for a considerable time. I do not know whether the courts will be able to take decisions at the earliest.

There was another point... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: They do not want to distribute land in Bihar.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : यह सब कांग्रेस (आई) स्टेट्स में है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him read. Let the Minister finish his reply.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: An hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta has said that the Industrial Policy Resolution has been drastically diluted and the Industries Minister is trying to... (Interruptions).

SHRI A. K. ROY: I want to... (Interruptions).

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Please take your seat. After I finish my speech, if you have any questions, if I have the information, I will try to clarify.

(Interruptions).

I am not yelling.

Shri Indrajit Gupta talked about the Industrial Policy Resolution and he said that it has been drastically diluted by the Industries Ministry in such a manner that the MRTP and FERA Companies have got the full advantage of it.

This House is aware of the fact that there was an amendment of the MRTP Act. The main consideration for carrying through that amendment was to boost the exports. If the hon. Member has any other information, certainly I would not be in a position to clarify that. But according to my information that kind of changes which have been contemplated are covered under the Amendment which was carried out in the MRTP Act. It protects the small scale sector. I do not think that the small scale sector is going to be affected. But if in the interest of exports this kind of a change has been brought about I do not think there is anything wrong in that.

Another Member gave some figures about the 20-Point Programme. He ridiculed it by giving the figures of the first quarter. I believe the hon. Member knows that the revised 20-Point Programme was announced in the month of January 1982. The first quarterly figures were made available in the shape of a small pamphlet. He quoted those figures and said: this is the result of your 20-Point Programme on which you are giving so much emphasis. If it is for the first quarter I am sure you know the working of the State Governments. The State Governments' first quarter happens to be the leanest season.

[Shri S. B. Chavan]

They will have the minimum expenditure in the first quarter. The expenditure picks up from the second quarter. If the hon. Members are interested in the figures from April to September, they are like this. In IRDP we have the 23.6 per cent performance, NREP 33.4 per cent, land reforms 16.8 per cent, Scheduled Caste families 25.4 per cent and Scheduled Tribe families 27.9 per cent. This programme picks up only after the monsoon season is over. From October onwards, in fact, it is bound to get momentum. I am sure, the provision that we have made under the Minimum Needs Programme and also under the 20-Point Programme will be fully implemented. I have no doubt that they will not have scope for wrong interpretation hereafter.

Mr. Bahuguna—he is not here—raised two points. He wanted to say something about the foreign technology, which was employed in having the fertiliser factories at Cochin, Durgapur, Barauni and Namrup. He ridiculed the technology by saying that with this technology, these plants can never improve. I have just tried to collect the information and the information, which is supplied to me, is like this.

The above plants were established with the Italian collaboration. These plants faced two major problems—technical deficiencies and power problems. Cochin and Durgapur plants were mechanically completed

in 1974. While Cochin plant had a captive power plant, Durgapur has to depend on power from the Grid. When these plants were commissioned, certain technical deficiencies were discovered. To overcome this, an end to end survey was made for both these plants. Certain modifications had been done based on this survey. The Cochin plant has implemented the modifications suggested by the survey. In the case of Durgapur, while most of the recommendations were carried out, the captive power plant is under erection. Once these programme are completed, both the plants are expected to perform better.

The Barauni and Namrup plants were commissioned in 1976. The technical deficiencies of these plants had already been overcome. However, these plants face problems with regard to both quality and quantity of power available. In the case of Barauni, a 2.5 MW gas turbine is being set up to overcome immediate problems. As a long term measure, a 16 MW gas turbine is being set up. This is likely to be commissioned towards the beginning of the next plan. The power availability of Namrup plant will improve substantially with the commissioning of the captive power plant which is being set up as part of the Namrup-III. This is likely to be commissioned towards the end of this period. The following table indicates the performance of fertilizer plants is 1979-80 and 1981-82. This shows an improvement in the capacity utilisation of these plants:

	Capacity Utilisation %	
	1979-80	1981-82
Cochin	64	78
Durgapur	30	49
Barauni	30	49
Namrup	33	53

