

multi-access rural radio system at different stations. The strengthening and expansion of microwave system and extension of STD facilities to places which are most vulnerable to floods and cyclone had also been suggested. But very little progress has been made in processing these proposal.

Hence, I urge upon the Government at the Centre to take urgent measures to expedite these proposals in view of urgency and seriousness of the problem it involves in the form of human suffering and losses.

(viii) Need to set up a Heavy Industry in Bihar District

श्री नरसिंहराव सूर्यवंशी (बीदर) : बीदर जिला (कर्नाटक) को केन्द्र सरकार ने "नो इंडस्ट्रीज डिस्ट्रिक्ट" घोषित किया है, जिसके लिए मैं केन्द्र सरकार का आभार मानता हूँ। मगर इस घोषणा को करीब दो साल होने जा रहे हैं। औद्योगीकरण की दृष्टि से राज्य सरकार कोई खास प्रयास या सहायता; जैसे बिजली, जमीन पानी साधन उपलब्ध नहीं कर पा रही है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि आज तक एकमात्र भी उद्योग आरंभ नहीं हो सका है। राज्य सरकार उद्योगपतियों को बीदर की ओर आकर्षित करने में असफल हुई है।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से उद्योग मंत्रालय से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से कोई भारी उद्योग बीदर में आरंभ करे। साथ ही राज्य सरकार को आदेश करे कि वह काम में तेजी लाए।

(ix) Measures to Bring Down the Price of Indian coffee in International Market.

SHRI D.N. PUTTE GOWDA (Chikmagalur) : Coffee is a traditional export commodity from India. It has earned sufficient foreign exchange for the country consistently ranging upto Rs. 400 crores. It is one commodity which has earned the highest export duty during the last several years.

Now, due to non-frost conditions in Brazil and other major coffee-growing countries, there is abundant crop and stock of

coffee in the trading world with may be sufficient for two to three years' global consumption. India (with I to 1.15% world production cannot compete with other big producing countries who are offering very low prices and discounts to the non-quota consuming countries. India's quota is just 38,000 tonnes out of India's production of average 1,50,000 tonnes, allotted to member countries of International Coffee Organisation. In India coffee is sold at 50% of the cost of international price and is almost steady since a decade. The cost of production has gone up by more than 300% during the last ten years. The coffee-growers are in financial distress.

In view of the above facts, I request the following measures to be taken by the Government immediately to save the coffee cultivators :

- (1) To enhance the minimum release price in internal market to at least Rs.7.00 per point.
- (2) To reduce the export duty to nominal Rs.100/-per ton to accelerate export to non-quota countries.
- (3) To instruct the scheduled banks through Reserve Bank to treat coffee cultivation loans under 'Priority' and to charge lower interest on all coffee production loans.
- (4) To exempt coffee from the purview of the proposed legislation by Government to save the Coffee Board from State taxes.

DISCUSSION ON MOTION RE : "SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85 MID TERM APPRAISAL"—CONTD.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Y.B. Chavan on the 12th December, 1983, namely :

"That this House takes note of the 'Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 Mid-Term Appraisal laid on the Table of the House on 19th August, 1983."

Hon. Members, some of the Members were not aware that the lunch hour would be dispensed with and we would take it up for discussion at 1.40. Therefore, I would now request Shri Balanandan to speak. After 2.00, we will allow the amendments to be moved when the Members are present in the House.

Further, the time allotted for this discussion is five hours. We have already exhausted 17 minutes, and I would very much like that we do not sit late in the evening with a thin House, and we complete our business in time. I would, therefore, like that every Member should not take more time than allotted to his party.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at last we have been given an opportunity to have a discussion on the long-awaited Sixth Plan-Mid-term Appraisal. We know that in the matter of formulation and implementation of the Plan, the Government takes the Parliament for granted, not only the opposition, but the ruling benches also. The ruling party and the Government think that all the wisdom for planning is completely and totally monopolised by the Secretaries in the Finance Department, and the experts in the Planning Commission, and, therefore, proper consultation with the National Development Councils, or the States and above all, with this august House is not considered essential in the matter of formulation and implementation of the Plan. Some of these Secretaries and experts have returned from the World Bank assignments and many are still having an eye on the same. Many are in the good books of monopolists; they are kept at the helm of affairs, and allowed to take upon themselves to think for all of us. Therefore, one can understand the statement of the Planning Minister about the delay in the finalisation and presentation of the mid-term appraisal before this House. However, let us have a close look at this mid-term appraisal.

It is said :

"The estimated growth over the Plan period will be close to the planned target and comparatively efficient use of the resources together with the structural adjustment have developed

significantly the resilience and self-reliance of the economy."

Then, it is also claimed in the recent AICC(I)

Bombay resolution, and I quote :

"The AICC (I) notes with satisfaction the steady recovery effected the national economy after the disastrous years of Janta Party rule with culminated in a decline in the national economy by 5% and unprecedented rise in prices of 21.4%. Against this dismal background, the Congress Government in the subsequent three years, through its effective policies backed by a participation and support of the people at all levels was able to achieve a growth in national income at an average rate of 5% contained the inflationary situation and restore the health of the infrastructure."

And also we must remember the Sixth Plan envisaged mainly growth, poverty elimination and self-reliance.

Let us first take up the question of growth. The Review claims that the average growth rate of the economy for the first three years is 5%. The Review boasts of this achievement since it was from 5% decline of 1979-80. If we look into the last 30 years' record of growth, we find that after every three years there has been a negative growth. This has been the case in 1957-58, 1965-66, 1972-73 and 1979-80. Every three years following these declines have shown an annual average rate of growth of 5.65, 4.9, 5.48, 5.06% respectively. From this it is evident that the Government claim that they have done wonders after 1979-80 is bogus and this was only the continuing trend which is reflected in the growth after 1979-80. This being so, the long-term growth rate for the whole of the Planning period is just below 3.5%.

Now, coming to the investment targets and Physical targets again we will find that we are far behind the expectations. It is seen in Table 4 of the Appraisal that the investment in public sector for the first three years is Rs.36,927 crores at 1979-80 prices, i.e., 44% of the target. It is also admitted that for the first four years the investment would only be equal to 62%. It is obvious

that in one year you cannot achieve 38% of investment. Therefore, we will be far behind the investment target. By all estimates it cannot go beyond 75 and that the Sixth Plan will be below even from the Fourth Plan in the matter of achievement in investment. During the Fourth Plan the investment was 80% and that was the lowest percentage of investment in any Plan. Therefore, the Sixth Plan is going to break a record in deficiency in investment and not the other way round.

It is already indicated in the Appraisal that 9 out of 14 sectoral growth rates are scaled down and the overall growth rate itself is reduced to 4.98 from 5.2%. All the major sectors—agriculture, manufacture, construction, railways electricity etc., are going to grow at lower pace than targeted. As many as 22 out of 51 physical targets officially listed have been lowered. They include the targets for foodgrains, cloth, iron and steel, heavy chemicals, electricity generation, electrical equipment, railway traffic and irrigation. This being the case, if somebody goes on boasting about the achievements, one cannot hold it. Inflation which was encouraged by the Government as a policy has also been used as an alibi for not achieving the declared targets of the Plan.

During the Second Plan we have blamed the Suez crisis for the failure and during the Third Plan you have blamed the Indo-China and Indo-Pak war. In the 4th Plan, we blamed the three-year continuous drought. In the 5th Plan OPEC and now we are blaming the international situation. At this rate, can we plan at any time? Something or the other may come in between, and for all the Plans, some excuses will be given for failure.

Coming to the question of poverty eradication—in this sector, big and fantastic claims have been made in the Review Report. This claim is without reliable basis. They themselves admit it. I quote :

“The exact distribution of expenditure below and above the poverty line will not be available until the results of the National Sample Survey for the year 1983 become available.”

So, they have said in a paragraph that nothing can be said before getting the Survey report. But they went on to devise new system. I quote :

“..increase in real income is uniform in all the expenditure classes and the number of families brought above the poverty line is relatable directly to the corresponding expenditure in IRDP and NREP.”

(Page 15, Mid-term appraisal)

Basing on this, the percentage of people below the poverty line is estimated to come down to 41.5% from 51.1%, that is 9.5% reduction in two years. That is really a wonderful reduction; and this is going to be an achievement of 34%. In other words, the number of people below the poverty line has come down to 282 million from 339 million i.e. 57 million less within two years. Thus, per annum, 28.5 million people are crossing the poverty line.

Past experience shows that the first part of the claim has no basis. We will go into the experience and see that from 1960-61 to 1973-79 for which the time series are available, the poverty ratio was static, while the per capita annual income was growing at 1% point rate. It had no effect on the poverty ratio. The how can you justify it and say that the linkage is uniform for all the classes of expenditure groups ?

So is the case with IRDP and NREP programmes. All of us know that in many States, the total amount set apart for them is not being spent. Also, this is an area where corruption galore. This money set apart for IRDP and NREP programmes always goes into the pockets of some Intermediaries.

Without elaborating much, may I quote Mr Raj Krishna from “Economic and Political Weekly” issue dated November 19, 1983 ? :

“The number of IRDP beneficiaries in the first two years of the Plan is reported to be 5.6 million (2.8 million each year). The NREP employment converted into equivalent person-years adds up to 2.12 million. The total number of beneficiaries of the two schemes over two

years is thus 7.72 million 'persons'. The expenditure per beneficiary person (including medium-term credit) can be computed to be Rs. 1,547 in the first year and Rs. 2,828/- in the second....."

It is impossible to believe that total assistance of this order should suffice to raise a person, not to mention a family, permanently above the poverty line.

Even making the strong assumptions that the Appraisal/Annual Plan figures of outlays and beneficiaries are correct (and net of double countings), that there is no leakage, and the all beneficiaries did cross the poverty line-crossers in the first two years of the Plan could only be 7.7 million and not 57 million. The income-growth effect on poverty reduction being non-significant the latter is clearly a fantastic figure to be presented as an estimate of poverty reduction within two years."

Therefore, the claim, as I said, appears to be fantastic and without any statistical basis and above all, the Planning commission to do this kind of projection will definitely lower their prestige and reliability.

Coming to the experience of the people we have recently discussed in this House about the price rise. The Finance Minister had stated that the situation was serious but not alarming. It may not be alarming for him.

The unemployment figure in the National Register has shown that unemployment has risen to 20 million. Also you claim that lot of people have crossed the poverty line. But you will see what is the effect in the life of the people. Say, for example, we can take the per capita consumption of cloth. From 1965 to 1981 the per capita cloth consumption has gone down from 16.44 metres to 14.75 metres, that is for the period before the Plan. You neglect that period, and in 1982 the per capita consumption of cloth was 13.5 metres. So, from 1981 to 1982 the per capita consumption of cloth is coming down. The life of the people is affected and the use of cloth is becoming less and less, and the essential commodities also we use less and less. Thus, while the so-called poverty line is coming down, our people are

forced to use less and less cloth and other essential necessities.

Then coming to another question, that is the balance of payments, yesterday while introducing the Motion for considering the Mid-term Appraisal of the Plan, the hon. Minister indicated that on the balance of payment from in the coming five to seven years we have to resort to austerity and that otherwise the situation will be very bad. In the review, while closing the chapter on balance of payments, it is said—

"...However the Indian economy will still have to cope with strain on the balance of payments during the second half of 1980' said, but the difficulties can be overcome by initiating corrective actions well in time."

And in the review corrective actions are proposed. I just list what are the corrective actions that are proposed.

(1) To induce well equipped manufactures and merchant houses to plan for a sustained rapid growth of export sales—ensuring exporters' incentives and facilities at least comparable to those extended to production for the domestic market."

That is the first condition. Exporters are to be helped and to that extent we help the domestic producers.

2. In order to restrain the growth of bulk imports which were responsible for sharp increase in 1980-81 improvement has to be maintained in the performance of basic industries and infrastructures to which the balance of payments tend to be sensitive like steel, coal oil, fertilisers, cement, rail transport and power generation.

3. Domestic saving to be intensified.

4. Effective demand management and strict fiscal and credit control.

Also it is stated that "liberalisation of imports should be operated flexibly to prevent disruption of domestic production or an excessive rise in the import bill."

"The policy problem thus form more basic than one of periodic adjustments in response to short term developments. Since

the full impact of policy changes may be felt after the time lag of say two or three years, appropriate measures have to be initiated early enough to lay the basis for a sustained and more rapid growth of exports during the second half of the 1980s.

Most of this policy pronouncements are the same which were in the Sixth Five Year Plan documents and repeating the same once again will not be sufficient. Export promotion and import substitution while keeping an open door policy this in short is the substance.

In the field of crude oil production we have achieved commendable gains and thereby relieved very much from the costly bulk import item. It is also claimed that we have improved our fertiliser position and also we have a large stock of steel. We have also improved our exports to a certain extent. But the total result is that our trade deficit in 1982-83 remains as large as 1981-82 which was attributed to be the impact of adverse situation including the oil imports during 1980-81.

14.03 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
in the Chair]

During this period, we have also had sizeable remittance from abroad from expatriate workers. In spite of the same we had to go for an IMF loan to cope with our balance of payment requirements.

Latest trade report from April to August this year is also not very much encouraging. It is to the tune of Rs. 3458 crores which is only marginally higher than the last year's annual figure of Rs. 8638 crores.

On the import side also we did not make any gains. More or less flow is continuing at the last year's level even though the items like steel, fertilisers and chemicals and certain other items are kept lower this time. This shows that in spite of the new policy pronouncements we are still in the perilous path which will lead us to serious balance of payment crisis from the year 1985. The Government have gone for a massive loan of 5 billion SDRS from IMF's extended fund facility in November 1981 in order to meet the balance of payment problems and other foreign exchange requirements. This

come in for discussion in this House on many occasions. The conditionalities imposed by them were followed scrupulously and the result, as we seen now, is far from encouraging. One point which the Government of India did not change a bit is that they did not change from the conditionalities they have agreed to, and the result, as we see, is that we are in a very serious foreign exchange crisis. Repayment of this loan will start during 1984-85 after the grace period of 36 to 42 months. Also we have to undertake servicing of the commercial loans. It is estimated that in all, the debt services requirement during 1984-85 would be to the tune of Rs. 2,400 crores and it would be Rs. 3,100 crores in the year 1986-87. The IMF loan (against which we have received Rs. 4,000 crores) and the commercial borrowings amount to Rs. 4,324 crores. How can we meet the debt services requirements and the needs of absolutely inevitable import requirements? Only two ways are upon. One is to go in for further commercial borrowings. The Minister yesterday said, it is not advisable to go in for more commercial borrowings and nobody can publicly say that commercial borrowing is advantageous. Then what is the next course? The next course is to increase the export trade. In the present day international environment prevailing in capitalist countries, what is the situation today? Every country is now competing. Cut throat competition is there between each other for their goods. Then how can a country like India compete with them in export. From the experience itself we found it is impossible. As a matter of fact, our annual exports for the period 1980-85 will be only of the order of around 4 per cent and our imports, excluding oil, are estimated to be around 13 per cent which will go on increasing. This adverse balance of trade has put us completely in the debt trap. This, in short, is the result of the course we have followed under the IMF dictates—the result of the so-called open-door policy. As per the conditionality of the IMF loan, we have agreed to have a liberal import policy. In other words, it was an open-door policy. The result is as said that we are now facing a serious foreign exchange crisis. Since the time is short I am just giving a few examples. Take, for example, steel. In the beginning of this year our steel industry had

unsold stocks of 1.5 million tonnes of steel. To bring down the inventories, the public sector steel units are effecting a price concession of 10 per cent to 15 per cent and they have cut down the production by 30% to 35%. Why was it necessary? Last year we had imported 1.3 million tonnes of steel. Why? That was due to the IMF conditionality and of the open door policy. This year also we are to import 4 lakh tonnes of steel.

Yesterday, our Planning Minister was saying that we had a record production of wheat last year of 41 million tonnes and that all our food godowns are overflowing. Yet, the *Time of India* yesterday carried the news that we have contracted to import 2.13 million tonnes of wheat and 3.7 lakh tonnes of rice and that we are again negotiating with Australia for the import of another 1.5 million tonnes of wheat. I can understand being abundantly cautious in food matters and making some imports. But the position today is that we have no place to stock even our own food production. This year our khariff production is reported to be very fine. Yet, our Government is following this open door policy in order to please the traders abroad, thus squeezing our peasants who are producing for the nation. This is the policy which is being pursued by the Government.

So far as balance of payments is concerned, we are in a very serious situation.

Coming to the price situation, it needs a little elaboration. The consumer price index rise in 1980 was 37 points; in 1981 it was 49 points, in 1982 it was 38 points and in 1983 upto August it was 54 points. So, this year is 13.5 per cent.

Our Finance Minister is a great expert in saying so many things. While presenting the budget in the House he was claiming "I will not allow the prices to rise". It is very good. After six months, he was claiming in another statement "I will not allow the prices to go to two digits". See the difference between the two statements. And what is the position today? The consumer price index has risen by 13.5 per cent.

How has it gone up so high? The ruling party always say that the working class in the organised sector get dearness allowance

according to the cost of living and that is why the prices have gone up sky high. But we say that this is the product of the policy pursued by the Government. What is your policy? How do you mobilise resources? One is indirect taxation, where they do not touch the big people. The second is under the dictates of the IMF the administered prices. Be it steel or fertilizer, by an executive order you raise the price. The third is deficit financing. All the three types of raising resources is going on merrily. All these three methods lead to price rise.

Then there are powerful, uncontrollable blackmoney lords in the country, who are operating the parallel economy and deciding everything. While Shri Chavan may prepare very good plans, the blackmoney lords will blow up everything. Who can control this parallel economy? You cannot. So, you are simply coming to the House and say that the workers demand increased wages and that is why there is price rise. That is not correct. Therefore, if you want to control the price and control the economy, you have to adopt a different type of policies.

I am not going very much on that. In this connection I have to make one small point. I have got a document in my hands. That is the document prepared by the Technology Utilisation Division of CSIR, New Delhi, in September 1983. I quote from this as follows:—

"This exercise has revealed the existence of multiplicity of technology import channels available to a technology importer. The different channels regulatory authorities, regulation regimes and applicable procedures have resulted in a situation where, for all practical purposes, technology import is on OGL."

Under OGL certain items are allowed but the administrative mechanism which we follow is that everything can be imported into this country. What does it mean? The fact is that our valuable foreign exchange resources are wasted and we import unwanted technologies and also allow to commit big frauds, and this is the result of this kind of a policy.

I must also make one point that in today's situation the developed countries

want to dub their outmoded technologies on us.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : I am just concluding. Nowadays we are developing love for Japan. You don't listen to me. In India we are developing love for Japan. After collaboration with Maruti, the Hitachi Company comes here to produce a Hitachi car in the name of Maruti. Till now we were producing British cars. But I do not know when we are going to produce Indian cars in our country. I will give you a simple example. Everybody was saying that we must be self-reliant. Dr. Chandrasekhar of Bangalore Raman Institute developed Liquid Crystal displays, which are used for watch etc., and our own public sector unit, BEL, developed the engineering facilities, and they have applied for a licence for production of 1 million units. What did the Government say ? The Electronics Department said, 'No, you should go to Japan and get their clearance.' What does it mean ? Our own engineers and scientists have developed this and our own public sector industry have found that it is feasible, and then they were asked to go to Japan to get clearance. Are the Japanese becoming overlords ? This is the situation they developed in the country.

Lastly, today the Planning Commission is a super body.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You conclude now. Just indicate the point.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : I am giving a new point. I request the Planning Minister to read the statement of the Opposition leaders at their meeting held in Kashmir. I do not read it because you are objecting.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not objecting. You hand it over to him.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : You read para 23 in which it is said that the planning must be effective with the cooperation of the State in which the Plan is executed. Now you taken upon deciding everything by yourself. That means, he popular cooperation and enthusiasm which ought to have been developed for effective planning is not there. I only request you to give special attention to this.

In conclusion, I suggest that the following 4 or 5 steps should be taken :

- (1) Take over the whole of the monopoly Houses.
- (2) Drastic land reforms.
- (3) Take over the wholesale trade.
- (4) Organise public distribution system throughout the country.
- (5) Rely and develop our own R & D and Technology as far as possible.

Import should be limited to unavoidable minimum. Change the administrative and finance pattern as suggested by the Opposition Enclave.

If you do not accept this thing, the people will fight for this. If you do not change yourself, I feel, people will change you from the seat.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berhampur): The Mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Plan gives the realistic picture of performance its success and its shortfall. It is not as if it is a document which clarifies or highlights the success of the Plan. This Plan in the first three years has shown some results. The Sixth Plan started at a bad start in 1978-79, with a bad year of drought and there was a zero growth. In 1980-81, 1982-83 economy picked up and there was a growth of 6%. But again in 1982-83 the growth rate come down to 2% because of severe drought. But on the whole, in the first three years it has registered a growth of 6%. Therefore, we can conveniently and safely hope that in the coming two years we can reach a target of 5.2%. These Plans have made our economy strong, stable and should. We have become self-reliant and self-generating. We have been able to raise our own resources. To some extent we are still relying on foreign assistance and foreign loans which may not be required in the Seventh Plan. Therefore, to say that the Plan is a failure, I am afraid, in not a correct statement. Let us be realistic and objective where the Plan has succeeded, let us say it has succeeded ; Where there are short-falls, let us say that there is a short-fall. My friend Shri Balanandan has criticised the Central Planning. Central Planning we have borrowed from the Soviet Union

and the Central Planning has been successful all these years. Not that we are imposing it. Plans are formulated in consultation with the State Governments and with their approval and NDC. Therefore, it is a Plan prepared by the Central Government and the States put together. Unless the States co-operate we are not going impose Plan on them if it is not to their requirement or to their taste. Therefore, that aspect is not correct.