Mr. Bahuguna also mentioned about the IDPL and there also the Italian technology which was employed, and he said that you cannot possibly think in terms of having any efficient working with this kind of Italian collaboration. He is not there but still for matters of record I

would say and if he has any information, certainly I will be happy to get it from him. It is said that even the Russians are asking for this Italian technology from IDPL. If that be so, I do not think that there can be anything serious about the

technology which has been bought over by us and the efficiency of the plant will definitely improve and they will be able to show better results. That is the information that I have. Some hon. Members said something about the import liberalisation and in this context, if I mistake not, it was M. Indrajit Gupta who said that some of our steel plants are having huge stocks with them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): I did not say, the Chairman of the SAIL said.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: In the House, I said. So, the hon. Members were pleased to refer to soda ash. I think it was Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. In these matters so far as the Planning Commission is concerned, our policy is absolutely clear in this, so also that policy of the Government, that in matters of imports it is inescapable updating of the technology which in fact is justified for export promotion. As far as possible, we should try to see that import substitution units are being set up in the country and we have the minimum imports. But while importing, sufficient care has to be taken that the improved technology is being asked for so that our export stand in competition in the international market. That is one factor. Another factor which we have to bear in mind is that some of the local manufacturers also taking advantage of the prevailing situation, try to dictate exorbitant terms, exorbitant prices. In order to maintain the price-line if the Commerce Ministry comes to the conclusion that import of a particular item is necessary, under those circumstances also they allow some imports. The third factor which we have to take into account, and if I mistake not this is one of the factors which in fact has taken place, is in the case of import of some kind of steel. Steel orders were given some time back. The materialised at a later stage. We did not have so much manufacture of that particular kind of steel. Later on our steel units went into that and now we find that they have been able to manufacture some of the kinds of steel which had been contracted long back and new that is being imported. The other kinds of imports which they have allowed

will be from some of the countries with whom we have bilateral contracts and, for some reason or the other, the country happens to have only some particular commodity which they can possibly afford for India. Under those circumstances, and also sometimes by force of circumstances, we have to accept certain goods in which indigenous production in fact is quite satisfactory.

Now, there was another point. One or two points have been mentioned. One is about the projects which are taken up are not completed in time. I believe, hon. Member Shri Satish Agarwal said, can you quote, can you give me an instance where even one project has been completed well in time?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Major project.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: He is right. I do not propose to give any project. At the same time, you will also appreciate the fact that the State Governments have their own problems. I cannot force issues from here. They have the regional problems. There are certain backward areas in the States and for some reason or the other if the projects have been taken up in some other advanced areas and the backward areas have been languishing behind and under these circumstances, they have to go in for some new projects. Yesterday, the hon. Members must have seen the kind of railway lines the hon. Members were asking here. Every one of us is aware of the fact that it is going to be a very difficult proposition to finance all the railway lines which have been sanctioned and which have been going on for a considerable amount of time.

Some of the hon. Members were pressing for an increase in the amount of replenishment rate, very legitimately. I can not say it is an unreasonable demand. After our mid-term review is over, it should be possible for us to concede to some of the demands which we feel are of an inescapable nature and in some of the sectors it should be provided. But ultimately, it all depends on as to how much money

are going to get out of the additional resource mobilisation and out of the contribution which we are expecting from the public undertakings.

I am thankful to hon. Member Shri Indrajit Gupta when he said, there is tremendous scope for increasing the contribution from the public sector undertakings provided industrial relations are properly handled. In fact, I am sure, hon. Labour Minister will be able to handle some of the intricate problems. But at the same time, may I request the hon. Members that we have all been talking in terms of public sector being given a place of prominence and if we really believe in implementing the policies which we have been off-reaping, we should not create conditions in which it will be impossible for the public sector undertakings to show better results? Fortunately, for us after 1978-79 and 1979-80, I think, 1981-82 is the first year when we got quite substantial amount of profit in the public undertakings. Out of 169 public undertakings that we have in the Central sector, if I remember correct, there are about 69 undertakings which are showing better results. I am in full agreement with my friend, Mr. Mahajan when he says that we will have to take enough measures to see that efficiency in the public sector improves considerably and those factories which are in loss should be able to show better results. Some kind of accountability will have to be introduced in these areas so that those who fail in showing better results, action should be taken against them. I think, it is for the administrative Ministries to apply their mind and find out how best they will be able to show better results.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Satish Agarwal also spoke yesterday about the wealth tax. You have not mentioned about it.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : One point about regional imbalance on which some of the hon. Members talked here. I have taken note of what Mr. Satish Agarwal has stated on the

floor of the House. I am going to pass on that to those who are concerned. I cannot possibly say as to what action needs to be done.

Another very important point which was made here by one or two hon. Members was about the regional imbalance and the policy of the Government in that regard. I think, those who are aware of the allocation of resources are also aware of the fact that so far as the non-Plan sector is concerned, it is the Finance Commission which takes charge of the non-Plan expenditure. Fortunately, for us we have Mr. Y. B. Chavan who is the Chairman of the Finance Commission present in the House. I am intrigued that some of the non-Plan expenditure which seems to be on the increase is one of the reasons which happens to be the point of the Finance Commission and every State Government would like to say, "We have committed ourselves to this kind of expenditure" and that is why most probably the non-Plan expenditure is increasing.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Please don't be influenced by the Finance Commission.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: So far as the Plan allocation is concerned both under the statutory and other powers, the State Governments are entitled for share in the Central finances and the share in the Central finances is guided by the recommendations of the Finance Commission. But so far as the planning Commission is concerned, we have revised Gadgil formula wherein we have increased the allocation to some of the backward States. If you go through the revised Gadgil formula, you will be happy to note that more amounts have been given specially to some backward States. Some of the States have been treated as special category States. There is another category which is being considered on the basis of per capita income. If their income happens to be lower than the national average income,

those States are also given special dispensation.

Over and above this, there is the ITP formula which has been made applicable. Rs. 1600 crores are being given to the State Governments on the basis of this formula which takes into account the income multiplied by total population. So, that also benefits some of the backward States. Then, there are the hill areas, the drought-prone areas, the desert areas and the Scheduled Caste component and Tribal sub-plans. The Prime Minister was pleased to announce in this House and also repeat in the Rajya Sabha today that the dispersal of industries is another thing which has been decided upon and the location of industries will be taken on a priority basis in no-industry districts. In this way, these backward areas will be provided with necessary facilities.

The last point which I would like to make is about the viewpoint which was expressed by the hon. Member, Mr. A. K. Roy, that this kind of Plan is not going to help and that it is a socialist sort of planning which will have to be taken into account. You are aware of the fact that if you go into the programmes meant for weaker sections, the programmes meant for the rural areas, the programmes meant for creating employment, the programmes meant for all the weaker sections of the society, everyone of us will be convinced that adequate amounts have been provided for and it is our expectation that at the State level and at the district level, the public representatives will also be taken into confidence before their Annual Plans are being finalised. I do not think in the middle of the Plan we can have any kind of departure from the policy which we have already been following. We had adopted a mixed economic policy. I do not think that it will be proper to insist that "You give up this and don't

leave any scope for the private sector to participate in the entire process of planning and its implementation."

16.35 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]
Chair]

I do not think that it would be possible for the Government to make a departure from this. Socialist ideas are being incorporated in the kind of planning that we have undertaken. But the whole thing depends upon in what spirit it is being implemented. My own experience has been that enough funds have been provided to the State Governments, to the local authorities and the Zilla Parishads at the district level. But, it all depends upon the spirit in which these programmes are being implemented by the respective authorities.