Now I come to imports. Shri Balanandan said that we are importing everything. Our imports have actually been reduced to the minimum. This imports substitution which we started in 60s in the wake of Chinese aggression has given good results. We are not importing everything that is available in the world market. We are able to devise means through R & D. Our scientists have discovered new methods. We are using those substitutes in place of imported things.

The Plan growth is there. In the field of coal we have exceeded the target. In oil exploration we have exceeded our expectation. Luckily we are striking oil in the off-shore and by the end of the Sixth Plan we will be self sufficient in oil. Last year the Bill has been reduced by Rs. 3000 crores. I am sure this will reduce further in this regard. This is a matter which cannot be done over-night. We have to discover oil and get it processed through refineries. It takes time. We are doing everything possible. To say that we are importing goods and material which is not required or is available in the country is not a correct statement. But their is shortfall in the power sector. In the infrastructural sector, by and large, there has been good performance, according to our expectations in the Plan. But in the power sector, there is a shortfall. By the end of 5th Plan, we expected that we would produce 190 billion units. But the Plan itself says that we cannot exceed more than 170 billion units. This morning in the call-attention motion, the Minister of Energy has said that it is only about 140 billion units. Therefore, there is a shortfall. How to cover the shortfall? Firstly, the state electricity boards must maximise generation. Secondly, eliminate transmission losses, and the losses which occur in the high voltage transmission line

and distribution line. That has to be eliminated. We should also be careful in the use of electricity. We should not use power for everything. We have to preserve power for both agriculture and industry. For heating arrangements, we have to explore the possibility of solar energy Bio-gas and wind power for lifting water. Therefore, power sector is still a head ache. We have to maximise generation and also eliminate losses in the transmission.

Coming to the field of agriculture, our success in agricultural phenomenon has drawn the admiration of the whole world. In 60s-1965-66, the production was only 50 and odd million tonnes. Now, even in bad years—last year 1982-83—the production was about 132 or 133 million tonnes. Now, it is expected that it will go up to 143 to 144 million tonnes by the end of the Plan. This is also inhibited by weather. We have got irrigation projects. When there is a failure of monsoon, the production gets hit. But nevertheless, the production will not go down below 132 or 130 million tonnes. That is a great achievement.

In the field of agriculture, the green revolution was seen in the field of wheat and that too confine to the States of Punjab, Haryana and part of the Western U.P. But the same green revolution is not seen in the rice growing areas. There are rice growing States like Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. But there is no sizable increase in rice production. What is that due to? We have to be thankful as to the agricultural scientists. They have developed new kinds of seeds which yield much more than what we were getting from the seeds earlier. But in spite of that, rice has not shown much improvement in production. The Agriculture Department and the extension officers in the State should take care to see that they advise the farmers as to the modern ways of cultivation. They should adopt modern techniques. The traditional way of cultivation will not yield any result which is neither beneficial to the farmer himself nor to the society at large.

Another difficulty in the field of agriculture which we should not overlook is the average size of agriculture holding in the country. Today, it is about 2 hectares or even less in most of the States. It has been

mentioned in the document. Therefore, unless modern techniques of agriculture are adopted, this holding will not yield much result. Therefore, it is the duty of the State Government who are the party to the Plan to see that the agriculture production goes up in the State. I have not seen any State coming forward with any statistics to show that the agricultural production has increased in the Fifth Plan period. Therefore, it is the duty of the State Government who are to execute the Plan to see that in the field of agriculture, some progress is made because every farmer is only a small farmer or marginal farmer. There is no big land holding in the country. The average size is that of 2 hectares even less. Therefore, the urgency of the matter is that the State Government should lay stress on the agricultural extension officers to advise the farmer correctly about the use of seed, water, fertiliser, pesticide, etc., so that he can derive the maximum benefit out of the land, so that he can benefit himself and also benefit the society.

Out of the cropped area in the country, 70 per cent of the cropped area is rainfed. Therefore, it depends entirely on monsoons. If the monsoon fails, naturally, the production goes down.

Another difficulty which we have to admit is that there is no water management. The farmer specially in my State, in the south, uses the water unnecessarily. Supposing he requires only 6 or 8 inches of water in the field, then he should allow the water to go to other fields, to the neighbouring fields. But that is not being done. The water is taken from the canal; it overflows and there is waterlogging. We are not able to conserve water and put it to the maximum use, so that we can conserve it for the benefit of others.

Then, there is a document published by the Government Captioned "the water management." It clearly says that our rainfall, south-west monsoon, is confined to the months of June-September. Out of this rainfall, 70 per cent drains into the sea—it is a waste and we are not able to use it. We have to conserve that water. We should have tanks and intermediary reservoirs so that we can preserve the water which can be used in times of need. What happened

this year? On the river Mahanadi, there is the Hirakund dam, but below that dam, there is another catchment area. When there was a heavy rainfall in the catchment area, the water did all the havoc. Therefore, we should have tanks and intermediary reservoirs to store surplus water, surplus rainy season water. In this way, we can avoid flood havoc and also conserve water to be used in times of need.

There is also what is called the micro water management. Every farmer should also try to conserve surplus water by having a small tank or a well in his own farm so that he can utilise it when there is no water available and when water is needed for agricultural production.

These things have to be followed by the State Governments. I think, the Centre must have issued directions to the State Governments. But to my knowledge, I do not find anything done by the State Governments in this regard, specially in my State, in my district, in my constituency. Therefore, I would request the Minister of Planning to impress upon the State Governments to give more stress on water management and micro water management.

Coming to irrigation, the Plan envisages creation of irrigation facilities for about 14 million hectares by the end of the Plan, that is, 6.5 million hectares by major and medium projects and 8 million and odd by minor irrigation projects. It also admits that there will be a shortfall and that it may not go beyond 11 million hectares. Even for 11 million hectares, are they sure that they will have the irrigational potential created?

What is happening is that all the projects are not completed on time, on schedule, which result in cost escalation. The estimates of the projects are bloated by the engineers which irrigates the pockets of the engineers. All the projects have to be completed on time on schedule, to eliminate rise in the construction cost and also to see that the benefit is derived by the people immediately. This aspect has to be impressed upon the State Governments because the State Government are the agencies which implement the Plan.

About irrigation, I would like to say that minor irrigation is important, because

all the lands in the countryside would not be irrigated by major and medium projects because of the topographical features. Therefore, minor irrigation plays a vital role, the construction and excavation of tanks. During the monsoon season, rain-water could be fed to these tanks and we can create an ayacut under the tanks. That is the system in our parts, in South Orissa, earlier part of Madras Presidency. The minor irrigation plays a vital role. This aspect has to be taken into consideration.

Having said about agriculture and irrigation, I would come to population. The plan estimate about population fell short by about 12 million. But, 1931 census has showed an increase by about 14 million. Therefore, the benefits of the Plan will be diluted. Therefore, population control is necessary and this aspect has to be borne in mind.

About price rise. In a developing economy, there is bound to be rise in prices. We have to bear with the rise in prices because they are the birth pangs of an emerging new social order and we have to bear the rise. But to what extent? There is a limit to which a back can go. Beyond that it will only break down. For arresting the rise in prices, more production is necessary. Secondly, public distribution system has to be strengthened so that the middleman does not play mischief. Today, the trader is creating artificial scarcity. To avoid that, we have to see that public distribution is extended all over the country and it is very successful in some States like West Bengal and Kerala. That success is not visible in other States. The success of the public distribution system is very necessary.

Having said that generally, I come to the 20 Point Programme. The benefits of these three or four Plans did not percolate to the lower strata of society. Therefore, from the Fourth or the Fifth Plan, the emphasis was on growth with social justice. We have to remove poverty in the rural areas where the majority of population live. How to remove poverty?

The Prime Minister formulated the 20-Point Programme in 1975 and announced raised programme in August, 1982.

The 20-Point Programme envisages to

bring people below poverty line, above the poverty line. Out of 316 million people who are below the poverty line, I think the programmes envisaged in the Plan, the IRDP, the NRD P and other Plans, would bring at least some millions of people above the poverty line. Statistics are not there. I also say that the statistics provided by the State Governments are only in regard to lands that are distributed. But what has the land produced? Is the allottee in a position to cultivate the land? Has he the wherewithal to cultivate it? Is he able to get any benefit out of it? Has agricultural production increased to any extent? Lakhs and lakhs of hectares of land have been distributed. Therefore, they must produce more. That additional production made by them does not figure anywhere in the statements of the State Governments.

I would request the Planning Commission that in future the State Government should be required to give statistical data about the increase in production because of distribution of surplus land to the landless.

Also because of the modern techniques applied by the tenants, there is increased agricultural production. Even according to the plan, oilseeds and pulses are going to increase in production. Production will come up. By the end of this Plan, I think we will be self-sufficient in pulses and oilseeds. Therefore, a systematic and sustained effort is required by the State Governments to see that these plan projects and objectives are achieved.

Under the 20-Point Programme, the distribution of surplus land or creation of employment opportunities in rural areas has to be sincerely and vigorously followed so that the poor can benefit by these programmes. It will really be for the benefit of the underprivileged, the weaker sections of the society so that they can make a living out of it, they can be brought above the poverty line. There are so many schemes; for example, we have the scheme of training the rural youth for self employment; bank loans are being given to them. All these facilities are there, but one has to supervise and see that the money borrowed by them is put to proper use; otherwise, because there is need for them, they may waste the money and actually the benefit would not accrue to them.

These are some of the points I wanted to make. While I appreciate the progress made in the first three years of the Sixth Plan, I would request the Planning Minister to see and to oversee the performance of the state Governments and to impress upon them the urgency, the duty cast on them, for the successful implementation of the Plan and also the 20-point programme which constitutes the quintessence of the Plan objectives. If the 20-point Programme is implemented, the Plan can be taken to have been implemented because that is the essence; as the Gita contains the philosophy of the vedas, the 20-point Programme contains the essence of the Plan objectives. Therefore, successful implementation of the 20-point programme would lead us to the goal of self-reliance and prosperous and contented India. Then the dream of Gandhiji where he says that he would be happy only when he is in a position to wipe out the tears from the eyes of the millions of the poor people would come true and the vision of Panditji of making a modern India base on scientific and technological development would come to be realised.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are some amendments given notice of.

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA (Kodarma) : I beg to move :

1. That in the motion,—

add at the end—

“and recommends that time bound execution of each and every scheme should be made compulsory for the guaranteed development of backward areas of the country.”

2. That in the motion,—

add at the end—

“and recommends that there should be one mother industry in each Parliamentary constituency in order to develop the country in a balanced way.”

6. That in the motion,—

add at the end—

“and recommends that concrete steps should be taken in Sixth

Five Year Plan to provide drinking water to 10,500 problem-villages of Chhotanagpur and Santhal Pargana particularly to Harijans, tribals and other weaker sections of society.

7. That in the motion,—

add at the end—

“and recommends that the Mohane River Reservoir Project and Koyal-karo Power Project in Bihar should be under-taken and construction work on Belpahari Reservoir Project on Badakar River between Gandeya-Chirtand under Damodar Valley Corporation be started soon.”

8. That in the motion,—

add at the end—

“and recommends that the construction of broad gauge line (262 km) from Giridih to Ranchi via Jammu-Koderma and Hazaribagh town be included in the Sixth Five Year Plan to remove backwardness of the four districts of Chhotanagpur-Santhal Pargana.”

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, I beg to move :

10. That in the motion,—

add at the end—

“and is of the view what it does not reflect the actual performance results of the Plan, and, therefore, recommends that it should be referred back to the National Development Council for proper scrutiny and reappraisal and to give recommendations as considered appropriate by it.”

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI (Misrikh) : Sir, I beg to move :

11. That in the motion,—

add at the end—

“and recommends that effective steps should be taken by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to organise symposia at the Nyaya

Panchayat levels on the benefits of agricultural development, land reforms and examination of soil in order to educate the rural farmer about new agricultural techniques which may help him increase his produce and arrangements be made to examine the soil of every field belonging to him."

12. That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"and recommends that steps should be taken to organise Block Development Authority Symposia at every Gram Sabha level in order to educate the people about how to keep milch cattle, develop conventional sources of energy (biogas) and its utility, utility of its manure as also the utility of sewage and encourage then to instal Gobar-Gas plants on cooperative basis or privately on a war footing so that the country may overcome energy crisis and develop the conventional source of energy."

13. That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"and recommends that emphasis should be laid on the development of cattle-breeding programmes educating people in every village about utility and usefulness of milk so that people take interest in cattle breeding and centres should be set up for purchase of milk and prices thereof should be fixed."

14. That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"and recommends that centres should be opened for care of the cattle in urban areas."

15. That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"and recommends that trees in private and public forests should be allowed to be cut down only when more trees have been planted during the previous three years."

16. That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"and recommends that effective measures should be taken to meet the devastation caused by floods every year in order to save the crops and agricultural lands, check land erosion and efforts should be made to desilt the beds of rivers and trees should be planted on the banks of the rivers."

17. That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"and recommends effective steps be taken to check seepage from canals in the country and compensation be paid for lakhs of acres of land belonging to farmers submerged due to seepage from canals by reckoning the average price of produce from the date the land has been submerged."

18. That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"and recommends that the payment of sugar-cane supplied to sugar mills by farmers be paid to them immediately and arrears, if any, paid by December every year by the sugar mills."

19. That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"and recommends that the entire sugarcane growing area of a district be declared reserved area where a sugar mill, whether in private or co-operative sector, is situated."

20. That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"and recommends that farmers be supplied power round the clock or the system of realising minimum charges be abolished and the farmers should be charged for actual consumption and the criteria of priorities for supply of coal to industries be refixed and priority

should be given to those industries which import less and save foreign exchange."

21. That in the motion,—
add at the end—

"and recommends that in order to check environmental and water pollution factories be prohibited to discharge industrial effluents into nullahs which pollute river waters."

22. That in the motion,—
add at the end—

"and recommends that steps be taken to check malaria."

23. That in the motion,—
add at the end—

"and recommends that the National Transport Policy should be formulated and implemented."

24. That in the motion,—
add at the end—

"and recommends that as it gives vague, incomplete and exaggerated views of the performance of the Plan, it should be scrutinised by the Chief Ministers of all the States at a meeting or the National Development Council for appropriate recommendation."

25. That in the motion,—
add at the end—

"and expresses its dissatisfaction at the failure to provide more industrial projects in West Bengal under Central sector."

26. That in the motion,—
add at the end—

"and expresses its dissatisfaction at the delay in full and effective implementation of radical land reforms ensuring land to agricultural labour and poor peasants, effective financial support to the marginal and small farmers to make them viable, remunerative prices for agricultural produce, guaran-

teed fair wage to agricultural labourers and ensuring round the year jobs for them."

27. That in the motion,—
add at the end—

"and expresses its dissatisfaction at the failure to nationalise monopoly houses and takeover of multinational companies in order to promote self-reliance and economic independence and ensure planned and independent development of the national economy based on a dominant position for the public sector and independence from the world capitalist market."

28. That in the motion,—
add at the end—

"and expresses its dissatisfaction at the failure to ensure need based wage to the working class in conformity with the rising cost of living."

29. That in the motion,—
add at the end—

"and expresses its dissatisfaction at the failure to ensure much wider job opportunities to provide jobs for all and in its absence unemployment benefit."

30. That in the motion,—
add at the end—

"and expresses its dissatisfaction at the failure to ensure State takeover of wholesale trade of food-grains and distribution of essential consumer goods through effective public distribution system."

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY (Adilabad) : Sir, I beg to move :

31. That in the motion,—
add at the end—

"and recommends that concrete steps should be taken to enable all the Public Undertakings under the Central and State Governments to make profit as per the original project reports."

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : मान्यवर, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के मध्यावधि मूल्यांकन की जब बात आती है तो बहुत-सी बातें सामने आती हैं। 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को भी लागू किये हुए एक वर्ष बीत ही चुका है। न तो योजना भवन को और न सरकार को मालूम है कि आपने क्या प्रगति की है। सही माने में अंधेरे में हैं और इसके पुनरीक्षण के जो निष्कर्ष हैं वह इतने निराशाजनक हैं कि आम लोग तो व्यावहारिक तौर पर परिचित हैं, हो सकता है कि सरकार को भी छठी योजना का मध्यावधि मूल्यांकन देखने में बहुत सुन्दर लग रहा हो, लेकिन ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है।

आप देखेंगे कृषि, उद्योग, बिजली, परिवहन, निर्यात आदि सभी क्षेत्रों में लक्ष्य से हम पीछे हैं। लक्ष्यों की जो उपलब्धि होनी चाहिये वह नहीं हो पाती। कृषि और औद्योगिक उत्पादन में अपेक्षतया कम वृद्धि होने के कारण 1982-83 में सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन की वृद्धि की दर 2 प्रतिशत रही, और कृषि में पिछले उत्पादन में 3 प्रतिशत की कमी आ गई। जब कृषि में कमी आयेगी तो पूरे देश पर उसका असर पड़ेगा।

औद्योगिक उत्पादन की बात कोई कह सकता है 4, 5, या 5, 4 लेकिन जो लक्ष्य था 8, 9 प्रतिशत वृद्धि का उसकी उपलब्धि नहीं कर पाये। आप पूछेंगे 2 मुख्य मुद्दे हैं कृषि और औद्योगिक और उन दोनों में ही आप पीछे रह गये। बिजली और अन्य उद्योगों में भी 10,000 करोड़ रु० पूंजी निवेश में कमी होने की आशंका लग रही है। ...यह बड़ा गम्भीर है। बिजली उत्पादन के बारे में सरकार का भी कहना है कि 96000 मैगावाट बिजली का जो हमारा लक्ष्य था, उसमें हमने 14,000 मैगावाट बिजली का लक्ष्य ही प्राप्त किया है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : 19,000 मैगावाट।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : 19,000 मैगावाट ही सही। अब सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 7,000 मैगावाट अतिरिक्त बिजली उस लक्ष्य से

निर्धारित करनी पड़ेगी। यदि बिजली के उत्पादन में आपने लापरवाही बरती तो देश का विकास और उसकी उन्नति नहीं हो सकेगी और निश्चित रूप से इसका प्रभाव कृषि और औद्योगिक इकाइयों पर पड़ेगा।

पिछले 3 वर्षों में मूल्यों के बारे में आप जानते हैं कि 25 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हो गई, लागतें बढ़ गई हैं, इसमें योजना के लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के लिए कम-से-कम 1 लाख 22 हजार करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत होगी जब कि इनकी छठी योजना में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के लिये कुल 97,500 करोड़ की धनराशि तय की गई थी जो कि 79,000 करोड़ की इन्होंने प्राप्त कर ली है। साधनों में वार्षिक वृद्धि की वर्तमान दरों पर 30,000 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई तो छठी योजना की कुल धनराशि 1 लाख 10,900 करोड़ तक पहुंच जायेगी। उसमें भी लक्ष्यों में 40 प्रतिशत की कमी है। जब आपकी छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना पूर्ण होगी उस वक्त भी निर्धारित लक्ष्य में से 40 प्रतिशत आप अधूरे रह जायेंगे। इनको यदि आप पूरा करना चाहते हैं तो आपको डेढ़ खरब रुपये की जरूरत होगी।

यह सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न है कि पैसा कहां से आये? योजनाएं तो आपने लागू कर दीं, कृषि के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं थोड़ी-सी चर्चा करना चाहूंगा।

छठी योजना में खाद्यान्न उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 15.4 करोड़ टन था लेकिन 1982-83 में यह उत्पादन 12.50 करोड़ टन रहा और 1981-82 में यह लगभग 13.3 करोड़ टन था, इससे अधिक आगे हम नहीं बढ़ पाये। कृषि की स्थिति ऐसी होती गई और इनका कहना है कि मजबूरी में बाहर से अनाज मंगाना पड़ा। इसके लिये करोड़ों रुपया आप विदेशों को दे रहे हैं।

गेहूँ के उत्पादन के साथ-साथ अन्य खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन भी आपको बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। सिंचाई के साधनों के सम्बन्ध में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ सीमेंट, कपड़ा पैदा करने में भी हम पीछे हैं। यह कुछ ऐसे मामले हैं जिन पर देश की प्रगति

निर्भर करती है। आपको कृषि के बारे में गंभीरता से सोचना होगा।

सभी स्टेट्स में कृषि उत्पादन की तरफ गौर करेंगे तो स्थिति भयानक है। पूर्वी राज्यों, पूर्वी उत्तरप्रदेश, मध्यप्रदेश, राजस्थान में हमने कोई भी विशेष उपलब्धि प्राप्त नहीं की है। सिंचाई के साधनों में हम सच्चे मायने में आगे नहीं बढ़ पाये यहाँ तक कि पीने के पानी के साधन भी उपलब्ध नहीं है। हमारा कृषि प्रधान देश होने के नाते सारी व्यवस्था कृषि पर निर्भर करती है। इस पर सरकार को विशेष रूप से ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। आपको किसान को उत्साहित करने के लिये अपनी नीति में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन करना चाहिए जिससे किसान समझे कि उसका उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है और उसको उचित मूल्य मिल रहा है।

आप देखेंगे कि 7वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी आप संकट से गुजर रहे होंगे। खाद्यान्न की कमी देश में साफ नजर आ रही होगी। कृषि और बिद्युत दोनों एक दूसरे से मिली हुई हैं। अगर बिजली नहीं है तो आज आधुनिक तरीके से खेती करना मुश्किल है।

गरीबी के बारे में कहते हैं कि गरीबी बहुत कम कर दी। गरीबी के बारे में 1980 में गरीबी की रेखा से 3 करोड़ 39 लाख लोग नीचे थे और यह संख्या 1984-85 में घटकर 2 करोड़ 15 लाख रह जायेगी।

मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि आपने ग्रामीण रोज-गार कार्यक्रम को लागू करने के लिये जो धन का आवंटन किया था, उसमें भी गिरावट आई है।

1980-81 में इस कार्य के लिए 20.8 लाख टन अनाज दिया गया था, लेकिन उसमें से सिर्फ 13.33 लाख टन का इस्तेमाल हुआ। इसी तरह 127.40 करोड़ रुपये में से केवल 36.36 करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए गये। जनता सरकार के जमाने में 'काम के बदले अनाज' का कार्यक्रम चल रहा

था। इस सरकार ने पावर में आते ही उसको रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दिया। वास्तव में देश की बेरोजगारी और बेकारी को खत्म करने का कोई ठोस कार्यक्रम इस सरकार के पास नहीं है। वह तो लोगों को आंकड़ों के जाल में फंसाने का प्रयास करती रहती है।

सरकार की तरफ से कहा गया है कि हमने राज्यों को साधन जुटाने के लिए कहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य साधन कहां से जुटाएंगे। सरकार की नीति यह है कि अगर राज्य किसी योजना के लिए साधन उपलब्ध नहीं कर पाएंगे, तो उस योजना में कटौती कर दी जाएगी। राज्यों की आर्थिक स्थिति राजनीति पर आधारित होती है। कोई भी राज्य सरकार यह नहीं चाहेगी कि अधिक टैक्स लगाकर जनता को विमुख कर दे, क्योंकि राजस्व की प्राप्ति तो केवल नये टैक्स लगाकर ही हो सकती है। सरकार ने ओवरड्राफ्ट पर भी पाबन्दी लगा दी है। परिणामस्वरूप योजनाओं में कटौती अवश्य होगी।

ऐसा लगता है कि योजना बनाने वाले लोग एयर-कन्डीशन्ड रूम में बैठकर योजना बनाते हैं। वे ठोस धरातल पर रहकर योजना नहीं बनाते। उन्हें पता नहीं है कि गाँवों के लोगों की क्या आवश्यकताएँ हैं। हम अपनी योजनाओं के लक्ष्यों तक नहीं पहुँच पाए हैं। रूस और चीन ने पांच-वर्षीय या सात-वर्षीय योजनाएं बनाईं और कुछ अच्छी उपलब्धियां प्राप्त कीं। लेकिन वहाँ और यहाँ की स्थिति में अन्तर है। यहाँ पर तो सरकार पूर्ण रूप से अफसरशाही पर निर्भर करती है। यहाँ पर अफसरशाही ने ही योजनाएं बनाईं और उसने ही उन्हें लागू किया।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): *Afsarshahi* is not supreme, Parliament is supreme. That is why you are speaking here.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह: सरकार के लोगों को चाहिए कि वे नीतियों का निर्धारण करें

और उनकी क्रियान्विति की देख-भाल भी करें। आखिर इसका क्या राज है कि सरकार अपनी योजनाओं के लक्ष्यों तक नहीं पहुंच पाती है? वह लोगों को ऐसी दलीलों से नहीं बहका सकती कि मंहगाई बढ़ रही है और इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट की सिचुएशन ठीक नहीं है, आदि।

आज अफसरशाही और ठेकेदारों के बीच जो बन्दर बाँट हो रहा है, क्या सरकार को उसकी जानकारी नहीं है?

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा (पाली) : क्या माननीय सदस्य के पास इसका कोई सबूत है?

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : माननीय सदस्य राजस्थान की किसी भी सड़क पर चले जाएं। उससे उन्हें इस बात का पता चल जाएगा।

श्री राम लाल राही : श्री डागा साहब चाहते हैं कि माननीय सदस्य सरकार की आलोचना अच्छे ढंग से करें।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : रूस और चाइना में आम लोगों को दृष्टि में रख कर योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं और उन पर अमल कराया गया है। सरकार को भी यही करने का प्रयास करना चाहिए।

यदि सरकार ने कृषि-उत्पादन और बिजली के उत्पादन में वृद्धि नहीं की और उनके लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त नहीं किया, तो देश की आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत भयंकर हो जाएगी।

इसलिये आप अभी से अपना दिमाग बना लें कि सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की रूपरेखा क्या होनी चाहिये, साथ ही जो कार्य बाकी रह गये हैं—इस छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में, उन पर निरन्तर निगाह रखने की जरूरत है कि उन पर कितना अमल हो रहा है और ठेकेदार कितना हड़प रहे हैं। अगर इस पर निगाह नहीं रखी जायेगी तो देश की स्थिति भयानक हो जायेगी और आपकी जो सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना आ रही है वह भी पूर्वाद्धि में ही समाप्त होने की स्थिति में आ जायेगी।

इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से पुनः कहता हूँ—जो आपके मुख्य निर्धारित लक्ष्य हैं—कृषि और विद्युत—उनकी उपलब्धि के लिए विशेष ध्यान दें जिन पर देश की सारी प्रगति निर्भर करती है।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : (बाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदय, 6ठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के सम्बन्ध में हम समीक्षा कर रहे हैं। हमारे देश के आधुनिक निर्माता पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने एक बार कहा था—'वांछित उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए योजना एक सतत आन्दोलन है।' हम ने यह आन्दोलन 1 अप्रैल, 1951 को शुरू किया और शुरू करने के बाद हमारे देश की पैदावार निरन्तर बढ़ती ही रही है और हम अन्न के मामले में आज आत्म-निर्भर हो चुके हैं।...

एक माननीय सदस्य : इम्पोर्ट भी किया है।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : कभी-कभी आवश्यकता होती है, जब फ़ैमीन कण्डोशनज होती है या दूसरी प्राकृतिक आपदायें आती हैं तो इम्पोर्ट भी करना पड़ता है, बफर-स्टॉक भी बना कर रखना पड़ता है।

इसी प्रकार हम औद्योगिक प्रगति में भी आगे बढ़े हैं। आज दुनियां में हमारा 10वां नम्बर है। वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से भी हमारा बहुत विकास हुआ है। अब प्रश्न यह उठता है कि इन योजनाओं से गरीब आदमी को कितना लाभ पहुंचा है? सब से महत्वपूर्ण बात जो हमारे सामने आती है वह यह है कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने इसी दृष्टिकोण से 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम हमारे सामने रखा। इसलिए योजना की प्रगति में हमें यह देखना है कि गरीब की कितनी उन्नति हुई है, उसकी कितनी गरीबी दूर हुई है? जो हमारे पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं, देश में अनुसूचित जातियां तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियां हैं, कमजोर वर्ग के लोग हैं उनकी कितनी उन्नति हुई है? इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में हमको योजना को देखना होगा। अगर इस दृष्टि से योजना को देखते हैं और मैंने अच्छी

तरह से अध्ययन किया है तो पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के बारे में हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बहुत ही अच्छी और सरल नीति बनाई है और उसके कारण पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की प्रगति भी हुई है। हमने उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र के लिए एक कौन्सिल की स्थापना की है और उनके लिये 340 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान 6ठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में किया है। इसी तरह से हिमालय के क्षेत्र, दार्जिलिंग जो बंगाल का हिस्सा है, आसाम और उत्तर प्रदेश का गढ़वाल तथा पश्चिमी घाट के क्षेत्र जिनमें महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक और केरल के क्षेत्र आते हैं—इन सबके लिए योजना बना कर, एक अलग चैप्टर बना कर, 560 करोड़ रुपये की योजना बनाई है तथा उसका कार्यान्वयन हो रहा है। जब इस प्रकार की प्रगति हमारे पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की हो रही है तो हमारे योजना के निर्माण करने वालों का ध्यान रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों, डेजर्ट एरियाज के डवेलपमेन्ट प्रोग्राम की तरफ नहीं गया है। पिछले राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने, जिसके चेयरमैन हमारे नाथूराम जी मिर्धा थे, उन्होंने इस प्रोग्राम को विशेष महत्व दिया था और इसके लिए एक सेंट्रली स्पांसर्ड स्कीम बनाई गई थी।

दो साल तक सेन्ट-परसेन्ट मदद सेन्टर से दी जाती रही, परन्तु बाद में पता नहीं क्या स्थिति पैदा हुई कि 1 अप्रैल, 1979 से नेशनल डवेलपमेन्ट कौंसिल में यह निर्णय कर दिया गया कि डेजर्ट डवेलपमेन्ट प्रोग्राम के लिये मैचिंग ग्रांट—50 परसेन्ट सेंटर और 50 परसेंट स्टेट—दे।

(व्यवधान)

तब जनता पार्टी का शासन था। मैं यही प्रश्न कर रहा हूँ कि उसको क्यों बदल दिया गया है। हमारे राजस्थान में 11 रेगिस्तानी जिले आते हैं, गुजरात में तीन जिले हैं, हरियाणा में चार हैं और जम्मू कश्मीर में भी कुछ डेजर्ट एरिया पड़ता है। मैंने प्रश्न पूछकर इनका क्षेत्रफल मालूम किया है जिसके अनुसार इसका कुल क्षेत्रफल 2 लाख 36 हजार वर्ग किलोमीटर

है और 1971 की जनगणना के आधार पर वहाँ की जनसंख्या 1 करोड़ 82 लाख थी। दूसरी ओर जो पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं, जिनके लिए 560 करोड़ की योजना बनाई गई है, असम, बंगाल, यू० पी०, पश्चिम बंगाल इत्यादि प्रदेशों में कुल पहाड़ी क्षेत्र 2 लाख 30 हजार वर्ग किलोमीटर है और वहाँ की जनसंख्या 1971 की जनगणना के आधार पर 4 करोड़ 5 हजार 45 थी। पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की इतनी जनसंख्या के लिए 560 करोड़ का प्राविजन किया गया जिसमें 90% अनुदान है और 10% लोन है जबकि दूसरी ओर डेजर्ट डवेलपमेन्ट प्रोग्राम के लिए 50:50 बेसिस पर केवल 100 करोड़ की योजना बनाई गई है। इसमें 50 करोड़ सेन्टर की ओर से दिया जायेगा और 50 करोड़ स्टेट्स देंगी। मैं समझता हूँ यह रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों के प्रति घोर अन्याय है। यह रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों की अवहेलना है। रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों की जनसंख्या कम है और वहाँ का एरिया ज्यादा है, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के मुकाबले में लेकिन फिर भी वह उपेक्षित हैं। आज भी वहाँ पर पीने के पानी की विकट समस्या है। स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से, कम्युनिकेशन, पोस्टल फैसिलिटीज ट्रांसपोर्ट—हर दृष्टि से रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र पीछे हैं। बार-बार इन क्षेत्रों की ओर केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया, मैंने योजना मन्त्री को पत्र भी लिखे और उनसे निवेदन किया कि आप जो छठी योजना का मूल्यांकन करने जा रहे हैं उसमें इस त्रुटि को ठीक करें। मेरा ऐसा विश्वास भी है कि वे इस त्रुटि को दूर करेंगे। मेरा सुझाव है कि रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में बाकी दो सालों के लिए कम से कम 200 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिए और सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 700 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान करना चाहिए ताकि डेजर्ट एरियाज, जो कि अकाल से पीड़ित हैं, वह भी कुछ आगे बढ़ सकें। वहाँ पर सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में पिछड़े इलाकों का विकास करना नितांत आवश्यक है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि पीने के पानी की जो

समस्या है वह रेगिस्तानी तथा पहाड़ी दोनों ही क्षेत्रों में विकट है। इस सम्बन्ध में 1407 करोड़ स्टेड्स से तथा 600 करोड़ सेन्टर से दिए गए हैं। 2 लाख 34 हजार गांव पीने के पानी की समस्या से प्रभावित हैं। अभी तक इनमें से 50 प्रतिशत गांवों में भी पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस कार्य के लिए अधिक धन उपलब्ध कराया जाए ताकि यह प्रोग्राम सफल हो सके। आज ट्यूबवैल के द्वारा गांवों तथा शहरों में आपने पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था की है लेकिन यह इस समस्या का स्थाई हल नहीं है। राजस्थान, कानाल, जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर जिलों में पहुंच गई है। आपने उसके लिए 40 करोड़ की विशेष सहायता भी दी है। आप और अधिक सहायता देकर राजस्थान कानाल के जरिए बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, जोधपुर, नागौर जिलों के जितने भी गांव हैं वहां पर सेविथ प्लान में योजना बनाकर पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करें।

15.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

तीसरी बात जो मैं विशेष तौर पर कहना चाहता हूं, वह यह है कि पीने के पानी की जो हम स्कीमें बनाते हैं, वे केवल मनुष्यों के लिए ही बनाते हैं और पशुओं के लिए कोई स्कीम नहीं बनाते हैं। पशु हमारी एकोनामी का एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सोर्स है और पशुओं के लिए पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। इसी सम्बन्ध में एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि पीने के पानी की योजना बनाते समय एक गांव में एक ही जगह पर व्यवस्था कर दी जाती है। एक गांव में आप ने एक स्थान पर पानी दे दिया और आप की योजना पूरी हो गई। हमारे यहां ऐसे गांव हैं, जो 100 स्कुयेर किलोमीटर में हैं और हमारे यहां सुन्दरा गांव 500 स्कुयेर किलोमीटर में फैला हुआ है। अब इतने बड़े गांव के लिए एक ही जगह पानी की व्यवस्था होना कहां तक मुनासिब है। एक जगह व्यवस्था होने से एक-एक आदमी को 10-10 किलोमीटर दूर जाना पड़ता है। ऐसी स्थिति बननी चाहिए कि एक

व्यक्ति को दो किलोमीटर से दूर जा कर पानी नहीं लाना चाहिए और जिस गांव में बस्ती की 300 की संख्या है, वहां पर भी पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

अब सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट क्या कर रही है, यह मैं बताना चाहता हूं। उसने योजना के लिए शर्त लगा दी है कि जहां पर बिजली होगी, वहां पर रीजनल पाइप लाइन योजना बनेगी। रीजनल पाइप लाइन योजना वहीं बनाएंगे, जहां पर बिजली होगी। अब बिजली नहीं होगी, तो पानी भी नहीं मिलेगा। यह कौन सा तरीका प्लान बनाने का है, मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आया।

अब मैं कुछ रेलों के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूं। इस मामले में हमारे क्षेत्र की बड़ी भयंकर अवहेलना की गई है। पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में रेलवे लाइनों का निर्माण होगा लेकिन हमारे यहां जो रेगिस्तानी इलाका है, वहां पर नहीं होगा। हमारे यहां के लिए पठानकोट से कान्डला तक एक रेलवे होनी चाहिए। पठानकोट से होकर बीकानेर तक ब्रोडगेज की स्वीकृति दे दी है और बीकानेर से माऊंट आबू तक रेलवे का निर्माण हो जाना है, तो सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से भी यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण रेलवे लाइन है और राजस्थान कानाल के बन जाने के बाद प्रोडक्शन की दृष्टि से भी यह बहुत जरूरी है।

विद्युत के बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि एटोमिक प्लान्ट के बारे में परिणाम अच्छे नहीं रहे हैं। कोटा में जो अभी दो प्लान्ट हुए हैं, सातवीं प्लान में भी दो प्लान्ट और बनने चाहिये और डा० रमन्ना ने भी इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि कलस्टर आफ स्कीम्स होनी चाहिए। कोटा में इस प्रकार की स्कीमें हैं। पलाना में लिगनाइट की योजना कार्यान्वित करती है। वह प्लानिंग कमीशन के पास क्लियरेंस के लिए पड़ी हुई है। कूपरडी में भी लिगनाइट निकला है। इसलिए इस बात की बहुत आवश्यकता है कि वहां पर विद्युत योजना बनाई जाये।

...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम लाल राही : पंचवर्षीय योजना की इस बहस में माननीय वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी को डेवलप करने के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं। इस से ही देश का डेवलपमेंट हो जाएगा, ऐसा ये समझते हैं।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए जो नार्म्स बनाए गये हैं—जिस प्रकार से हैल्थ सब सेन्टर बनना चाहिए, पंचायत का हैडक्वार्टर बनना चाहिए—उसी प्रकार की फीसिलिटीज हमारे यहां मिलनी चाहिए। पोस्टल फीसिलिटीज के बारे में, ट्रान्सपोर्ट के बारे में, रोड्स के बारे में जो प्लान हैं, वे हमारे यहां भी होने चाहिए। इस संबंध में मैं एक बात यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि रोड्स के बारे में जो प्लान है, उसके लिए 100 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। उसमें से 51 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ है और अब केवल एक साल बाकी है। इसमें 41 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ताकि उस को खर्च किया जा सके और सड़कों की व्यवस्था हो सके। ये सब मुद्दे जो मैंने रखे हैं, मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि सातवीं प्लान में इन को लेना चाहिए। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमने काफी प्रगति की है, विकास किया है, बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को आगे बढ़ाया है और सातवीं प्लान बनाते समय, इन सब बातों का आप ध्यान रखें ताकि हमारा जो पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है, उसका विकास हो सके।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY

(Bombay North East) : Sir, we are discussing the Sixth Five Year Plan in the newspapers have already commented on the attendance in Parliament. It is a matter of great sadness that this Plan has come for discussion quite late in its period. In the formulation of the Plan itself, Parliament had very little say and naturally when you do not have this kind of participation in the formulation of the Plan, there is bound to be lack of interest. But the question now is that we have a mid-term appraisal which was presented, I believe, in August of this year. Whether the Plan, which was formulated by this new Government which came to power in January 1980, has made any funda-

mental difference to the economy, that is the question that I would like to address myself. I do not want to go into great detail about projects and so on, I really want to focus on the main points of the Plan itself. Has the Plan, for example, made any difference to the trend growth rate that we have been having since 1950—between 1950 and 1979-80, before this Plan was launched, the trend growth rate of the Indian economy was $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent—since that time whether the three-year mid-term appraisal gives us any hope that the economy has been lifted out of this $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ceiling and we have gone into regimes of higher growth rates? It is true that if you look year by year, you can find a higher growth rate, if you take the three years combined, if works out to, if I am not wrong, 5.5 per cent or little less than 5 per cent and it might give the impression that the Sixth Five Year Plan has managed to break the ceiling of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and has risen above. But that is not quite correct. If you want to go deeper into the question, 1979-80 was a negative year and if you look back in the last 30 years of our history, you will find that there were years when we had negative growth rate roughly every seven years. For example, in 1957-58 we had negative growth rate, in 1965-66 also we had negative growth rate, 1972-73 also was a year of negative growth rate, 1979-80 was another year of negative growth rate. What we find is that after that negative growth rate, in the next three years there is a fairly high growth rate and it is consistent. For example, in 1957-58 we had a minus 2.18 per cent growth rate but three years after that, the average was 5.65 per cent. If you and them all up, ultimately it worked back to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Similarly, three years after 1965-66, the growth rate was 4.1 per cent per year. For three years running after 1972-73, the average growth rate was 5.48 per cent per year and, similarly, three years running after 1979-80, the growth rate has been 5.06 per cent. Therefore, there has been no change and I would say that on the basis of this cycle, which this Sixth Five Year Plan has not been able to break, it is almost certain now on a prediction—it is an econometric prediction—that 1984-85 is also going to be a year which is going to have a very low growth rate. This would be the cycle that emerges out of this analysis. So,

I am not at all satisfied and I think it is quite clear that the Sixth Five Year Plan, in fundamental terms, has not broken through that ceiling of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per year.

One economist has called this 3.5 per cent growth rate as the Hindu growth rate, that is to say, no matter what the Government goes, this growth rate will always be there. But, I am sorry to say, this Sixth Five Year plan has not been able to make this big contribution to our planning.

Therefore, I am unable to understand how it is possible in the Seventh Plan, which has already been announced, they are going to achieve a growth rate of 7 per cent per year. When already in this Plan they are not going to break the 3.5 per cent ceiling, in the Seventh Plan how are they going to achieve double this growth rate? There is no case for such optimism. In fact, there are many reasons to suggest that even this 3.5 per cent growth rate may not be possible.

Another aspect of the Plan, which worries me a lot, is the shortfall in public investments. In money terms it looks as if we are meeting all the targets. But if you deflate the prices and calculate what would be the investment in the Sixth Plan and take the projections targeted in the different areas. You will find that in real terms the investment shortfall is 27 per cent. Assuming that next year i.e. 1984-85, we are going to achieve our targets, as stated by the Minister, even then there is going to be a shortfall of 27 per cent in the real public investment and this has been the trend over the last 30 years. The shortfall in the First Plan was 12 per cent, in the Second Plan 15 per cent, Third Plan 6 per cent, Fourth Plan 20 per cent, Fifth Plan 5 per cent and in the Sixth Plan it is going to be 27 per cent. This is another big failure of the Sixth Plan.