Some Hon. Members have asked: How can you expected results from officers who are not committed, who are reluctant and who are very corrupt? I think this is a very sweeping charge that we are trying to make against the officers. But, at the same time, at least my experience has been that if we give them a proper direction at different levels, the officers can give good results. Some of the non-officials who are dedicated and who are prepared to work for the general masses and who are not interested in any power and position also can help. At the same time, if the IRDP and the NRF Programmes which are taken up in the rural areas are implemented in the proper spirit, I am sure that we would be able to generate enough employment as per the expectations that we have made after the formulation of the Sixth Five Year Plan and that the backlog of unemployment of the Fifth Five Year Plan would be reduced to some extent. There is a backlog of 12 million unemployed. The employment opportunities which are going to be provided under the Sixth Five Year Plan are of the order of 34 million standard mandays on basis of 7 hours work a day. If some kind of part-time work is also provided, I am sure, that we would be able to generate enough standard working days in order to give employment to a large section of the population.

[Shri S. B. Chavan]

Mr. Indrajit Gupta has left. He made a point that Government was arraying to redefine the poverty line with a view to see that some kind of an artificial figure is arrived at and that we are trying to conceal the number of those people who are below the poverty line. I think it is far from truth. This was discussed in the two or three Conferences of the Officers in Nainital when a view was expressed that it is not only the calorie value,—2,400 calories in the rural areas and 2,100 calories in the urban areas—that is the only indicator of poverty but there are other factors also involved: Health, Housing, Public Health Services, Education and other factors. So, a Working Group has been set up to see how far the ideas of the various technicians on the subject could be accepted at the level of statisticians and thereafter their recommendations would be presented to the Planning Commission. But to say that this is some kind of a motivated action in order to show some results is not correct. I have seen the editorials in some of the newspapers also. Unfortunately, they do not present the correct picture. They always present a distorted picture. I am assure the House that there is no intention on the part of the Government to present some kind of an artificial figure to show that those who are below the poverty line are much less. We have to adopt the figures furnished by the statisticians and we take this figure as the realistic figure.

I think I should not dilate any more on the subject. I have taken much of the time of the House.

I once again express my grateful thanks to the Hon. Members who have taken the trouble of participating in the discussion and giving the benefit of their advice.

I have not been able to clarify some other points which the Hon. Members raised in the House even though I have taken note of them.

I do not think that, within such a short time, it could be possible for me to cover all the points which were mentioned here.

(Interruptions) Drinking water is there railways are there, then so many projects. All kinds of problems have been raised, but I do not think, offhand I will be in a position to say 'yes' or 'no' to any particular demand that has been put forth. Those points will be considered by the Planning Commission. When hon. Members are expressing their views on a particular issue, certainly you can rest assured that they will receive the due consideration, and it will depend on how the administrative Ministries reach to the different points that the hon. Members have put forth.

Again I am thankful to the House for having given me so much of time.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं, एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : सवाल तो आप पूछ नहीं सकते।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सभापति जी, मैं सफाई ही पूछना चाहता हूँ। आप मुझे सफाई ही पूछने दीजिए

सभापति महोदय : क्लेरिफिकेशन चाहते हैं तो पूछ सकते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जहाँ पर प्लान डिस्कशन पर आपने बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम की चर्चा की है। लेकिन आपने उसके एग्जल के बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया कि वह कहाँ तक कार्यान्वित हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है। मैं इसीलिए पूछना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि मैं एक जिला समिति में हूँ, जो कि बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम के लिए बनाई गई है। जगह-जगह ऐसी समितियाँ बनाई गई हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि वहाँ क्या हो रहा है। मैं उसमें ज्यादा जाना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विती के लिए आप क्या कर रहे

है, उसको स्थिति क्या है। क्योंकि उसके बारे में आपने कुछ नहीं कहा।

सचापति महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि बहुत से मुद्दों पर सारी डिटेल्स अभी नहीं बताई जा सकती।...