I need not speak too much about the targets which have all been scaled down. This is a matter of detail. Out of the 14 sectoral growth rate targets, 9 have been scaled down, which is very serious. This includes agriculture, railways, communication, industry, almost every important thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why have they been scaled down ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Because of non-performance : this is a non-performing government ; it is a government that does not work. Out of 51 specific physical targets, 22 have been scaled down.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have not mentioned those items where there is no scaling down.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : They have not scaled down in mining and forestry, but they cannot take much credit for that. So, while the targeted growth rate is 5.3 per cent, it has already been scaled down to 4.9 per cent. They said that the deficit for the entire Plan will be Rs. 5,000 crores. It has already reached Rs. 6,800 crores, including this year. I am sure by next year there is going to be another Rs. 2,509 crores, taking it to Rs. 10,000 crores, although they are talking of only Rs. 5,000 crores in the Plan.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even if you come to power ..

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : If you give me a chance, I will show you how the story will be different.

Now take their performance on the poverty level. I am very sorry to say that before Parliament was given a chance to discuss it, the Minister has publicised through his press relations i.e. the Press Information Bureau their great achievement in poverty reduction. I would say this is very serious and I think a breach of privilege should be moved against the Minister. The release says : Over the period 1980-81 and 1981-82 a large number of families below the poverty line are expected to cross the povertyline, because of the rise in real incomes, partly through the adoption of the specific poverty alleviation programmes like IRDP, NREP etc. and the exact distribution will be known when the National Sample Survey results are available ; until the time the number and percentage of people below the povertyline may be estimated, the estimate of poverty is that the percentage has come down to 41.5 per cent, as opposed to 51.1 per cent earlier, and the total number of persons below the povertyline has come down to 282 million, as opposed to 339 million earlier.

Fifty-seven million people, they say, went above the poverty line. If that happened, it would have been a revolutionary change. But this is based on a very strange assumption. The assumption is that this growth that has taken place, whatever minimal growth it is, has been uniformly distributed to all the people, which we know is not true, and these IRDP and NREP programmes have made the effect that they claim. I know, I had been to U.P., I went the other day to Lakhimpur. I was surprised to find that the entire IRDP programme and the NREP programme is swallowed by the bureaucrats and the police and the few people who are influential; you will agree on that, and the poor Harijans are all made to sign on that and the money is absorbed by them. (*Interruptions*). He is telling the truth, it is a national cause. So, these programmes are real bunkam, there is so much of *ghotala****, and all that. They may say it is 20-point programme, but it is all we know that. Therefore, even granting that this effect is there, even then economists have estimated—it has come in journals, I think the Minister should answer this—Dr. Rajkrishna, a former Member of the Planning Commission and Prof. Tendulkar of Delhi University have all estimated that instead of the number of people under poverty line coming down, it has actually increased and if this kind of planning is continued, then in AD 2000 there will be 475 million people below the poverty line, which means 475 million people is more than the entire population of India in 1961. Look at this situation that the country has come to. And they claim that the poverty is reduced, they think that they just can fool us because we are Members of Parliament, we have no time, we will go to sleep. Not all Members of Parliament go to sleep, some of them do read these documents. So, I say that I challenge the Minister to prove what he has said here and give me statistics and calculations. What is the basis of the calculations? They cannot do any calculation. The number of people under the poverty line in the last three years has actually increased and not decreased as they claim and in fact, if this kind of increase is continued, then by the year AD 2000, there

will be 472 million people below poverty line instead of 339 million at present. (*Interruptions*). Now, the Minister has claimed that they made progress towards self-reliance. In their public speeches they go on condemning the Janata, stating that they spent foreign exchange, everything is cleaned up and so on.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj) : Rolling plan.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Yes, rolling plan, everything has roled down and all that. Now, you see, their own plan document is quite clear. If you want you can see it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I believe you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : O.K. You believe me, but not them. It says : "Balance of payments beginning with the years—foreign exchange reserves"—this is their own statistics—in 1979-80 when we were in power it was Rs. 5220 crores. These are the foreign exchange reserves for 1979-80. It comes down to Rs. 5164 crores. In 1981-82, it goes down further to Rs. 4822 crores and in 1982-83 it is Rs. 3354 crores. It has all down. Of course, they will now stand on their heads, so it looks like increasing. During the Janata rule it must have decreased. But here all the statistics show that this amount of Rs. 5500 crores of International Monetary Fund has not made the impact. But it is going to make an impact. And what do they say? They say, "The number of months' import equivalent of reserve". How much foreign exchange you have to pay for your import bill? During the Janata rule you have 7 months' import reserves with you. It came down to 5 months in 1980-81. It came down to 4 months in 1981-82. It has come down to 3 months now, just three months. This is the precarious situation that the country has been brought to. And when even the Minister says that the exports have been growing at 7 per cent, you are again not telling us the truth. So, it is a matter of great shame to our country that they are importing oil and they are claiming

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

that we are producing a lot of oil. But our refinery capacity is not matching the production of oil. So you would be surprised to learn that we are exporting oil. Did you know that? We are exporting crude oil—Rs. 1000 crores worth, because we do not know how to refine it. Who is responsible for the lack of match between the refining capacity and the production of crude oil? There he does not mention. If you subtract that part, the export of crude oil, so that they can import refined oil, if you subtract that, then export growth has been minimal. So, we are going to have a first class foreign exchange crisis.

To conclude, I would like to know from the Minister, what is the area in which he has succeeded? Growth rate no success; in terms of output target—no success; in terms of poverty—he has misled us. He must tell us the truth now. He is on test now. He must one out and tell or he must sack the entire Planning Commission for having taken you for a ride. In self-reliance the reserves have gone down.

What about employment? You would be interested in employment because you have been in trade union and all that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want some more time and, therefore, you are praising me. Both of us belong to the same place.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Both of us belong to the same devious part of India.

What about employment? Taking all this background into consideration, a significant short fall in the Plan employment target in 1982-83 is apprehended. There the Plan employment target is off.

I want to know where do we stand? What is this Plan left for? We have a trade deficit of Rs. 18000 crores. We have to start payment from 1985 for International Monetary Fund also. Rs. 2000 crores have to be paid to start with in foreign exchange. Where will it come from? There is a great paradox about India. We have so much technology. We have such skilled people, intelligent people like Shri Ranga in the ruling party also. So the rate of saving of 24%, it is one of the highest in the world.

If we really do not have constrains on foreign exchange, why is the country not growing? It is the real question. It is because of decline in productivity.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If Swamy does not know, who else will know?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Now I am telling you. I am telling you the real reason why this is not happening. It is because of decline in productivity. Previously, when we started Planning, Rs. 3/- could produce Rs. 1 output. To-day it is something like Rs. 6/- or Rs. 7/-. Now you have to double the investment to have the same the output. The capital ratio has gone up. In labour also, the labour productivity has gone down because they are not paying the labour their due wage. This black money, etc., they are all extracting money through the other channel and the poor labour is suffering. And their real wage is lower than in 1961. It is a national scandal that the share of national income has come down. Nowhere in the world share of wages has come down. Even in the so called capitalist country it has gone up. But in India it has come down. The real wage has also come down. The labour productivity has also come down. I would say to the Minister to please scrap the Sixth Five year Plan or you come up with something concrete, take Parliament into confidence. You have still one year to go. Atleast for Seventh Plan you do this. I know you have not much time left. After one year we all are going to that side and you will be coming to this side. My suggestion is to have co-operative effort. Let us have deep consultation. What are the limits? That are being imposed on this country. Such intelligent people you have. They go to Hongkong, America and England and they do so wonderfully well. But they do not do in India. It is a joke. Intelligent people are doing very well everywhere except in India. Why? This is because of the kind of planning that you are doing. The Planning is wrong. I would, therefore, say Sixth Five Year Plan on the whole is a complete failure. It has not achieved any of the objectives. Thank you.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, at the outset, I am rather

astonished to hear Dr. Swamy's observations. In the last sentence of his speech, he used the word "scrap". So, he and his friends are in the habit of scrapping everything and ultimately, they scrapped their own government. So, that is true about them.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You do not imitate us.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : We do not imitate you. We would rather like you to go on scrapping everything you have.

Sir, the Sixth Plan is a serious document and it has brought the country again to the concept of planning because the rolling plan that was framed and published rolled down along with the Janta Government and it rolled so much that it could never be brought back.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : This mid-term appraisal itself is a rolled plan by the way. This is the Plan which is rolled down. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Your document remained a document. It was never presented to Parliament, never presented to the National Development Council and ultimately it went away to the dark corner where the Party went. Any how, that is not of concern to us now, here.

What I am trying to bring out here is that the Sixth Plan restored the concept of planning and implementation and we started bringing back the economy to its even keel. The Sixth Plan document is a major breakthrough and the major concern was to have the anti-poverty programme and the welfare programmes. Was this right or not in the beginning is another point. But we have made a significant dent into it and I would not dispute what Dr. Swamy has said. And I refer an article by Shri Raj Krishna. I have the article before me. I would read out one sentence where he has said that if the investments are stepped up in the remaining two years of the Plan, well the things can be done. Here is the *Economic and Political Weekly* of 19th November, 1983 in which special article "Growth, investment and poverty in mid-term appraisal of Sixth

Plan" appeared. The last sentence of one of the paragraphs says that therefore, unless there is notable step-up in investments in the last two years, the shortfall in the Sixth Plan will be larger than in the annual plan." So, he emphasises not the shortfall but the point for larger investment. And in this Plan document—in this mid-term appraisal for 1983-84—it has been decided now to raise the Central annual plan investment by Rs. 800 crores.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : Rs. 1555 crores.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : What the hon. Minister says is for the entire Plan. This Rs. 800 crores is for the core sectors. So, here is the realisation. Though we have launched the anti-poverty programmes and welfare programmes where by we have been able to make a dent, I would like to quote some figures. The hon. Minister for Works & Housing has stated that up to now out of 2,30,784 problem villages, we have been able to supply safe drinking water to 51.68% of the villages. In the beginning when the Plan was launched, there were 2,30,784 problems villages and by now, 51.68% of the villages have been provided with drinking water and maximum allocations are being made every year. This is one aspect of the Plan that the welfare programme is taking safe drinking water to the villager's door-step.

Every year, 600 families in every block—there are more than 5000 blocks in the country spread over all the States and the Union Territories—are identified and brought above the poverty line. In five years, during the tenure of this Plan, 3000 families in each block of the country and in each of every 5000 blocks would be not only identified but also brought above the poverty line. Whatever shortfalls may be there, it may be because of erosion on account of rise in prices or cost escalation and all that. But these are the two significant aspects. But my concern is not these aspects. My concern is to see that the Mid-Term Appraisal rightly restores the attention to one significant sector and that is the infrastructure. It has been accepted in this Mid-Term Appraisal that the transport and communications will be given due import-

ance as they perform a key role in the development of our country.

Previously also, upto the Second Plan, there was a significant percentage of allocation made for the transport and communications sector. But later on the trend was reversed and, as a result, we lacked in infra-structure. As my hon. friend has been saying, about desert areas, hilly areas and other backward areas, unless there is a link of transport and communications in these areas, unless a major investment is made in the transport and communications sector, including tele-communication, and it is included in the core sector of the Plan and accorded a very high priority, till then our other programmes are not likely to succeed.

I would like to refer to a study made by the I.T.U., that is, the International Tele-Communication Union, which says that the cost benefit ratio for a rural telephone investment is 1 : 30 or even 1 : 40. These are the studies conducted in Kenya and Egypt which are developing countries like India. If you invest Re 1/- in transport, if you invest Re 1/- in tele-communication, in the rural area, you are likely to get the return to the extent of 30 to 40 times. That is the major reason for the case of higher allocation for transport and communication, including tele-communication and also postal communications.

In many desert areas and hill areas, there is the problem of bridges and roads. So we have to restore due importance that was given to the infra-structure, to the transport and communication sector upto the Second Plan. In the First Plan, to take only one sector, the railways, the allocation was 11.07 per cent; in the Second Plan, it was stepped upto 15.48 per cent; in the Third and the Fourth Plans, that was given a law priority and, as a result, in the Sixth Plan, we got only 5.23 per cent, for the Railways.

What is the fate of Railways is also the fate of other modes of transport, may be roads, may be civil aviation. The result was that from 15 per cent, it came down to about 5 per cent and odd. The result was that transport and communications got a low priority and, as a result of that, the growth

was not that fast. The mobility was the first casualty. The link-up of the entire nation on a national basis giving due importance to the development of backward areas, desert areas and hilly areas has not been that much fast. It should have been otherwise.

That is why there is much stress in the North Eastern Council on the construction of railway lines so also in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and other hilly areas and desert areas. This is the cry of the backward areas which should find a harmonious response in the corridors of Planning Commission. Unless the entire national is linked up the union capital with the State capitals, with the district headquarters, with the mainstream. On the transport and communication network, including tele-communication and postal network, and also road and rail transport, nothing much would happen.

Similarly, we have a case for education. Under article 45 of the Constitution, we gave a promise to the national that we will provide free, compulsory and universal primary education to the age group of 6 to 14 within 10 years. Many years have passed and yet we have not been able to achieve even 70 per cent level of enrolment for primary education. In order to give a push to these proposals, the new 20-point programme gives an impetus. For Example, a new scheme has been launched by the Government by which the girls, education is being given a very high priority. For every gram panchayat where the enrolment of girls in the school register is the highest, as compared to the eligible enrolment of girls, it would be given prize of Rs. 25,000; for every block, it will be given Rs. 50,000 and for every district, it will be Rs. 1 lakh. It means that every district will get nearly Rs. 2 lakhs for the construction of school buildings.

There is another thing also that every primary school should have two teachers, and all the single primary schools are given a second teacher. These are some of aspects which have attracted the attention of the Government and the 20-Point Programme has given a fillip to the implementation of the Plan.

Similarly, all programmes have been amalgamated under the IRDP and with

effect from the 2nd October, 1980, this new Programme has been launched and it is making great headway and I am happy to say that the banks have also lent their helping hand in this respect and I would like to quote from the "Business Standard". Some comments have recently appeared which have shown that there is a big push to it:—

"three-pronged attack by commercial bank credit is the cornerstone of the anti-poverty programme of the government in the sixth plan. Banks are to lend forty per cent of their total credit to priority sectors by March, 1985."

40% of the total credit is to be utilised for this purpose.

The Prime Minister has been quick enough to see the impact of unemployment on the health of the economy of the nation. So, the Prime Minister has launched a new Programme whereby every young man between the age of 18-35 years, having matriculation as a basic qualification, will be eligible for a loan of Rs. 25,000/-, in which Rs. 6,000/- is to be treated as guarantee money initially. No their guarantee is needed.

Here is a programme and a plan which is coming not only to the help of the unemployed but also to the help of the weaker sections of society and similarly while launching and bringing the welfare schemes like anti-poverty programme to the final stage, the country should be linked up together. In this effort, I would plead with the Hon. Members that recently 65 Members of Parliament belonging to the hilly areas submitted a Memorandum to the Financial Commission.

This Memorandum has been submitted to the Prime Minister also which stated that in the core sector of the Plan, very high priority should be given to transport and communications.

Unless this is done, we are not going to get the benefit of the Plans.

Towards the Seventh Five Year Plan which is expected to be a Plan for consolidating the gains and development and planning that we had in the earlier stages, we must have the right approach and the approach must

be-let us take the transport sector, the railway line, all the railway lines which have been started, on which the construction work has started must be completed within the Seventh Five Year Plan and we should take a pledge that every corner of the country is linked up on a national network of communications, tele-communications, roads, bridges and all these things. Any future investment would depend and should be allowed only these existing lines are completed. Because it is no use constructing 5KM and then the whole thing drags on. Whatever the Planning Commission has approved right up to now when we are discussing this mid-term appraisal, should be first allowed to be completed, all these various projects, and then we should be able to do something.

I would plead for one thing. That is the Post Office. Generally, it is regarded as the poor cousin of the telephone and tele-communication network. But unless you have a Post Office in the village, may be a Branch Post Office, till then you will not have a telephone and the result is that the two are linked together and though the Postal sector is undergoing some losses, it is not necessarily a useless thing and I would plead, out of this Plan appraisal, I would read out something:

"The Postal sector has been doing well both in regard to utilisation of Plan outlays and achievement of physical targets. Full performance may be expected in most of the schemes except the construction programmes. While framing the Sixth Plan, it was considered necessary to give a boost to the construction of Postal buildings and staff quarters as many of these buildings are very old and the percentage satisfaction of staff quarters is also quite low. However, due to funding compulsions in the tele-communication sector, it has become necessary to restrict investment in the construction area of the Postal sector."

I would plead not to put any restriction on this because ultimately it is the red letter box which is the symbol of the Central Government, of the link of the entire country, because the telephone would also

be installed there and our Hon. Minister of Communications Mr. Gadgil has said in reply to a question in my name today in the House that the National Council of Social and Applied Economic Research has identified clusters of villages whereby a telephone will be installed within 5 KM of every village. This is the promise that the Hon. Minister has held out. But unless there is a Post Office, how can you provide a telephone? Every village, I am sorry to say, does not have a Post Office now. Nothing more than that can be expected. Every village in our country must have a Post Office.

What is expected is that in the Seventh Five Year Plan, we must consolidate our gains to the extent that every Gram Panchayat of the village has a Post Office and every village is linked up with the link road, most of the district headquarters should be linked with rail network and telecommunication is given a high priority.

My last plea is for banks. Banks are playing a very useful role. It is said that one bank for every 17,000 people is available today. The nation is grateful to the Prime Minister for taking that bold step on July 19, 1969, when she nationalised 14 banks. The result is, on that day there were only 8,262 branches and today branches of the nationalised banks in the entire country have grown to more than 41,000, and 10,000 more branches are to be opened in the remaining years of the Sixth Plan. I would plead that population should not be the criterion for opening a branch in hilly areas because 17,000 people do not live together in a village or within a distance of five kms. in a hilly area; they are scattered all over. There should, therefore, be a special relaxation for them in opening bank branches. Bank is the cornerstone of development. Every unemployed young man, poor man, an artisan, a small entrepreneur, has to look to the bank as a symbol of hope for a blooming future. Therefore, bank branches should be opened on such a large scale that all the areas are covered. The restrictions of distance and population should not be imposed. What is applicable to urban areas, to the plains, cannot be made applicable to desert areas or hilly areas or border areas. The border States, the hilly states and the desert districts

should be exempted from the harms and the programme should be launched in such a manner that banks, postoffices, railway lines, roads and bridges give us the hope that the nation is on the march.

The appraisal of the Sixth Plan, which promises that these sectors, the core, infrastructural sectors will not be subjected to restrictions but would be given due importance, they will not be subjected to any shortfall, is welcome. The erosion that has been caused by the rise in prices in the physical targets has to be looked into and there should be a larger investment. I welcome the steps which the hon. Minister has announced.

With these words, I appreciate the progress made by the nation in the Sixth plan. I want to emphasize that it was the Indian National Congress which launched the process of planning and commended planning to the nation through its Resolution in the Bombay Session of the Party in 1938 when Netaji Subash Chandra Bose was the President, when he appointed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Chairman of the Planning Committee which prepared the basic document—and Prof Ranga, one of the senior Members of this House was also one of the members there—when the entire nation looked to the future. The aim of our party was not only political independence but also economic development. 'A smile on every poor man's face' was the ideal at that time and that is our aim even today.

15.48 hrs.

(SHRI R.S. SPARROW *in the Chair*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, this mid-term appraisal, in my opinion, is really a document of exaggerated claims of present performance, raive and unfounded hopes for the future, blind adherence to the beaten path, begetting insufferable misery to millions and an insensitive refusal to go in for structural reforms.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): A severe indictment of the Government by the lady Member.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I will give facts to establish my charge.

First, 'exaggerated claims and naive hopes'. Everybody has spoken about the rate of growth, the gross domestic product and its percentage. It has been rightly pointed out that the gross domestic product of 1979-80, the drought year, has been taken as a natural thing, so that there is no necessity of covering that drop and you can show the growth; even if there is a downfall, you can show as if you have gone a very long way. That is not the truth. That has been substantiated by the figures. I do not want to quote figures in this respect. But I do want to give a few figures on something else.

Let us take foodgrains. It has been claimed that the target for the year 1981-82 was 153 million tonnes, and the production achieved was 133.06 million tonnes. Now, there is an interesting thing with regard to the irrigation specially in view of what they claim. It is stated that up to 1982, 59.13 million hectares of land have been brought under irrigation; 52.3 million hectares were brought under irrigation before, and within these three years of the 6th plan, 7.8 million hectares have been brought under irrigation. Generally, one irrigated hectare of land gives a production of four to five tonnes of foodgrains. Then, 59 million hectares, leave aside .13 million hectares, should produce 236 million tonnes at the rate of 4 tonnes per hectare, and 295 million tonnes at the rate of 5 tonnes per hectare. If their claim of irrigation was correct, that alone should have given us a big boosting in production to nearly 300 million tonnes. But we have produced 133 million tonnes in 1981-82, and it was a good year. Either these irrigation figures are altogether bogus, or as soon as a project is completed, it is presumed that so much land is irrigated, and some such thing, or the farmers are not being given proper inputs as claimed.

In any case, as far as the production is concerned, from the figures it is clear, that there are exaggerated claims of present performance, naive and unfounded hopes for the future.

Many hon. Members have referred to the shortage of power. The report itself has admitted that they would not be in a position to go upto the targeted level. Understood; though it is very sad, yet that

is at least admitted. In the present statement it is said that the installed capacity will go up by 14000 to 15000 megawatts. That is the derated target. The performance as has been claimed in the first three years in respect of installed capacity is 7,058 megawatts. Do you really believe that in the other two years, seven to eight thousand megawatts can be installed? When in three years, only 7000 megawatts installed capacity can be achieved, how can they achieve the balance 8000 megawatts in the other two years? Even what is being claimed here after derating the targets also in my opinion is a pipe dream.

Now, what are the real failures? The real failures are in the core sectors like power, coal. And even in coal though in the last two years they have increased the production by 16.6 million tonnes, in the next two years they expect to increase it by 23.4 million tonnes. How beautiful the pace one can see from the general situation. I am sure the this again is going to be a pipe dream. Therefore, I say that in this entire core sector the performance is over-rated and the expectations naive.

Since time is limited, I will quickly go over to certain other points.

Now let us see the results achieved after taking the IMF loan. Doubtlessly we are in a very bad situation. The IMF prescription we have swallowed absolutely; but that prescription has proved altogether wrong. There has been no quantum jump in our exports. Not only has our export volume grown only to 1.4%, but due to unequal trade practices by the big capitalist powers, which they always want to take place, actually this amount of Rs. 5,000 crores has been lost.

That is almost equal to the loan that has been taken. So, what we have gained out of it is import liberalisation. So, that has not at all helped us in pushing up our exports.

Sir, the most exaggerated claim is about the poverty line. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has already referred to it. I will not immediately repeat the same figures. But what I would like to ask is that even Rs. 1,547 given to a person in the first year and Rs. 2,828 in the second year to a diffe-

rent person, of course, can anybody think that with this meagre sum any person or any family can be lifted above the poverty-line? So, the achievement in lifting of the number of person from below the poverty line instead of 51.1% bringing it down to 41.3% is just on paper. This poverty line does not mean where it was, but it has really engulfed much more percentage of our people than what we say. The tears have been taken out only on the piece of paper, but from nobody's eyes.

Despite, all this, do the Government think about tacking a different line? No, Sir. They are on the same beaten track. A lot has been said about self-reliance in the introductory speech of the Minister. But where is the self-reliance? We remain as dependent on the multi-nationals as we were. Moreover, very many more projects for multi-national cooperation have been cleared in the last two years than in any one of these years.

Where is the restriction on monopolies? We don't take any other figures. If we see our public sector; its total assets is Rs. 25,000 crores. In that situation the investment of the public financial institutions alone in the private sector is to the tune of Rs. 27,000 crores. This is the concession that is being given to the monopolies other than the direct concessions which are galore because most of the money is enjoyed by the Monopolists. There is no structural reform.

About land reforms also, there is no progress one must say, despite all the declarations of the new 20-point programme. After 19 months of the new 20-point programme, only 1.47 lakh acres of surplus land have been distributed among the landless, while the potential is admitted to be 215 lakh acres. That is why I have said that this is a cosmetic, and a cosmetic on an old and decrepit woman's face, which has fallen through altogether. That is why I don't think that this should be approved here. It should be sent back to the National Council.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (रावट्सगंज) :
आदरणीय सभापति जी, यह जो पंचवर्षीय योजना का तीन वर्षीय मूल्यांकन है, इस पर मैं

अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। मान्यवर, यह बात सही है कि किसी भी योजना के मूल्यांकन की जो प्रक्रिया है वह उसकी सफलता-असफलता को देखने के लिए आवश्यक साधन है। मैं बड़ा आभारी हूँ अपने प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब का कि उन्होंने इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा का अवसर दिया।

मान्यवर, हमारे विरोध पक्ष के लोग आलोचना करते हुए भूल जाते हैं कि किन परिस्थितियों में हमने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की शुरुआत की। इसका बैकग्राउंड देखें 1979-80 का तो आप देखेंगे कि खरीफ का जो नुकसान हुआ उससे 16.8 परसेंट उत्पादन में गिरावट आई। यही नहीं जनता रिजीम में औद्योगिक उत्पादन 1.4 परसेंट आपने दिया और यही नहीं प्लानिंग की जो प्रक्रिया है उसको भी आपने बिल्कुल बदल दिया। रोलिंग प्लान कर दिया और उस जरजरित प्लानिंग व्यवस्था के कारण जो हमें स्थिति मिली अगर आप उस पर विचार करें तो आप देखेंगे कि निश्चित तौर से प्लान टारगेट के नजदीक हम पहुंच रहे हैं। इन सब के बावजूद आपने देखा 1980-81 से हम उत्तरोत्तर अर्थ-व्यवस्था में विकास लाए। स्वामी जी नहीं हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि साढ़े तीन परसेंट हमारी विकास दर स्टेगनेट रही है और अपने ही बयान में उन्होंने कहा कि 5.06 परसेंट इन तीन वर्षों में विकास हुआ है। 5.3 परसेंट विकास दर का जो छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का लक्ष्य है, उसके काफी नजदीक हैं।

मान्यवर, हमको यह नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि 1982-83 में देश में क्या हालात आए। आप देखें, 5 करोड़ हेक्टेयर भूमि सूखे और बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुई और इससे 31 करोड़ आबादी प्रभावित हुई। यही नहीं तूफान आया, ओले पड़े और मान्यवर आपको यह जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि पिछले दो तीन वर्षों में जैसा फ्लड आया वैसा पहले कभी नहीं आया था। इन सब प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के बावजूद इस वर्ष हमने रिकार्ड गेहूँ का उत्पादन किया है। यही नहीं

हम रबी में चावल का रिकार्ड उत्पादन करने जा रहे हैं। यह किसका परिणाम है। यह केवल प्लानिंग का, योजनाबद्ध विकास कार्यक्रमों का नतीजा है और नतीजा है हमारे देश के वैज्ञानिकों का, हमारे देश के किसानों के परिश्रम का और नतीजा है हमारी सरकार की नीतियों का जिन्होंने औद्योगिक उत्पादन को बढ़ाया है। यह सारी बातें सदन के सामने बिल्कुल साफ हैं।

जैसा कि इन्होंने कहा कि एग्रीकल्चरल उत्पादन में गिरावट आई। कुछ परसेंट गिरावट आई है लेकिन इन कारणों को नहीं भूलना चाहिए, जिन परिस्थितियों में उत्पादन कम हुआ है। बाढ़, सूखा, तूफान, इनको नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता। इसका ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा।

जहां तक उत्पादन का प्रश्न है, आपको याद होगा कि 1980-81 में हम 10 परसेंट से भी आगे बढ़ गए थे। जो सारी इकानमी पटरी से उतर गई थी जनता रिजिम में उसको हमने पटरी पर ला दिया है। आज व्यवस्थित ढंग से सब कुछ चल रहा है।

हमारा उत्पादन कृषि और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में ही नहीं हुआ बल्कि कोल, बिजली, ट्रांसपोर्टेशन, सीमेन्ट और अलोह धातुओं आदि सभी सेक्टर में हमने सफलता प्राप्त की है। जब तक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चरल सुधार नहीं होता तब तक इकोनामी आगे नहीं बढ़ती। इसलिए, केन्द्रीय सरकार और प्लानिंग कमीशन का ध्यान इस ओर रहा है। केवल पांच हजार करोड़ फॉरेन एक्सचेंज में ऑयल का चला जाता था, उसको कम किया है। जितने भी हमारे की-सेक्टर थे उन सबमें हमने सफलता प्राप्त की है। यह सही है कि पावर का 19 हजार मंगवाट का जो छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमारा लक्ष्य है, वह प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते। लेकिन हम 14-15 हजार मंगवाट करने जा रहे हैं, क्या यह उपलब्धि कम है? बिजली एक बुनियादी चीज है। इसका उत्पादन बढ़ता है तो कृषि और औद्योगिक

उत्पादन भी बढ़ जाता है। जो हमारी यूटिलाइजेशन कैपेसिटी है, इसको बढ़ाना बहुत जरूरी है। बिजली की इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी 46 परसेंट है और अगले साल के लिए 51 परसेंट रखी है। किसी भी हालत में 60 प्रतिशत से कम बिजली का उत्पादन नहीं होना चाहिए। अगर कुछ कमियां हों तो उनको दूर करना चाहिए। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की कुछ लिमिटेडशंस हैं। सारा कार्य स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से होता है। प्लानिंग कमीशन केवल रूपए का एलोकेशन करता है। वेस्ट बंगाल के बिजली का उत्पादन देखकर बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है। यहां पर लोग बड़ा शोर-गुल करते हैं। वे बंगाल की गवर्नमेंट को कहें कि उनकी कैपेसिटी कितनी है? केन्द्र पर आरोप लगा देना, सही नहीं है क्योंकि यह पोलिटिकल मोटिवेटेड है। हर क्षेत्र में वहां की सरकार व्यवस्था करने में असमर्थ है: इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग बंद हो रहे हैं तथा प्रतिदिन लॉक-आउट होते रहते हैं। इसलिए, मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि प्लानिंग कमीशन की लिमिटेडशंस पर विचार करना होगा तभी हम मध्यावधि मूल्यांकन सही कर सकेंगे।

प्लानिंग कमीशन को केवल रुपया अलाटमेंट करने की एजेंसी नहीं होना चाहिए। आप एक सैल बनाएं जिससे पता लग सके कि राज्य सरकारें किस मद पर कितना रुपया खर्च कर रही हैं? इसका हिसाब-किताब होना जरूरी है। केवल रुपया बांट देना और आलोचना का पात्र बनना, सही नहीं है। प्लानिंग की सफलता के लिए मानिट्रिंग का काम जरूरी है। हमारे यहां ऐसी परिस्थितियां हैं कि बड़ी-बड़ी इंडस्ट्री लगा दें और उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को काम न मिले, जमीन भी चली जाए तो इससे विकास नहीं होता। इंडस्ट्रियल बैंकवर्ड एरियाज के लिए शिवरमन कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है उस पर नेशनल डवलपमेंट काउंसिल में विचार करके उसे लागू करना चाहिए। इससे जो पिछड़े इलाके हैं उनका विकास उचित ढंग से हो

सकेगा। हम अप्रैजल इसीलिए कर रहे हैं कि कौन-कौन से स्टेट पिछड़े हुए हैं।

हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में अगर प्लानिंग के सारे सालों को देखें तो उत्तर प्रदेश सेन्ट्रल प्रोजेक्ट्स नहीं आता है। केवल 500 करोड़ रु० छठी प्लान के पहले दिया गया है जबकि हमारी आबादी देश की आबादी की एक बटे पांच है।

इसी तरह से गरीबी मिटाने के जो कार्यक्रम हैं जैसे आई०आर०डी, एन०आर०ई०पी० यह महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम हैं और इससे देश के गरीबों में एक आशा जगी है कि प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में इन कार्यक्रमों के द्वारा उनको ऊपर उठाने की बात चली है। विरोध पक्ष गरीबों को चाहे कितना ही फुसलाये वह प्रयास उनका बेकार रहेगा। हां, यह जरूर है कि बंकों से जो गरीबों को सहायता मिलनी चाहिए वह नहीं मिल रही है। आपको हिदायत करनी चाहिए कि लोगों को सही समय पर बैंक फाइनेंसिंग करे। आपने एन०आर०ई०पी में 50 परसेंट सेन्टर का और 50 परसेंट स्टेट्स का शेयर रखा है जिसके कारण बहुत सी स्टेट्स उस पैसे को नहीं ले पा रही हैं और सरेंडर कर रही हैं। इस प्रकार आई०आर०डी० और एन०आर०ई०पी० का 70 करोड़ रुपया हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में लेप्स हो गया है।

देहातों में 2 लाख आर्टिजन्स को हर साल ट्रेनिंग देने की बात कही है यह अच्छी बात है। इसकी समुचित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। खाली ट्रेनिंग दे देने से ही काम नहीं चलता। जिनको आप ट्रेनिंग दें बंकों से उनको अनिवार्य रूप से पैसा दिया जाए जिससे वह अपना धंधा खड़ा कर सकें, तभी इस योजना का लाभ लोगों को मिलेगा।

मिनिमम नीड्स प्रोग्राम में हैल्थ, पेय जल, स्कूल आदि आते हैं, हाउस साइट्स भी हैं। इन सारे कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ाना चाहिए। हमारे मिर्जापुर में तो स्कूलों की बड़ी कमी है। इसी तरह से पिछड़े इलाकों में सड़कें देने की बात

है। प्रदेश सरकार ने हमारे यहां 9 करोड़ रु० की एक सड़क दी है, जिसको अभी केन्द्र सरकार ने सैंशन नहीं किया है। मेरी मांग है कि ऐसे कार्यक्रमों की स्वीकृति तुरन्त मिलनी चाहिए।

जो मिड टर्म अप्रैजल आया है यह आशाजनक है और इससे हमारा उत्साह बढ़ा है। लेकिन जो कार्यक्रम मैंने बताये हैं सरकार को उन पर विचार करके निश्चित तौर से आगे बढ़ना चाहिये। और विरोध पक्ष ने जो बातें कही हैं वह पोलिटिकली मोटिवेटेड हैं किसी तथ्य पर आधारित नहीं हैं और उन्हीं की बातों से कट जाती हैं।

मैं आपकी आज्ञा का पालन करता हूँ, वैसे कहने को तो बहुत था।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon'ble Members very kindly appreciate two aspects of it. One is that the subject has in various forms been discussed many times. Kindly try avoid those points which have already been mentioned. The second thing is time factor. The time has been laid down. But I do not see anyone sticking to the time. I request the hon. Members to very kindly stick to the first formula.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House is currently debating the mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Five Year Plan as presented by the hon. Planning Minister on 19th August, 1983 in this House.

The predecessor speaker, who was speaking just before me, was speaking in a tone as if the Plan belongs to him and we are opposed to this Plan.

This Sixth Plan document is a national document. It charters the course of growth that the nation adopts to itself for the years to come so far as the economic development strategy is concerned. I am not one of those who ever believes or who ever, believed that this is a party document but unfortunately this has assumed that particular colour and this is one of the reasons, according to my humble opinion, that the planning document or any Five Year Plan document which should have the unanimous support of all

sections of the society so far as its implementation is concerned, its formulation is concerned, its achievements are concerned, unfortunately it has remained as a party document all over these years. The approach of hon. Members like the one who spoke prior to me and even of Mr. Parashar who exclusively owned this Plan document to themselves that this is their Plan, this is their achievement, they will defend the failures and on our side we will only criticise the failures according to me, is not a healthy approach so far as the Plan document is concerned. But, people like Prof. Ranga have to give a serious thought to these problems.

So far as the basic objectives of any Five Year Plan are concerned, they have remained the same right from 1951 to 1985 including the Janata period. This is the Plan document of the Janata Party. The basic objectives enshrined in this Plan document are the same which were there in the 1951 First Plan or in the 1956 or the 1961 Plans or in the 1966 or the Annual Plans or in the 1974 Fifth Five Year Plan. The basic broad objectives have never changed. Some emphasis may have changed, some little direction here or there may have changed, instead of Food for-Work Programme you might have introduced IROP or NREP but the whole thrust of the programmes has been removal of poverty, unemployment, improving the quality of life, establishment of an egalitarian society, socialistic structure, distributive justice and so on and so forth. So far as these are concerned, there is absolutely no difference of approach, according to me, as on date in between any political party in this country, including the Congress and including the CPI (M). Some difference of opinion may be in the process of implementation of the methods of implementation but so far as these broad objectives are concerned, there is basically no difference of opinion. May be with regard to certain priorities, that is a different matter, but basic objectives are being lauded by everyone. Despite this, let us pose a question to ourselves why this Plan document has remained a party document? You are getting the support of 40 per cent population of the country. Because you have this partisan approach with regard to these planning achievement, you say these are your achievements, not the nation's achievements and you say these are your

failures resultantly thereby, 40 per cent of the population of the country who are your supporters, they know this Plan or these achievements and 60 per cent—the entire opposition block-oppose it or they do not co operate in the implementation of the Plan. This is a very unfortunate situation I say, but why has it come? I thought much over the problem. It has come because the first Plan was initiated in the year 1951, prior to 1952, elections Second Plan was initiated in 1956 prior to 1957 elections, the Third Plan in 1961 prior to 1962 elections, the Fourth Plan in 1966 prior to 1967 elections, meaning thereby that this Plan document which is a national document, became a party election manifesto. You utilised this plan document in 1951 to project before the people of the country that here is the Congress Party, it belongs to the Congress party, it is a Congress party manifesto, we are going to do this during the next five years.

The result is that from the very beginning this is the approach, which at one time Prof. Ranga also criticised, and this particular approach right from the beginning, unfortunately made deliberately, has led to a situation where 60 per cent of the population, which is in the opposition fold, is not co operating fully in the implementation of the Plan projects. For example, the hon. Member who preceded me was saying : हमारी योजना, हमने किया है, हमारी सरकार ने किया है,

This is the particular approach and outlook towards the whole document, looking at it from party lines. I do not look at this particular document in that line. I am asking some basic questions to the Government and the whole House. We created the planning from or the Planning Commission in the year 1950-51 and then we embarked on this course of planned development in this country; well and good. I welcome that; I am not opposed to planned development; I am not opposed to plan. But the question is : planning for whom, planning for what? The objectives are clear.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : There is no difference of opinion about that.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Absolutely. So, let us evaluate the total achievements

of our planned development in this country during the last 30 years. Let there be a Committee of Parliament, consisting of all sections of the House, to evaluate the achievements of the plan, to evaluate the failures of the plan, and to give a new direction to planning. We should know why planning has failed to achieve the laudable objectives, as enshrined in the Directive Principles of State policy in our Constitution.

Here I have got a document of the planning Commission itself. I am addressing myself and I request the hon. Members to give the most serious thought to this basic question. I am looking at it absolutely on non-party lines. I am not one of those who says that India has not achieved anything. India has achieved many things, some commendable, some not so commendable. But there are some basic questions which we have to ask. It was for the first time during the last 35 years of independence that an effort was ever made by the Planning Commission in 1978 to evaluate in real terms the achievements of the Plan progress in this country from 1951 to 1977. This is a document of the Planning Commission where they have done an evaluation for the first quarter of the century of planning, right from 1956 to 1976-77. What do they say? It is an eye-opener for all of us. It says in para. 1.21 :

“The preceding assessment of India's economic development over a quarter of a century of planning has indicated some fundamental failures and it is on account of these that the need has arisen for re-appraisal of the development strategy. We must face the fact that the most important objectives of planning have not been achieved. The most cherished goals seem to be almost as distant today as when we set out on the road to planned development. These aims—implicit in all our plans but more explicitly stated in the later formulations of our development strategy—are universally accepted by the Indian people; they are the achievement of full employment, the eradication of poverty and the creation of a more equal society.”

They have made certain comments. They have commented also on certain achievements of the planning body. They say in para 1.3 :

“It is a cause of national pride that during the last three decades, a stagnant and decadent economy has been modernised and made more self-reliant. In qualitative terms, the economy today is clearly much stronger, more resilient, dynamic and self-reliant than at the inception of planning.”

This has been a very objective assessment, evaluation, of the entire planning achievements of our country during the one-quarter century from 1951 onwards.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : They cannot disown it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : There is no question of disowning it because this is the document of the Planning Commission. I do not want to go into all those controversies; I am not talking in terms of the Janta Party or Congress Party. I am talking in terms of the national policy, our objective, their achievements and failures and the direction we must give to our planning.

I would suggest that the time has now come when a Committee may be appointed, may be headed by Prof. Ranga— I would myself welcome it—consisting of Members of Parliament, who are interested in this planning process, in the formulation of plans. They must evaluate and examine our plans.

I would also suggest at this stage that there should be a Standing Committee of Members of Parliament, so far as planning is concerned. It is very unfortunate that a document, which is a national document, which I am describing as a national document, has never been debated and discussed in this House at the stage of formulation of the plan. Of course, it was the practice previously, in the case of the previous plans, but not now. So far as the Sixth Plan is concerned, it was never debated in Parliament. So, naturally, Members of Parliament, who are the representatives of 700 million

people of this country, had no say in the formulation of the plan document.

Then they should have a say and I say that if you want to have a better say, I would suggest that there should be a standing committee on planning which has been supported by people like Mr. Venkatarnam also in the previous years that there should be a standing committee of planning which should go into all details so far as planning is concerned, and they should suggest to Government that hear there should be a variation, here there should be this direction and that direction. This is another suggestion of mine.

During all this period of planning, we have approximately spent round about Rs. 8000 thousand crores in the public and the private sector outlays. Just imagine how colossal that amount is Rs. 300,000 crores. Plan after plan we are increasing the outlays. I do not agree with this approach of the hon. Planning Minister; we should not evaluate our achievements in terms of expenditure. We are assessing everything in terms of expenditure; expenditure is irrelevant. What is the physical achievement? Who is going to dispute with the 20-point programme? One may say; it is a ****programme** as Dr. Swamy said. But I don't say so because the 20-point programme has become the core of the Sixth Plan. There is more emphasis through the 20-Point programme. Good or bad, one may agree or one may disagree, it is more or less the core of the Plan, and when, in our National Development Council meeting in April 1983, some Member of the National Development Council moved a resolution when I was the mover of the Resolution, he moved an amendment to the effect that this 20-point programme is a hoax, is a fraud. I did not accept that amendment and I rejected it all right.