Does the Minister want to say anything more?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Actually I have explained the entire position, how much progress has been achieved under different items of the 20-Point Programme. For IRDP also I have the figures, if the hon. Members are interested. I can give the figures but I have not given because it will take a lot of time. DRDAC has been set up in every district in order to see that public participation and implemetation of the programme in the spirit in which it has been framed take place.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Only persons from the ruling Party have been taken in that Committee; nobody from the Opposition has been taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There should be no second debate. Mr. Sunil Maitra.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: The Minister gave the House percentage figures of foreign assistance component of different Plans. These were the actuals and these actuals were juxtaposed against the assumption in the Sixth Plan. Will you please give us the original assumptions of foreign assistance component in respect of each Plan? Will you then compare the actuals with the assumptions? Then only we will be in a position to know whether your assumption of 10 per cent of foreign assistance in the Sixth Plan is justified or not.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I think I have given the actuals. These are published documents—First Five-Year Plan, Second Five-Year Plan, Third, Fourth and Fifth. You can compare the assumptions in the Plan with the actuals. Most probably the actuals may not be there. I have supplied the actuals. These actuals can be compared with the assumptions that have been given

in the Plan documents and on that basis you can work out. Normally our experience is that we find that we exceed what we assume. At least my feeling is that the assumption must have been much less and it has been increased. That is why I have given these increased figures.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You have expressed your view in very clear terms about land reforms, that the Central Government wants that the State Governments should take steps and the actual land should be distributed.

I welcome it. Now are you going to take up the follow up action because the States Legislatures of West Bengal as also Kerala have passed the land reforms and those are lying at your end for years to come for the assent of the President and they have not yet received the assent of the President. So, I would request you as a follow up action the Planning Commission and you, as the Minister, should exercise your influence on your supreme leader, the Prime Minister ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have done it.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: This is important, Sir, because you know that the Prime Minister should suggest to the President... (Interruptions). You know, Sir, this is a parliamentary system....

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not necessary to explain; you have put your question.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Is he going to assure me that as a follow up action he will suggest to the Prime Minister?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: The point is absolutely clear that wherever the State Governments have passed legislation according to the national guidelines....

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Yes.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: ... Those Bills which were according to the national guidelines have received the assent of the President. About this particular Bill I do not know. This is a new thing you are

[Shri S. B. Chavan]

asking me. The emphasis is on the Bills which have been passed and under which lands have been acquired as surplus and those lands have to be distributed. That is the first obligation the State Government ought to have definitely carried out.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: We have done it.

SHRI A. K. ROY: 5.2 million acres of surplus land were detected as per the national guidelines issued in the early seventies. In view of the new awareness about more rigorous land reforms, I want to know whether the Government is contemplating issuing of new guidelines revising the ceiling. That is my first question.

Secondly, this I referred to yesterday also. I want to know whether the scientific personnel of the country and especially, the Science Congress, etc. will be taken into confidence to explore the possibilities of having some hundred per cent swadeshi factory on steel and fertiliser.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: These two are policy issues. I do not think I will be within my right to give either a positive or a negative reply to both the points which the hon. Member has put. I cannot possibly react.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now there is a substitute motion by Mr. A. K. Roy. Mr. Roy, are you pressing it? . . . So I will put it to vote. The substitute motion of Mr. Roy has been circulated and it was moved on 2nd November. . . .

SHRI A. K. ROY: I demand that you may kindly read it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not necessary. It has already been circulated and everybody knows it. The question is:

"That the substitute motion by Mr. Roy be accepted."

Those in favour may say 'Aye'

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those against may say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No. . . . Noes have it.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Sir, I demand division.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Substitute Motion of Shri A. K. Roy to the vote of the House.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: What is the motion, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has already been circulated. Now, the question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the 'Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85', laid on the Table of the House on the 6th May, 1981, is of the opinion that the present Plan like the earlier ones is based on capitalist way of development and so incapable of solving any of the basic problems of the country like unemployment, price rise, poverty, inequality and foreign dependence dragging and degenerating the country to the neo-colonial status endangering its very sovereignty and so directs the Government—

(a) to recast the present Plan totally,

(b) to constitute a People's Planning Committee including the leaders of the Opposition having conviction in socialism and self-reliance,

(c) to remould the economy on the clear cut socialist way of emancipation through 'one man one job', 'agrarian revolution', 'industrial revolution' and 'cultural revolution.' " (1)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 3) 16.55 hrs.

AYES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb
 Azmi, Dr. A. J.
 Balanandan, Shri E.
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Susnil
 Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
 Chandra Pal Singh, Shri
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
 Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin
 Giri, Shri Sudhir
 Hasda, Shri Matilal
 Horo, Shri N. E.
 Jagpal Singh, Shri
 Kодиyan, Shri P. K.
 Maitra, Shri Sunil
 Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
 Pal, Prof. Rup Chand
 Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
 Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
 Patil, Shri J. S.
 Roy, Shri A. K.
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
 Shamanna, Shri T. R.
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam
 Trilok Chand, Shri
 Verma, Shri R. L. P.
 Yadav, Shri R. P.
 Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar

NOES

Ankineedu Prasada Rao, Shri P.
 Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad
 Appalanaidu, Shri S. R. A. S.
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Baitha, Shri D. L.
 Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
 Baleshwar Ram, Shri
 Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
 Behera, Shri Rasabehari
 Bheekhabhai, Shri

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
 Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
 Birbal, Shri
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal
 Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
 Cnavan, Shri S. B.
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Choudhari, Shri K. B.
 Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash
 Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
 Dennis, Shri N.
 Dev, Shri Sontosn Mohan
 Dogra, Shri G. L.
 Dubey, Shri Ramnath
 Era Anbarasu, Shri
 Gouzagin, Shri N.
 Hakam Singh, Shri
 Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
 Jha, Shri Kamal Nath
 Kuchan, Shri Gangaḍnar S.
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Mahala, Shri R. P.
 Mahendra Prasad, Shri
 Mallanna, Shri K.
 Mallick, Shri Lakshman
 Mallikarjun, Shri
 Mallu, Shri Anantha Ramulu
 Mayani, Shri Ramjibhai
 Meena, Shri Ram Kumar
 Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
 Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
 More, Shri Ramkrishna
 Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara
 Nair, Shri B. K.
 Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
 Narayana, Shri K. S.
 Negi, Shri T. S.
 Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
 Patel, Shri Uttambhai H.
 Patil, Shri Uttamrao
 Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
 Potdukhe, Shri Santaram
 Prabhu, Shri R.

Prasan Kumar, Shri S. N.

Quadri, Shri S. T.

Ram, Shri Ramswaroop

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Ranjit Singh, Shri

Rao, Shri M. Nageswara

Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan

Rath, Shri Rama Chandra

Rathod, Shri Uttam

Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha

Roat, Shri Jai Narain

Saminuddin, Shri

Sathe, Shri Vasant

Satish Prasad Singh, Shri

Sawant, Shri T. M.

Sethi, Shri P. C.

Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal

Sharma, Shri Kali Charan

Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore

Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore

Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu

Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna

Singh Deo, Shri K. P.

Soren, Shri Hari Har

Sparrow, Shri R. S.

Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt

Sunder Singh, Shri

Tayyab Hussain, Shri

Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb

Tripathi, Shri R. N.

Tudu, Shri Manmohan

Venkataraman, Shri R.

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.

Verma, Shrimati Usha

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

Wagh, Dr. Pratap

Yadav, Shri Ram Singh

Zainul Basher, Shri

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction, the result* of the Division is :

Ayes : 28; Noes : 94

The motion was negatived.

ANTI-HIJACKING BILL

AND

SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL ACTS AGAINST SAFETY OF CIVIL AVIA- TION BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up times No. 22 and 23 together. Now, I call the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to give effect to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill to give effect to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

In December 1944, the Convention on International Civil Aviation was adopted at Chicago with the primary aim of achieving development of international air transport in a safe, economic and orderly manner. With rapid technological developments, aircraft became a speedier and safer mode of transport and was responsible for a rapid growth of international air transport. However, the speed, the range

*The following Members also recorded their votes.

AYES : Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar.

NOES : Shri G. S. Nihal Singhwala