You may disagree with anything, but the 20-point programme means the core of the Sixth Plan. So, accepting your argument means rejection of the whole document which I cannot concede. So, this has been the approach of many Members on this side, but I do not know why the hon. Minister has to seek the cooperation only at this stage. We are debating this Mid-

term Appraisal after one year. We demanded it last year, in August or September 1982. It should have been placed in the year 1982 on the Table of this House, it is one year late. Now, we have started preparing the Seventh Five Year Plan. What is the sense in discussing the Mid-term Appraisal of the Sixth Plan? What can you do, and what can we do? It is all ritual, it is a *fait accompli*, we are simply exercising our lungs only to say something as if we have to say something, and that is one good reason as to why only 14 Members were present when the hon. Planning Minister made his speech yesterday. This is one of the good reasons because when we demand a debate, then you don't allow. So, it is a question of diminishing returns. When I am thirsty, you don't give me water; when I am hungry, you don't give me food. When I am not, then you are giving it to me. So, it is natural that there is a law of diminishing returns. Now, naturally the less the interest there is, the interest there is in the debate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They serve food after our dinner.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I do not repeat what has already been said. I pose certain basic questions I think, the hon. Planning Minister, you will go down in history if you are able to create some mechanism of Parliament like a Standing Committee of Parliamentarians belonging to all sections of the House to assist you in the formulation of plans to critically examine them and to prepare the Plan documents. I think that will be very good. I have been demanding in this House not only a committee for planning, but for Finance and for various other Departments as in U.K. Australia and Canada. A Committee is existing in Kerala also. Supposing there is a Committee on Defence. Here we talk on party lines, but there in the Committee we will definitely out across party barriers and the approach will be nationally oriented. (Interruptions)

There has been a shortfall in physical terms. I am against having very unrealistic plans. Fortunately, I had an occasion to examine the Planning Commission for the

first time in the history of the Public Accounts Committee last year when I was the Chairman. And we selected this subject, particularly Irrigation, which is vital for our agriculture. I am not going to share all those experiences which I had there, I had nothing to complain against the Members of the Planning Commission and the Planning Commission as such, they have got their own compulsions. But there is no monitoring mechanism so far as the Planning Commission is concerned. They do not seem to have any say over the States. The States are the implementing agencies. The co-operation of the States has to be sought so far as the implementation of the projects is concerned. Simple formulation of the Plan is not going to help matters.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : The States would have to co-operate.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : That is what I am pleading.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : There is that difficulty.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : There is no difficulty provided you seek co-operation. You create atmosphere like that. So far as irrigation sector is concerned, it is very vital for our economy. I will only cite one instance. The Prime Minister made an announcement over the T.V. and the radio that this has been the achievement so far as creation of additional irrigation potential is concerned. When the Members of the Committee went into depth, the Department had to admit before the Committee—it is contained in the Report of the Committee, 2/3rd Membership of which belongs to the ruling party, because it cuts across party barrier—there they had to admit that Prime Minister was misled to believe these figures and the announcement made by the Prime Minister was wrong. What action has been taken against the officer who falsely briefed the Prime Minister of this country, who made her to believe a particular figure to be correct and which later on comes out to be false? These things come out in the Committees only. So, by strengthening the Committee system Parliament will be more effective. Those people who are talking that Parliament has become irrelevant, their mouth will be shut if we really constitute more Committees of Parliament, because a better

output is there in the Committees. It is because we work there cutting across party barriers.

So far as reduction, short fall in various sectors is concerned in physical target, that is for the Planning Minister to explain—why the target of 154 million tonnes to be achieved by the end of the Sixth Plan has now been reduced to 146 tonnes—a reduction of 8 million tonnes. I would not quote figures in the case of other things. Physical target have been reduced in respect of foodgrains, coal, iron ore, concentrates, sulphuric acid, caustic soda, soda ash, saleable steel, aluminium; copper (refined), zinc, electricity generation, Railways originating traffic from 309 it has been brought down to 282. Now if infra-structure shortages are to be there in Railways, transport, coal, energy, foodgrains production and all that, then I am very much worried. And then comes the irrigation and its additional potential. Irrigation is very vital for agriculture. Agriculture is very vital for our rural economy. We have to do away with imports. We have to improve the quality of life in the rural areas. The hon. Minister has given certain figures and statistics in this Plan document. I really fail to understand as there is so much of mis-understanding and confusion. He has claimed that 51% who were below the poverty line in 1980 that figure has come down to 41%. The figure of 339 million people who were below the poverty line in 1980 has come down to 282 million. That is a reduction of 57 million. Near about 6 crores of people have come down below the poverty line during the two years of this Plan. It you really convince this House then I will salute this Minister. I will offer my salute in respect of this Minister because I am interested in the people living below the poverty line in this country. But, unfortunately, very eminent people, economists and writers have come out openly and challenge the statistics and figures. They say that is absolute fantastic and the criteria that has been adopted for arriving at these figures is something very starting and cannot be accepted. This is not the position according to them. They have assumed the criteria IRDP Programme. That is the target that has been fixed by the Planning Commission for the number of beneficiaries under IRDP Programme? It is 5.6 million. Under the NREP Programms

it is 2.12 million. There it is 7.72 million and then they say this is expenditure pattern. Now the Planning Commission or the Government has assumed that whosoever has been catered under NREP or IRDP programme he has been brought above the poverty line. The position is different from State to State, from District to District. In Rajasthan, there are districts like Ganga Nagar. There the position is different. In districts like Bharma and Chalon, the position is different. In districts like Dungarpur and Ranswara from the side of Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas, the position is different. And the benefits—I am not criticising—but really the benefit under this laudable programmes, NREP, IRDP and all the rural development programmes have not really reached the strata of society for whom they are meant. There is no identification of beneficiary. There is multiplicity of figures also. The same figures are being added under this programme and under the other programmes also. So, figures are being inflated. These are exaggerated figures. The statistics are not going to solve our problem, Mr. Planning Minister. I would humbly beg of you. Now you have reduced your targets in agriculture, industry, infrastructure and so many other items which I have just read out. The basic question that concerns this country is the question with regard to the people living below the poverty line. As I said earlier also, I can say, I am conscious of the time, Mr. Chairman—hardly 10 million people in this country are really reaping the fruits of independence and development in this country. It is just one crore of people. At the hiatus, you will find Kapadia swallowing Rs. 20 crores—Central Bank of India. You will find big industrial houses as to how they are misusing total exemptions in the income-tax law. You will find people where Prof. Ranga may not know. I have done a lot of research on the income-tax side. If G. M. Birla or G.D. Birla dies, he is not to pay the estate duty. He is not to pay the wealth tax. But if Satish Agarwal dies he has to pay wealth tax and his children have to pay the estate duty. It is the socialist society? It is the egalitarian society? Is it a distributive justice?

Every day, hon. Members are demanding few lakhs of rupees for roads, for drinking water, for sanitation, for health care and for primary health centres. The

Government—my Government or any Government for that matter—is not able not to give it. But you will be surprised to know the persons belonging to the large industrial houses. We very well know how the money is spent on ostentatious living by these people. Now, in this country, the individual wealth of persons belonging to large industrial houses has gone down over the years. Can you believe it? Prof. Ranga? The individual wealth of persons belonging to industrial houses has gone down over the years, can you believe it? It has gone down according to a survey conducted by the Finance Ministry and which has been submitted to the Committee last year. This is something that the whole fiscal and monetary system in this country is anti-poor; it is sustaining the rich and capitalist society in this country. I am saying so with all sense of responsibility. But here the fix cannot be sorted out. You sit in committee. I will convince you as I have convinced my other colleagues last year and year before last. So, this is the position, Sir. So, this particular thing has to be borne in mind.

We cannot depend on imports. We have spent so much thousands of crores of rupees over irrigation, over agricultural research and extension. Even then, we are importing. Is it a happy situation? I am not talking about commission or anything. I am saying that as a self-respected country we should see and bring it to the situation where we should not import foodgrains. We are importing foodgrains; we are importing cement; we are importing paper; we are importing aluminium; we are importing steel; and we are importing so many other things. So, the direction should be there. We should be self-reliant economy whereby dependence on import is restricted to the minimum.

Unfortunately, our foreign exchange debt or the rate of borrowings has gone to Rs. 19 thousand crores and the Finance Minister says that he will feel the pinch of loan repayment in 1985. This is what he says and we know it. The pinch will have to be felt by you, by me and the entire nation. It is not the individual responsibility. Everybody will have to pay more than thousand rupees and so far as repayment is concerned, it is Rs. 1,200 crores every year.

So, the whole nation will have to feel the pinch of repayment.

Now, I come to the import side. Prof. Rangaji, you will be surprised to know that we have given exemption, under the customs law, on the import of what? Tennis ball and cricket bats are given exemption of duty. Do they deserve exemption? Under the customs law it is something surprising. So, there has to be some sort of a new direction to our overall thought, approach, direction and to the economic development of this country.

The basic objectives are clear; the basic objectives are not objectionable. There is no dispute about any of them. But I would humbly say one thing. You, Sir, must have also experienced. Fortunately, you belong to a State where the per capita income is very high; the people living below the poverty line is much less, hardly 15 per cent, while in other States, it is 48 per cent and in States like Bihar from where Prof. Tewary hails, it is 55 per cent or something like, that.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, your per capita bravery is also very high.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The main shortfall in our achievements is the tardy implementation of schemes. What has the Government in mind to speed it up?

I remember an instance in Jaipur. Somebody, one Mr. Zakaria, came from Bombay to Jaipur to construct a cinema hall. He laid out a chart, indicating on this date this will be completed, on that day, that will be completed, and the cinema hall was completed within that particular schedule. No private sector industrialist is going to permit escalation in cost to the extent of 10 to 12 times and the period of completion from 5 years to 15 years. The major irrigation projects are lagging completion for more than 20 years and the cost escalation is 1000 per cent, 1200 per cent, 1500 per cent and so on. You just imagine. It is just because the implementation is tardy. There is no monitoring; there is no punishment and that is why for the projects which can be completed within Rs. 1000 crores, the nation has to spend Rs. 10,000 crores, apart from the fact that the community is

deprived of the fruits of development for all those years.

Now, whether it is irrigation sector, power sector, hydal sector, thermal sector or any sector, I would be thankful to the Planning Minister if he can cite even one single major project in the Central sector which has been completed within time during the last 30 years, during all these Plan periods. This is an irony of fate; this is the misfortune. Our money is going down the drain. The corrupt bureaucrats, the dishonest contractors and may be some politicians, this trio, is leading us to a situation where country's scarce resources are going down the drain, projects not being completed in time, there being cost escalation, time run-over and all that, and the whole nation being deprived of the fruits of development. The result is that poverty is continuing, unemployment is continuing and the quality of life is not improving. I would beg of the whole House and the hon. Minister to see that there is some mechanism for speedy implementation of the projects and punishment to the erring officers who so ever and how so ever high they may be. Then alone the problem of cost escalation will not be there.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: It is always a pleasure to listen to my hon. friend, Mr. Satish Agarwal. But he is carried away by his eloquence to such an extent that he has ignored the universal fact that the economic and social conditions of the vast middle classes have improved enormously during the last 35 years.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I have said so in the beginning of my speech. I have not disputed that. Much has been done. But I must also mention what has not been done. The auditor's job is not only to point out what is good and correct but also to point out what is missing.

Thank you for the compliment, Prof. Ranga.

श्री बालासाहिब विखे पाटिल (कोपरगांव): चेअरमेन सर, आपने जो मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

प्लानिंग कमीशन ने जो कुछ डाकुमेंट्स यहां रखे हैं उन डाकुमेंट्स में उन्होंने अपनी कमियों को भी बताया है और जो अच्छी बातें हुई हैं उन्हें भी बताया है। इसलिए मैं अपने प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर का भी आभारी हूँ कि सरकार के कामों में जो कमी होती है उन्होंने उन्हें भी दिखाने की कोशिश की है और हर तरह से की है।

अभी जो इर्रीगेशन की बात कही गई वह बात सही है। हमारे इर्रीगेशन के कई प्रोजेक्ट्स बहुत दिनों से चल रहे हैं कि जितना पैसा हमें उनके लिए जुटाना चाहिए था वह हम नहीं जुटा सके हैं।

प्रोजेक्टों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है इसलिए उनके पूरा होने में समय लगता है।

हमारा नया बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम जो देश की नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने शुरू किया है उसमें ड्राइ लैंड के लिए इर्रीगेशन को प्राथमिकता दी गई है। इर्रीगेशन की जब बात आती है तो यह देखना आवश्यक है कि जो बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट हैं उन पर बहुत पैसा खर्च होता है और उनसे होने वाली आमदनी से उसका मेंटी-नेंस खर्च भी नहीं निकलता। मैं दाम बढ़ाने के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ लेकिन मेरी मांग है कि सरकार छोटे और मजिनल किसान को इर्रीगेशन सुविधा मुफ्त उपलब्ध कराए उसको ट्यूबवैल्स आदि लगाने के लिए पैसा दे। नहीं तो आप बड़े और छोटे किसान के अन्तर को कम नहीं कर पायेंगे। आपको इर्रीगेशन सिस्टम बदलना होगा। हालांकि हमारा एग्रीकल्चर उत्पादन 5 परसेंट बढ़ा है लेकिन इर्रीगेशन के हिसाब से हमारा उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा। इसके लिए आपको इर्रीगेशन सिस्टम को बदलना होगा। उद्योग में ज्यादा पैसा लगता है और खेती में कम पैसा लगता है, ऐसी बात नहीं है खेती कैपिटल इन्टेन्सिव इण्डस्ट्री है। बड़ा किसान ट्रैक्टर खरीदता है और दूसरी मशीनरी लगाता है लेकिन छोटे किसान के लिए कुछ नहीं मिलता। न वह

एंजिन खरीद सकता है न मोटर न ट्रैक्टर खरीद सकता है। इसलिए क्रेडिट सिस्टम बदलने की आवश्यकता है। किसान के लिए पे बैंक पीरियड 5-10 सात से ज्यादा होना चाहिए। छोटे किसान के लिए कम से कम 30 साल का समय ऋण वापसी के लिए दिया जाना चाहिए। इर्रीगेशन के लिए इस प्रकार की सुविधा होनी चाहिए कि 30 साल के अन्दर किसान पैसा वापिस कर सके। इससे वह डिफाल्टर नहीं होगा।

PROF. N. G. RANGA : The States have to cooperate. That is the trouble.

समय पर पैसा छोटा किसान नहीं दे पाता और इसमें ड्राइ लैंड वाले किसान सबसे ज्यादा हैं। इसी तरह से जो सहकारी समितियां वहां पर काम करती हैं वे भी बड़े किसान की ओर ही देखती हैं। उनको भी मार्गदर्शन देने की आवश्यकता है कि वे छोटे किसान की ओर ध्यान दें।

ग्रामीण विकास की बात की जाती है। आपने रूरल डेवलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट बनाया है लेकिन गांवों के लिए आपने क्या बन्दोबस्त किया है। शहरों में 350 आबादी पर एक डाक्टर है और गांवों में 10 हजार की आबादी पर आप डाक्टर देते हैं। शिक्षा कौन सी दी जाती है। हम डेरी डेवलपमेंट की शिक्षा चाहते हैं लेकिन वहां कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। टेक्नीकल एजुकेशन की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। हेल्थ एजुकेशन चाहते हैं, वहां कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। गांव किस हिसाब से आगे बढ़ेंगे। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा की सुविधा बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए। गांवों के विद्यार्थियों को टेक्नीकल शिक्षा में एडमिशन में प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए।

एक बात सीलिंग एक्ट के बारे में कही गई है—“हंडरेड परसेंट एक्सपोर्ट फार्म प्रोड्यूस।” तो फिर लैंड सीलिंग का क्या होगा। एक्सपोर्ट करने वाले ज्वाइंट सेक्टर में आएंगे और इण्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट बड़े फार्म लगाएंगे और एक्सपोर्ट

करेंगे। छोटे किसान का क्या होगा। जब छोटे किसान की भलाई नहीं होगी तो हमारी नीति का क्या होगा। क्या हम अपनी नीतियों से पीछे हटेंगे। लैंड सीलिंग के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

अरबन सीलिंग के बारे में यहां किसी ने भी बात नहीं की है। एमरजेंसी के जमाने में हमने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को इस बारे में गाइड लाइन्स दी थीं। लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उसको ठुकरा रही है। शहरों में रहने वालों के लिए तो छूट दे रहे हैं परन्तु गांव वालों का एक्सप्लायटेशन हो रहा है। प्लान डिक्युमेंट में इसका जिक्र होना जरूरी था कि इसको कितना हल कर चुके हैं और कितना अभी बाकी है। गांव में रहने वाले कहते हैं कि नियंत्रण हमारे ऊपर है—शहरों वाले धन कमाते हैं उन पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। इसके बाद में फार्म प्रोड्यूस एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। इसमें दलाल काफी फायदा उठा रहे हैं। नेशनल लेवल पर एक ऐसा कारपोरेशन होना चाहिए वह को-आपरेटिव सेक्टर में हो जिससे किसान खोपंदा करे उसको एक्सपोर्ट किया जा सके और उसका पैसा किसान को ही मिले। निजी सेक्टर में लोग प्याज एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं और उसका फायदा उठा रहे हैं। रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि क्राँप इन्वोरेन्स के संबंध में हम सेटीसफाई नहीं हो सके। आप कहते हैं कि इसके लिए बीस करोड़ रुपया रखा है लेकिन खर्च नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसको कौन खर्च करेगा ? जब तक इस काम के लिए अलग से कारपोरेशन नहीं बनायेंगे तब तक किसानों की इस समस्या का हल नहीं होगा। जो बड़े उद्योगपति हैं वे बड़े हो जाएंगे। किसान और भी छोटे हो जाएंगे। हमारी मांग है कि इस कारपोरेशन में पचास परसेंट भारत सरकार से और इतना ही स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से लिया जाए। हम कई सालों से मांग कर रहे हैं कि एल० आई० सी० के पास जितना अच्छा इन्फ्रा स्ट्रक्चर और एक्सपोर्टाइज होना चाहिए, वह उतना नहीं है इसलिए स्वतंत्र कारपोरेशन का होना जरूरी है। आज क्रेडिट

लाइन चोक अप हो रही है। इसमें छोटे किसान ज्यादा फंसे हैं। उनको सुविधा नहीं है। इर्रिगेशन का खर्च सरकार न करे तो किसान खेती नहीं कर सकेगा—उनको खेत बेचना पड़ेगा।

जो छोटे किसान हैं, वे भूमिहीन मजदूर भी बन सकते हैं। जब उन्हें कोई सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं होगी तो उन्हें खेत बेचने पर मजबूर होना पड़ेगा। इसके अलावा उनके पास कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं रहता है। इसके बाद मैं यह चाहता हूं कि सेमी अरबन टाउन डवलप किया जाए। कुछ गांव और जो इण्डस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ टाउन है, प्लानिंग करके उनका डवलपमेंट किया जाए नहीं तो हमारे गांव भोपड़-पट्टी में कन्वर्ट हो जाएंगे। बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास में इस तरह की स्थिति देखने को मिलती है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि किसानों के लिए मकान का होना बहुत जरूरी है। हमारे यहां फार्म हाऊसिंग की कोई स्कीम नहीं है। जब बैंक के पास जाते हैं तो वे कहते हैं कि यह लक्जरी आइटम है। हुडको के पास जाते हैं तो कहते हैं कि हमारे पास स्कीम नहीं है। हम लोग किसान के लिए इसलिए बोलते हैं क्योंकि हम उनका भला चाहते हैं। जब किसान का सवाल आता है तो आप कहते हैं कि पांच करोड़ का बजट में प्रोविजन करके बात खत्म कर दो। इससे किसान का काम चलने वाला नहीं है। इसलिये जब तक किसान के लिए कुछ नहीं करेंगे तब तक काम नहीं बनेगा। किसान को खेत में मकान बनाने के लिये कुछ न कुछ सुविधा होनी चाहिये। ग्रामीण हिन्दुस्तान का अगर औद्योगीकरण करता है तो आज कल जो नामिनल शिक्षा चलती है इसको बन्द करो। उसकी जगह टेक्नीकल मैन पावर प्लानिंग का इन्तजाम होना चाहिये और इसका इन्तजाम प्लान में होना चाहिये। नेशनल डेवलपमेंट काउन्सिल ने इस बारे में क्या किया है ? आज काम के लिये आदमी नहीं मिलता और लोगों को काम नहीं मिलता। आज नई टेक्नालाजी आ रही है, लेकिन उसके लिये आदमी नहीं मिलते, टेक्नी-

शियन नहीं मिलते जिसके कारण जो भी आदमी अपना उद्योग कहीं लगाता है तो उसके लिये वह बाहर से आदमी लाता है। परिणाम यह है कि स्थानीय लोग बेकार रहते हैं। इसलिये टेक्नीकल मैन पावर की प्लानिंग सही ढंग से होनी चाहिये और ठीक से मानीट्रिंग होना चाहिये।

फैमिली प्लानिंग हम बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन उसके लिये रूरल हेल्थ प्रोग्राम क्या बना रहे हैं? आपको रूरल मेडिकल कालेज खोलने चाहिये और जो गांव के रहने वाले विद्यार्थी हैं उनको ऐडमीशन में वेटेज देना चाहिये तभी गांवों में लोगों को स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं का लाभ मिल सकता है। अभी हालत यह है कि 75% देश की आबादी जो गांवों में बसती है उसे डाक्टर की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से चीनी मिलें लगी हैं जिनसे काफी बगास निकलता है और उस बगास से न्यूजप्रिन्ट बना कर बाहर भी कागज भेज सकते हैं। इसलिये जरूरी है कि बगास बेस्ड पेपर प्लांट लगाये जायें। जब हम कोआपरेटिव शुगर मिल्स के लिये लाइसेंस लेते हैं, जैसे मध्य प्रदेश, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु ने लाइसेंस ले लिया, लेकिन बाद में वे मिलें चलती नहीं हैं। उसको कैंसिल करवाया और फिर प्राइवेट आदमी को दे दिया वह लाइसेंस। इसी तरह से मध्य प्रदेश में पब्लिक सैक्टर में लिया और बाद में प्राइवेट आदमी को शामिल दिया। आप इस काम में किसानों को क्यों नहीं लेते? आज सभी जगह चीनी मिलों में हल्ला मचा है कि कोई फायदा नहीं होता है और प्राइवेट मिल मालिक कहते हैं कि उन्हें चीनी मिल बन्द करनी पड़ेगी, जब कि उन पर किसानों का करोड़ों रुपया बाकी है। मेरा निवेदन है कि जिन चीनी मिलों में फायदा नहीं है उनका आप कोआपरेटिवाइजेशन का दें इससे किसानों को भी लाभ होगा और मजदूरों का एक्सप्लायटेशन रुकेगा।

इस साल गेहूं और चावल के मुकाबले में जो गन्ने के दाम तय हुए हैं वह कम हैं। लेकिन लंबी की चीनी के दाम तय नहीं हुए हैं। उसको जल्दी तय करना चाहिये।

इसी तरह से हार्वेस्टिंग और ट्रांसपोर्ट लेबर के बारे में मेरा निवेदन है कि जब गन्ने के, चीनी के दाम तय होते हैं तो मजदूरों की मजदूरी उसमें शामिल नहीं की जाती है। नतीजा यह है कि मजदूरों की हालत खराब होती जा रही है और उनका एक्सप्लायटेशन हो रहा है।

यह जो हमारे हार्वेस्टिंग ट्रांसपोर्ट वाले हैं, चीनी और गन्ने के दाम तय करते हुए उनका कोई न कोई जिक्क हो जिसके कारण उनको भी न्याय मिले और हमारी सहकारी मिलें उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा दाम दे रही हैं। और दूसरी जगह उनका एक्सप्लायटेशन हो रहा है। इसलिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहकारी मिलें प्रस्तावित हों।

टैक्सटाइल मिलें ठीक से नहीं चलती रहें, उनके नेशनलाइजेशन के बजाय मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनका को-आपरेटिवाइजेशन करें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। इसमें पीपल्स पार्टीसिपेशन होगा। हमारे स्वर्गीय नेता जवाहर लाल जी का कहना था कि पीपल्स पार्टीसिपेशन के वगैर प्लैनिंग ठीक नहीं होगा और सहकारी एक माध्यम ऐसा है जिससे पीपल्स पार्टीसिपेशन हो सकता है।

प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर ने जो कुछ कहा है, उसमें पावर कम होगी। मेरा कहना है कि पावर सैक्टर की तरफ ध्यान ज्यादा देना चाहिये। इतना कहकर मैं आपका आभार मानता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram) : Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my D.M.K. Party, I would like to participate in the discussion on the Mid-term appraisal of the Sixth-Five Year Plan and express my views.

Sir, most of the previous participants, especially Hon. Shri Satish Agarwal and

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy had made a critical observation in regard to the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Admittedly, I am neither an eloquent speaker, nor a critic. But Sir, the facts are here and I will speak on the basis of the facts available. I do concede when 73% of the cropped area is dependent upon rain, which is concentrated in a few months of the year, there will be shortfall in the achievements of the Plan targets. When agriculture is based on undependable Monsoon, naturally the Plan targets go away. But this excuse cannot be offered after 35 years of our Independence.

The approved Sixth Plan outlay for the flood control programme is Rs. 1,045 crores. The expenditure was Rs. 155 crores in 1980-81; Rs. 164 crores in 1981-82 and Rs. 154 crores in 1982-83. Yet in the recent cyclone in November 1983 the floods have caused havoc in the State of Andhra Pradesh to the tune of crores of rupees. In many parts of the country the floods have become annual recurring feature. North is afflicted by floods and South by drought. Yet the Government is paying scant attention to flood control measures like embankment and drainage schemes. For controlling floods in the north and lifting the scourge of drought in the South, the only alternative is to link Ganga with Cauvery. No doubt this is a gigantic scheme, but the scheme when implemented, will put the agriculture economy of the country on a sound footing. If agricultural economy is strengthened, then naturally the industrial economy will get the necessary stamina. I am happy to note that the Central Planning Commission has given a true picture of the state of affairs in the country. Sir, you will find the following candid statements in the report ;

Slippages in the construction schedules of the Bhilai and Bokaro expansion programmes ;

The progress on the new steel plant at Vizag is also behind schedule.

Slippage in the commissioning schedule of the two sponge iron projects being set up in the joint sector in Orissa and Bihar.

Slippage in the construction schedule of the fertiliser project being set up at Thal Vaishet, Hazira and Namrup-III.

Shortfall in the production of phosphatic fertilisers is attributable to the poor performance of the fertiliser plant at Sindri and Khetri.

Liberal import of soda ash has affected indigenous production.

Shortfall in production of electrical transformers and cables is primarily due to the lack of adequate orders from State electricity boards due to paucity of funds. The number of on-going schemes in industry and minerals sector will spill over into the 7th Plan. The spill-over expenditure will be considerable in the sectors of steel, mines, petro-chemicals and chemicals and fertilizers.

While the argument of shortfall in power generation can be advanced for the above slippages, it is worth nothing what the Reserve Bank of India has stated in its annual report about power generation. On page 3 of the Annual Report of RBI, you will find the following :

“In many of the years with low rates of increase, the poor performance of industry was attributable to shortages of power and other infra-structural facilities. 1982-83 is somewhat unique in that the performance of the infra-structural sector during the year was on the whole good. Power generation in the country in the financial year 1982-83 was 7% higher than in the previous year. Yet in the eleven-month period July 1982 May 1983, the overall index of industrial production rose by only 3.2% over the corresponding months of the previous year when the increase was 7.6%.”

Now the question arises whether we are to believe what the premier bank of the country says, or what the Government says about the shortfalls in Plan targets.

It has been openly accepted on the floor of this House that the industrial production situation in the country has deteriorated, with 52 industries registered with DGTD reporting zero growth in April-July 1983 compared to the corresponding period in 1982.

With a large number of paper plants remaining closed, and 45% of the installed

capacity of 19 lakh tonnes of the units not operating on an economically viable basis, it has just been officially disclosed that India will face a grim paper famine within two years. Similarly, more than 400 large industrial units are reported sick, and nearly Rs. 1,100 crores of public money is at stake now. About 22,000 small scale units are sick, 2,000 rubber-based units are remaining closed.

The textile mills being managed by National Textile Corporation have incurred, upto June 1983, a total loss of Rs. 452 crores. You can imagine the losses. Every day, as on date, they are losing about Rs. 25 lakhs. Yet the Government is intending to hand over sick textile mills to NTC.

The hon. Prime Minister has conveyed her resentment to her colleagues in the Cabinet, it is learnt, about the continuing loss being incurred by the public undertakings under their charge. In her guidelines, she is reported to have advised them to give a political push to the public undertakings. I do not understand what is meant by political push in the management of public sector undertakings.

The Planning Commission has made a very mild statement on page 3 of this mid-term appraisal. It reads :

“Some concentration of investments in the infra-structure and a few other sensitive areas is called for, and some economy in Government's current consumption expenditure would be necessary, both to achieve the maximum possible in physical terms in the Sixth Plan, and to establish a firm basis for the Seventh Plan.”

In other words, the Government's current consumption expenditure is very heavy. I would like to know what steps the Government proposes to take for curtailing conspicuous consumption expenditure.

I read from the daily newspaper the following news item. The sugar mills magnates have reported to have got an assurance from the Agriculture Minister that the recommendations of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices about the clubbing of price zones would not be implemented. The BICP has suggested the clubbing of price

zones of 16 into 8 in order to contain the levy price of sugar, which is frequently raised. If this is the effort of the Government in controlling price-spiralling, I do not know what further steps the Government would take to control the prices.

Another instance I would like to quote to show how the industrialists circumvent the Government's efforts to mobilise the resources. I have come to understand that a big industrialist of Bombay who has a unit in down South, by name Dharangadhara Chemical Works, which is making annually a profit of about Rs. 5 crores, is trying to merge this profit-making unit with his another sick unit which has remained closed for more than five years. The guidelines for such merger are that 85 per cent of the machinery in the sick unit should be utilised after such merger. But the industrialist is evading this issue, as he is evading taxes to the Government and bonus to the workers of DCW. After fleecing one industrial unit efforts are made to fleece the other successful unit also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You conclude now.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU : Two minutes only, please.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Two minutes ? Granted.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU : I am giving one more instance about which I know. There are several such attempts all over the country. How do you expect industrial growth with this kind of vicious atmosphere ? The Government should come with a heavy hand against forced merger propositions of private sector.

My previous speaker, especially Shri E. Balanandan was expressing his views about poverty line, and he said that the poverty line has declined from 47 per cent to 30 per cent and that is, in figures from 360 million to 215 millions. This decline is attributed to the implementation of the IRDP scheme and the National Rural Employment Scheme. But I can say that this only a myth of the Government, and my predecessor has pointed out correctly, and this Plan allocation should be spent for the rural population where 80 per cent of the

population lives. But even after 35 years of independence there is no social equality, there is no economic development of the rural areas. You might admit, that even though you are giving a rosy picture about the rural development through the IRDP and NRE schemes, that the people are not getting the benefits. It is just like an ice cake, which is kept at the Centre and is not reaching the periphery. All these schemes are like that; the effect does not reach the rural area properly.

So you must concentrate that since the 80 per cent of the population lives in the rural areas the needs of those people are to be met. Even in the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare I emphasised that all the Primary Rural Health Centres must be upgraded. They must be made big hospitals with the necessary equipment and adequate drug facilities.

At this juncture I would like to point out one statement made by a Minister in the Tamil Nadu Government regarding poverty.

He said : I shall read it in Tamil.

*“Rs. 135 crores are being spent on midday meals scheme and 65 lakhs of children are getting one nutritious meal, particularly those children who have not seen the food. The mother of such children who did not know what is meant by cooked rice were digging the ground for roots to feed them, and to appease their hunger. This has happened in Poonamalle. How many knew about this in Pudukkottai township? How many have realised this? The child afflicted by Polio is walking today.”

A Minister of Tamil Nadu was referring to this in a function held to highlight the so-called achievements of the State Government. This shows the extent of poverty, prevalent in the State of Tamil Nadu and taking advantage of the poverty, the ruling Tamilnadu Government is exploiting the poor through the so-called nutritious noon meal scheme. This shows that the Planning Commission's allocations have not reached

the poor and even after 35 years of independence we have not been able to ensure food, shelter, clothing and education to 8 Rs 80 per cent of the masses of this country.

श्री हूमर लाल बैठा (अररिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, छठी योजना के मध्यावधि मूल्यांकन पर काफी देर से बहस चल रही है और यह बिना किसी हिचक के कहा जा सकता है कि योजना की गति जो बीच में काफी धीमी हो गई थी, निराशाजनक हो गई थी, उस पर काबू पाकर आज हम ऐसी स्थिति में आ गए हैं जहाँ हम प्रगति की ओर बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) यद्यपि इस बीच में काफी प्राकृतिक बाधाएं आईं लेकिन उसके बावजूद हमारी प्रगति निराशाजनक नहीं है बल्कि सन्तोषजनक है। हम और भी अधिक प्रगति कर सकते थे अगर प्राकृतिक विपदाओं का मुकाबला न करना पड़ता और इन सब कठिनाइयों के बावजूद हमने प्रगति की है और मुझे आशा है कि इस योजना के बाकी काल में हम और भी प्रगति तेजी से करेंगे।

मैं उन बातों को नहीं कहना चाहता जो कि पहले कही जा चुकी हैं। मुझे सिर्फ एक बात की चिंता हो रही है और वह यह है कि जो आंकड़े या स्टेटिस्टिक्स इस मध्यावधि मूल्यांकन की रखी गई हैं, वे बड़ी उत्साहजनक हैं मगर मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जो फीगर्स रखी गई हैं और जो वास्तविकता है, उसमें थोड़ा अन्तर है और मैं यह चाहूंगा कि वास्तविकता कितनी है, इसकी भी छानबीन होनी चाहिए। आज इस प्लान में हमने नये बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को शामिल किया है और सब पूछा जाए, तो जो ग्रामीणों की समस्याएं हैं, उनको हल करने के लिए सबसे बड़ा कदम यही है मगर उसमें चिंता की बात यह है कि आपको जो बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन करवाना है, तो वह राज्यों से करवाना है। उसके लिए मदद यहां से दी जाती है मगर उसका कार्यान्वयन किस प्रकार होता है, इसकी छानबीन करने की आपके पास

क्या कोई एजेन्सी नहीं है। आप सिर्फ इन आंकड़ों पर विश्वास मत कीजिए। आपको जो आंकड़े दिये जाते हैं अगर उन पर आपने पूरा विश्वास कर लिया, तो इसका परिणाम सन्तोषजनक नहीं होगा।

आज आपकी एन० आर० ई० पी० और एम्प्लायमेंट गारन्टी की स्कीमों में चल रही हैं मगर वस्तु-स्थिति क्या है? इसको कौन देखेगा। आपने योजना बना दी और उसके लिए आपने पैसा दे दिया और गांवों में वह योजना चल रही है मगर उसके कार्यान्वयन की क्या स्थिति है, उसको भी देखना जरूरी है। आपकी एम्प्लायमेंट गारन्टी स्कीम बनी हुई है लेकिन लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं मिलता। योजना आपकी है लेकिन उसके कार्यान्वयन पर निगाह रखने के लिए आपकी कौन सी एजेन्सी है?

आपका आई०आर०डी०पी० हर ब्लाक में चल रहा है और आपने सोचा है कि गरीबी रेखा के ऊपर लोगों को ले आएं एक कालवृद्ध कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत। उसमें आपका पैसा भी खर्च हो रहा है लेकिन गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर लाने का जो लक्ष्य आपने रखा है, क्या वह पूरा हो रहा है। भले ही कागजों में वह हो मगर वास्तविक स्थिति वैसी नहीं है। इसलिए हम चाहेंगे कि आप अगर कोई एजेन्सी अलग न बनाएं तो कम से कम अपने योजना विभाग की ओर से या वित्त विभाग की मारफत कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जो इस चीज की मोनीटरिंग करे कि जो पैसा दिया जा रहा है, उस से ठीक से काम हो रहा है या नहीं। उदाहरण के लिए मैं आपको एक बात बताऊं। आपने स्माल फारमर्स के लिए कुछ कर्ज देने की व्यवस्था की है। गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे के जो लोग हैं, उन के लिए आपने कुछ सहायता दी है लेकिन उनकी दशा क्या है। जो आप पम्पों के लिए सब्सीडी देते हैं, उसका लाभ उनको नहीं मिल पाता। स्माल फारमर्स को पम्प खरीदने के लिए बैंकों से लोन लेना पड़ता है और बैंक से जब लोन मिल गया, तो 50 प्रतिशत और कहीं पर 75

प्रतिशत सब्सीडी आप उसको देते हैं। होता क्या है कि छोटा किसान जब पम्प के लिए बैंक से लोन लेता है, तो उसी दिन से उसको उस लोन पर ब्याज लग जाता है और सब्सीडी का जो रुपया उसको दिया जाता है, वह सारा रुपया उसी ब्याज में खर्च हो जाता है क्योंकि सबसिडी काफी 23 वर्ष बाद में मिलती है, तब तक कर्ज पर उसे ब्याज लगता है। वह पम्प के लिए या खेती के लिए सामान जब उठाता है, तो उसी वक्त उसको सब्सीडी मिलनी चाहिए ताकि उस को उस का लाभ मिल सके। नहीं तो होता यह है कि पूरी की पूरी सब्सीडी उसकी ब्याज में ही चली जाती है और इस प्रकार वह बैंक का कर्जदार हो जाता है।

इसी प्रकार से आपने खेतों में पानी पहुँचाने की व्यवस्था की है। वहाँ क्या हालत है? आपने कमाण्ड एरिया डेवलपमेंट अथॉरिटी बनाया है। वहाँ पर आपने सारी व्यवस्था कर दी है। जहाँ पर खेतों में पानी लेना है और नहरों में पानी है लेकिन चैनल की व्यवस्था नहीं की। आपका पैसा खर्च हो जाता है लेकिन एक्चुअल में कार्य नहीं हो पाता है। उसके देखने के लिए आपके पास क्या व्यवस्था है?

अब इर्रिगेशन की बात को लीजिए। इर्रिगेशन पोर्टेबल आपने कागजों में दिखा दिये हैं। मगर जितना डवलपमेंट आप कागजों में दिखाते हैं उतना काम असल में नहीं हो पाता है। अब एक चैनल है। वह अगर एक हजार क्यूसेक पानी की है तो उसमें एक हजार क्यूसेक पानी नहीं जोड़ा जाता है, अगर उसमें इतना पानी छोड़ा जाए तो वह टूट जाएगी क्योंकि उस चैनल के बैंक की मॉन्टिनेंस नहीं की जाती है। इस तरह से कमाण्ड एरिये के लिए जितना काम दिखाया जाता है, उतना काम उसमें होता नहीं है।

यह सब कहने का मेरा मतलब सिर्फ इतना है कि यहाँ से जो योजना हम बनाते हैं और जो पैसा हम देते हैं, उस पैसे का व्यय और उस योजना का कार्यान्वयन किस प्रकार से होता है,

यह भी हमें यहां से देखना चाहिए। इस चीज को देखने वाली एजेन्सी की आपके यहां कमी है। अगर राज्य सरकारों के साथ तालमेल करके योजनाओं के ठीक क्रियान्वयन की दिशा में पग उठाये जाएं तो बहुत काम हो सकता है। आपको इन योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्ट आनी चाहिए, प्रतिवेदन आने चाहिए। इसकी आपने क्या व्यवस्था की है? आप तो मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन करते होंगे और दूसरे मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन करते होंगे। आपको उनसे जानकारी मिलती होगी। आप अपनी टीम भी भेजते हैं। वह भी आपको जानकारी देती होगी कि वास्तव में वहां क्या स्थिति है।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहूंगा। हम समझते हैं कि बिहार राज्य में अभी भी सब राज्यों की तुलना में अधिक लोग पावर्टी लाईन के नीचे हैं और इनको ऊपर लाने के लिए आपने आई०आर०डी०पी० और एन०आर०ई०पी० के तहत पैसा देने की व्यवस्था की है। आप 50 परसेंट ग्रांट देते हैं अगर इतनी ही मैचिंग ग्रांट राज्य सरकार दे। जो राज्य सरकारें मैचिंग ग्रांट देने में सक्षम हैं वह तो दे सकती हैं और आप से ग्रांट ले भी सकती हैं। लेकिन जो राज्य सरकार मैचिंग ग्रांट देने में सक्षम नहीं है, कमजोर है, वह कैसे मैचिंग ग्रांट दें और आपसे भी 50 परसेंट मैचिंग ग्रांट लें। इस दृष्टि से कमजोर राज्यों को तो आपसे कम पैसा मिलेगा और दूसरे राज्यों को ज्यादा पैसा आपसे मिलेगा। इससे तो धीरे-धीरे विकट स्थिति पैदा होती जाएगी। जिसके पास क्षमता कम है वह कम लाभ उठायेगा और जिसके पास ज्यादा क्षमता है वह अधिक लाभ उठायेगा। इससे स्थिति अच्छी नहीं बनेगी। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा इस पर भी आप सोचिए। जो वेकवर्ड स्टेट्स हैं वे आपके पैसे का ठीक से उपयोग नहीं कर पाते हैं क्योंकि वे मैचिंग ग्रांट नहीं दे सकते हैं। जो राज्य अपनी तरफ से मैचिंग ग्रांट नहीं दे सकते हैं उनके लिए आप विशेष प्रबन्ध कीजिए।

आपने एक मिनिमम नीड्स का प्रोग्राम चलाया है। इसमें आपको एक चीज यह देखनी चाहिए कि जो प्राथमिक शिक्षा के बारे में आपने जो व्यवस्था की है और उसमें यह बताया है कि इतने लड़कों का एडमीशन हुआ, इतनी लड़कियों का एडमीशन हुआ, मगर आपने यह नहीं बताया कि उनमें ड्राप आऊट कितने हुए हैं। इसको भी आपको देखना चाहिए कि टोटल रिजल्ट क्या होता है? बहुत से गरीब बच्चे बीच में स्कूल छोड़कर चले जाते हैं क्योंकि उनको अपनी पढ़ाई जारी रखने में दिक्कतें हैं क्योंकि उनके खाने-पीने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। वे बच्चे मजदूरी करते हैं और उससे अपना खाना-पीना करते हैं। इसलिए वे बीच में ही पढ़ाई छोड़कर चले जाते हैं। इससे ट्राप आऊट्स की संख्या अधिक हो जाती है। इसके लिए आपको सोचना होगा।

इन सब बातों की चर्चा मैंने इसलिए की है कि आपके कार्यक्रम तो अच्छे हैं। आपने बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम दिया, यह भी अच्छा है। लेकिन इसका कार्यान्वयन तो सही होना चाहिए और इनके कार्यान्वयन के सम्बन्ध में आपके पास सही रिपोर्ट होनी चाहिए। ऐसी एजेन्सी आपके पास होनी चाहिए जो दिशा में आपको सही उत्तर दे सके कि आपकी योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन ठीक होता है या नहीं होता है। कार्यान्वयन को ठीक करने की दिशा में जो कुछ आप करने जा रहे हैं वह आप इस हाऊस में बतायें।

इस विषय में मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri-mati Jayanti Patnaik may speak.

All hon. Members present here will be called and one request is that after their speeches are over, they should not go away. And the Minister will correctly begin his reply at about 6.30. Everybody will get a chance; be patient.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, now

that we are approaching the last year of the Sixth Plan and are on the verge of finally formulating the Seventh Plan, a through discussion on the appraisal of the first three years of the current Plan would be a very useful exercise.

The Sixth Plan began in the background of economic mismanagement of the previous years. During 1979-80 the Gross Domestic Product had declined by 5 per cent and the resources position for the Sixth Plan was very tight, and the oil price hike had further deteriorated the situation. The international trade was shrinking and we were badly affected in this sphere. Despite all these adverse factors, the Sixth Plan was launched with ambitious targets with regard to growth, amelioration of poverty and self-reliance. A massive programme of investment in key infrastructural sectors was taken up.

In 1980-81, the first year of the Six Plan produced impressive results. The Gross Domestic Product grew by 7.9 per cent. During 1981-82, the tempo of growth was maintained and GDP went up by 5.2 per cent. The year 1982-83 was, however, a year of natural calamities, widespread drought, cyclone and floods hit the country. So, the growth rate fell to 2 per cent. The industrial growth rate which was 5.6 per cent in 1980-81 and 8.6 per cent in 1981-82 fell to 3.5 per cent. The average rate of growth of the economy in the first three years of the Sixth Plan came to 5 per cent below the stipulated average of 5.2 per cent. A major achievement, however, was containing the rate of inflation. The wholesale price index was brought down from 18 to 20 per cent in 1980-81 to 2 per cent in 1982-83.

Sir, certain production trends are noteworthy. The production of crude oil has already hit the target envisaged for the last year of the Sixth Plan and the prospects of further development are much higher. Coal production though not up to the mark is being stepped up. Cotton, sugarcane, oil seeds and pulses have forged ahead. This is possible because of a deliberate policy of giving a more remunerative price to the growers. The production of foodgrains is likely to exceed the target of 142 million tonnes, which shows that in this manner there is an increase of 6.5 per cent

in the first two years of the Plan indicating 3.2 per cent annual growth which is significantly higher than the growth rate of population.

Sir, I must congratulate the Central Government and the State Governments for the seriousness displayed in raising additional resources to finance the Plan. It is gratifying that the total target set for additional resource mobilisation during the five years will be achieved in the first four years.

Now, I want to speak on the work of the public undertakings. Unfortunately, however, the important public undertakings at the Central level and undertakings like the State Electricity Boards and Transport Corporations at the State level continue to incur heavy losses thereby creating heavy deficit and eroding the resources for the Plan and for future growth. The Prime Minister has recently issued stern directives to Central Public Undertakings to improve their performance and to increase their working efficiency. To my mind this is an urgent step. I understand that whole Plan targets are likely to be fulfilled in many sectors under agriculture and industry.

Irrigation is one sector where some careful thought is to be given. Many States have created irrigation potential by way of dams and reservoirs, but for want of funds for the distribution system the potential created so far will remain un-utilised. So the Planning Commission and the Irrigation Ministry should devise ways and means to fund the States over and above its Plan to complete the distribution system of the large projects so that people may avail of facilities at a comparatively cheaper rate.

I would like to say that the area of deficiencies will be in key infra-structural sectors like power, fertilisers, steel, etc. The power generation and installation of new capacity for power production will fall short of the national target. This gives rise to some cause for worry. Power generation is the key to production and growth. A time has come when the question of increasing efficiency of existing power plants and installation of new ones should get the top most priority. I feel that a scheme of central incentives should be evolved for

rewarding efficiency in power production be it in the private or public sector. Similar incentive and facility for new power plants in private and joint sector should be given. In public sector, new plants should get top priority. Wherever funding from external sources is possible, it should be encouraged. We know that power generation is the intention of our economy. Every year the country faces colossal loss of production on account of power shortage. So, without considering the constraints of funds, there should be an attempt to take up new thermal plants with external aid.

I would like to mention for example there has been persistent demand for the Super Power Thermal Station either at Talcher or in the Ib Valley where substantial quantities of good grade coal are available and where plenty water supply is close by. Besides this the State Electricity Boards which are continuously in bad shape can be managed on behalf of the State Governments by competent professionals under the direct control of the Central Government.

The Sixth Plan has a sizable chunk devoted to poverty amelioration programmes. During the current year three new programmes—self employment programme for educated unemployed, employment guarantee scheme for landless labourers and the scheme for agricultural development of irrigation facilities for small and marginal farmers have been added by the Prime Minister in her historic announcement. These programmes especially the last two should be properly dovetailed into similar existing schemes like the National Rural Employment Programme and Integrated Rural Development Programme. Sufficient funding should be made during 1984-85 for these schemes.

I would also advocate that we identify key sectors of infrastructure—Railway, Port, new power plants and hydel projects and take steps well in time to fund them appreciably in the Seventh Plan. Railways is also key infra-structure and as Prof. Parashar has said it has not got its priority as in other previous plans because there are so many missing links. It should be taken up in order to link different parts of the country. Railway lines like Talcher-Sambalpur link should be taken up on priority

basis so that it will be linked with other parts of the country. And also, the backward areas which have high potential should also be developed.

With these words, I want to say that Sixth Plan has brought the actual planning and I support the motion moved by the hon. Planning Minister.

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो छठी योजना की किताब मंत्री जी ने पेश की है यह 400 पन्नों की है और इस में 23 अध्याय हैं जिसमें एक एक अध्याय के 3, 4 चैप्टर हैं। यह सही है कि अगर वास्तविक रूप में चाहुते हैं योजना बने और आम आदमी को उससे लाभ हो तो 4, 6 घंटे की बहस से काम नहीं चलेगा। एक-एक चैप्टर पर सदन के बाद एक एक दिन बहस करवायें जिसमें जिन सदस्यों को दिलचस्पी होगी वह उसमें भाग लेंगे और विस्तार से चर्चा होगी तब पता चलेगा दिल्ली से लेकर के सुदूर के गांवों के लोगों के रहन-सहन में आपने क्या फर्क पैदा किया है। आपको पता चलेगा कि 35 साल में देश की जनता के विकास के लिए क्या काम किया है। माननीय रंगा जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, उन्होंने एक शब्द कह दिया अंग्रेजी में जब माननीय सतीश अग्रवाल जी बोल रहे थे तो कहने लगे कि कुछ सुधार हुआ है। उन्होंने कहा कुछ तो सुधार 35 साल में हुआ है। मैं नहीं जानता रंगा साहब की यह बात कहां तक सत्य है। हां इतना जरूर जानता हूं कि रंगा साहब ने अगर दिल्ली में संसद से लेकर अपने घर तक का रास्ता देखा है तो जरूर इसमें हर साल सुधार हुआ है। और अगर दिल्ली से चलकर कन्याकुमारी, कश्मीर और नैपाल की तराई तक कछार में लोगों के रहन-सहन को देखा है तो इनकी धारणा बदल जायेगी। अगर विश्वास न हो तो मेरे साथ चल कर देख सकते हैं कि दिल्ली के व्यक्ति के जीवन स्तर में और नैपाल की तराई में रहने वाले लोगों के जीवन स्तर में कितना फर्क है।

कुछ विषय हैं जिनकी चर्चा करना चाहता हूं। अध्याय 4 तक छोड़ रहा हूं क्योंकि इसमें

आंकड़े हैं और उन पर मैं विश्वास नहीं करता हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ सरकार किस तरह से आंकड़े बनाती है, कहां से बनाती है, जिले से लेकर दिल्ली तक अधिकारी कैसे आंकड़े भेजते हैं और उन्हीं के आधार पर योजनाएँ बनती हैं, यह मैं अच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ। मैं आता हूँ पांचवे अध्याय पर जिसको कहा गया है, "कृषि और सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रक"। यह सही है कि एक जमाना ऐसा आया था जब कृषि के उत्पादन में हम आत्म-निर्भर हो गये थे।

हमें विदेशों के सामने हाथ फँलाने की स्थिति से मुक्त होना पड़ा था। आज आपने ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर दी है कि अगर कनाडा और अमेरिका जैसे देश गेहूँ न दें, रूस के सामने हाथ न फँलावें तो 70 करोड़ में से पता नहीं कितने लोग अन्न से भुखे रह जायेंगे, उन्हें अन्न नसीब नहीं होगा।

तिलहन की परिस्थिति को देख लीजिए। तिलहन के उत्पादन में कमी के कारण आपको मजबूर होकर तेल डालडा बनाने वाले कारखानों को चर्बी सप्लाई करनी पड़ी और तेलों (डालडा) में चर्बी मिलाकर उन्होंने लोगों को सप्लाई किया, प्रकड़े गये हैं।

आपको यह स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा कि तेल के उत्पादन में मूंगफली का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र को छोड़ दीजिए, क्या हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे प्रदेशों के बारे में आपने जानने की कोशिश की कि किन-किन प्रदेशों में मूंगफली का उत्पादन होता है? उद्देश्यों के कौन से क्षेत्र हैं। मैं कहूँगा कि सरकार ने यह जानने की कोशिश नहीं की जिसके बारे में जानना चाहिये था और उस क्षेत्र में विकास की गति लाना चाहिये थी।

सीतापुर उत्तर भारत में मूंगफली के क्षेत्र में एक प्रमुख मंडी है। एक जमाना था, 1973-74 और 1974-75 में वहाँ से 40, 50 हजार बोरी मूंगफली प्रतिदिन आती थी, आज इसकी

गिरते-गिरते यह हालत पहुँच चुकी है कि प्रति-दिन 5, 6 हजार बोरी ही आती हैं आपके अधिकारियों से सवाल पूछे गये इसके क्या कारण हैं तो कहते हैं कि उत्पादन बढ़ा है। कैसे मानें कि उत्पादन बढ़ा है? अगर आप चाहते हैं कि तिलहनों के उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में बढ़ोत्तरी हो तो मूंगफली के विकास के लिए आपको काम करना होगा, जगह-जगह शोध-संस्थान खोलने पड़ेंगे। मैं माँग करता हूँ कि सीतापुर में मूंगफली के विकास के लिए एक शोध-संस्थान खोलना चाहिए। आपने इसका कभी भी जिक्र नहीं किया है, इस योजना में शामिल है। इसीलिए मैं मानता हूँ कि आपकी 40 पृष्ठों की योजना वास्तव में कागज ही है। आप कागज और किताबों में विश्वास करते हैं, और उनको पढ़कर आप भाषण देते हैं, यह भी योजनाएँ उसी तरह से आपने कागजों के आंकड़ों पर बनाई है। आपने ज्ञान और अनुभव को इससे शामिल नहीं किया है।

35 सालों में हमारे देश की जो दुर्दशा हुई है, उसमें उत्पादन में गिरावट आई है, विकास के नाम पर विनाश हुआ है। चन्द घरानों को तो आपने पूँजोपति बना दिया है और करोड़ों घरानों को भिखमंगा बना दिया है। यह आपकी दोषपूर्ण योजना का ही कारण है।

एक शब्द चला है इंटलैक्चुअल। मैं इस सदन में प्रश्न दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि हर काम में यही शब्द इस्तेमाल होता है। कोई भी काम हो, इंटलैक्चुअल की सुनी जाता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गेहूँ, मूंगफली कैसे बोया जाता है, गेहूँ में पानी कितना और किस समय लगना चाहिये, यह इंटलैक्चुअल क्या जाने? इसको तो मैं जानता हूँ। किसान जानता है जिसका जीवन कृषि पर आधारित है।

इस देश को आजाद हुए 35 साल बीत गये और 36वाँ साल बीतने वाला है। संभवतः अप्रैल सन् 1952 से योजनाएँ आप बना रहे हैं, 5 योजनाएँ बीत गईं, छठी भी आधी बीत गई,

लेकिन मैं फिर दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि इन योजनाओं से चन्द घरानों को, जो कि लखपति थे, उनको आपने अरबपति बना दिया है, लेकिन करोड़ों-करोड़ों घराने जो भुखमरी के शिकार थे, वह आज भी भुखमरी के शिकार हैं। किस किसान की पैदावार आपने बढ़ाई है? उस किसान की पैदावार बढ़ी है जो 500 और 1000 एकड़ की जोत करता है, लेकिन दो बीघा का मालिक जोत करने वाले की उपज आपने क्यों नहीं बढ़ाई?

जब गरीबी मिटाने का नारा दिया आपकी महारानी जी ने, प्रधान मंत्री ने, तो आपका कर्त्तव्य था—आप सरकार हैं—कि आप अपने प्रशासन को कहते कि दो या दस बीघे के गरीब किसान के पास जाओ और उसके खेत के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए भी काम करो। बड़ा आदमी रेडियो सुन लेता है, टेलिविजन देख लेता है और किताब पढ़ लेता है। लेकिन गरीब किसान सवेरे मजदूरी करने जाता है, रात को लौट कर आता है, और किसी तरह रूखी-सूखी खाकर सो जाता है। उसके पास कोई मीडिया नहीं पहुंचता है, जिससे उसे अपने दो बीघे पर 10 बीघे खेत का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के बारे में ज्ञान हो सके। जबकि दो बीघे का काश्तकार अपने खेत की मेंड़ की एक-एक दूब की पहचान रखता है, जबकि हजार बीघे का काश्तकार यह नहीं जानता कि हमारा खेत कहां है। जिसके पास हजार बीघा है, वह पैदा करता है बीस मन प्रति-बीघा। जो जानता है कि खेत के किस कोने में कैसी मिट्टी है, गेहूँ केवल दो मन प्रति-बीघा पैदा कर पाता है। यह आपकी योजनाओं का परिणाम है। इस देश के हर किसान के खेत की मिट्टी के परीक्षण की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। किस मिट्टी में कौन-कौन सी फसलें बाने पर रोग लगते हैं, इसका प्रचार करना पड़ेगा। तब कहीं जाकर यह देश उत्पादन में आत्म-निर्भर हो पाएगा।

जहां तक सिंचाई का सम्बन्ध है, यह सही है कि सिंचाई के साधन बढ़े हैं। मैं बधाई देना

चाहूँगा रंगा साहब को। मैं योजना मन्त्री को भी बधाई दूँ, लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां आपने सिंचाई के साधन बढ़ाए हैं, वहां एक नुकसान यह हुआ है कि नहरों के खोदने में और सिंचाई के अन्य साधन उपलब्ध करने में लाखों एकड़ जमीन चली गई। दूसरा नुकसान यह हुआ कि इन्हीं नहरों ने जल-रिसाव किया है, जिसके कारण लाखों हैक्टर भूमि को पानी में डुबो दिया है। मैं मान कर चलता हूँ कि आपने जितने सिंचाई के साधन, बनाए उससे ज्यादा इस देश की कृषि भूमि को बर्बाद और खराब कर दिया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना पोथी में सीपेज की रोक-थाम के लिए क्या उपाय बताए गए हैं। सिंचाई मन्त्री ने इस हाउस में एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है कि अभी तक नौ राज्यों का सर्वे कराया गया है, पता चला है वहां पर सात लाख हैक्टर से अधिक भूमि सीपेज में प्रभावित हुई है। मेरा कहना है कि नौ राज्यों में दस लाख हैक्टर से अधिक भूमि सीपेज से प्रभावित हुई है और पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में 15 लाख हैक्टर से कम प्रभावित नहीं होगी। इतनी जमीन में कितना उत्पादन हो सकता है। कठिन होगा? एक फसल में और अगर एक साल में दोहरी फसल हो, तो कितना उत्पादन होगा। कितना लास आप कर रहे हैं। इस पर विचार करना होगा और इस जमीन को सीपेज से बचाना होगा। अगर नहीं बचाते, तो सिंचाई के सब साधन निरर्थक हैं, बेकार हैं। इसलिए आपको इस दिशा में युद्ध-स्तर पर काम करना होगा।

हमारा देश नदियों का देश है। हमारे यहां बड़ी विशाल नदियां हैं—ऐसी नदियां हैं, जो साल भर पानी देती हैं। सरकार ने जल बोर्ड बनाया है, जल प्रदूषण बोर्ड बनाया है। न जाने उसने कितने बोर्ड बना रखे हैं। भगवान् जाने, सरकार ने यह बोर्ड किन्हीं लोगों को खुश करने के लिए बना रखे हैं या जनता के लिए काम करने के लिए। क्या सरकार ने, जो नदियां बारह मास पानी देती हैं, जो पानी देश के

किसान के लिए, हमारे लिए, आपके लिए, सबके लिए अमृत है, उस पानी को सिंचाई के लिए इस्तेमाल करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है, यदि हां, तो वह क्या है और अगर नहीं बनाई है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं? कोई भी देश और उस देश का इन्सान अभी तरक्की कर सकता है जब उसको सही शिक्षा मिले। आप ने राज अंग्रेज से पाया। अंग्रेज के हम गुलाम कहे जाते थे। उनके हटते आप जब आकर बैठे तो उनसे बेहतर शासन नहीं दे पाये, क्या उनसे बदतर शासन दिया है। इसके माने हैं कि इस देश की 70 करोड़ जनता को आज भी आपने गुलाम जैसा बना रखा है। माननीय मन्त्री बूटा सिंह जी बैठे हैं और योजना मन्त्री बैठे हैं, इनसे मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि आप इस देश के मंत्री हैं, जब आप अपने क्षेत्र में जाते हैं तो रास्ते में पुलिस और फौज क्यों खड़ी करते हैं? इस चौराहे से उस चौराहे पर कांस्टेबल क्यों लगाते हैं? अंग्रेज जो यहां का रहने वाला नहीं था जब कहीं वह निकलता था तो पुलिस लगाता था जो उसको बतलाए कि इधर जाना है, उसके लिए यह जरूरी था। आप अपने क्षेत्र का भी रास्ता नहीं जानते हैं और पुलिस खड़ी करते हैं, शर्म नहीं आती? आप अंग्रेज के रास्ते पर चल रहे हैं? इस देश का इस योजना से भला करना चाहते हैं? कत्तई नहीं कर सकते हैं। मेरा एक चार्ज है कि आप अंग्रेज के रास्ते पर चल रहे हैं, उस रास्ते से हटकर और जनता की भावनाओं से जुड़कर के योजना बनाइए, तभी जाकर यह देश तरक्की कर सकता है।

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : मैं राही जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि जब इनकी पार्टी शासन में थी तो इनके मंत्री क्या करते थे?

श्री राम लाल राही : मेरी पार्टी तो आप की भी पार्टी रही और यह भी रही। आपके खिलाफ भी मैंने झंडा उठाया और इस पार्टी में भी जिसने गलती की उसके खिलाफ भी झंडा उठाया। हमने गलती करने वाले को कभी माफ

नहीं किया जिसके कि उदाहरण हैं और परिणाम हैं। 6 अप्रैल 1978 को इसी सदन में मैं बोला था और चौधरी चरण सिंह उसी दिन इस्तीफा दिए थे। जैसा मुझे बतलाया गया था।

श्री काली चरण शर्मा (भिड़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी राही जी ने शासन के बारे में बहुत कुछ बातें कहीं। इस समय छठी-पंच वर्षीय योजना पर जो विचार चल रहा है मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इस योजना से हमारे देश में बहुत कुछ अच्छे अच्छे काम हुए हैं। बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रमों के तहत हमारे देश में गरीबों को काफी लाभ हो रहा है। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि नीचे स्तर तक के गरीब लोगों को इस का लाभ मिल रहा है। इस का मानिट्रिंग सेल शासन की ओर से काफी बड़ा बनाया जा रहा है और उस का लाभ पीछे तक मिले इस का प्रयत्न हो रहा है।

मैं योजना मंत्री से मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे यहां बड़ी बड़ी नदियां हैं उन के दोहन के लिए भी अगली योजना में कुछ अच्छी अच्छी योजनाएं बनाई जावे और उस के लिये धन दिया जावे। हमारा मध्य प्रदेश काफी पिछड़ा हुआ है और हमारे आर्थिक साधन काफी सीमित हैं मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि अगली योजना में हमारी नदियों के दोहन के लिए आप अधिक धन की व्यवस्था करें।

शासन ने हमारे प्रदेश के डाकूग्रस्त एरिया के विकास के लिए 2 हजार करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृति दी है। जिससे हमारा क्षेत्र जो डाकूग्रस्त एरिया तथा पिछड़ा था, उस में अब काफी सुधार हुआ है। और आज लॉ एंड आर्डर की स्थिति काफी अच्छी है। इस के लिए प्रधानमंत्री और हमारे प्रदेश का शासन बधाई का पात्र है। लेकिन डाकू समस्या के निदान के लिए जो 2 हजार करोड़ रुपया शासन ने स्वीकृत किया है जिससे विकास एवं औद्योगीकरण बढ़ेगा एवं डाकू समस्या को निमूल होगी। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं योजना मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि 2 हजार

करोड़ रुपये की जो स्वीकृति दी है वह अगली सातवीं योजना में उस की व्यवस्था करें।

छठी योजना में जो हमारी योजनाएं धन के अभाव में पिछड़ रही हैं उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश की सारी योजनाएं, जैसे राजघाट (दतिय जिला) की योजना हैं, उस को धन की कमी के कारण हम पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, मंत्री जी उस में धन का एलाटमेंट बढ़ाएं ताकि वह योजना पूरी हो सके। वह डैम जी पूर्ति पर है लेकिन उस की नहरें नहीं बनने से योजना का काम धीमी गति से चल रहा है। उस में हमें आप की मदद की आवश्यकता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान की संयुक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत 1961 में जो गांधी सागर डैम बनाया गया था उसकी सिंचाई की क्षमता पिछले तीन वर्षों से कम हो गई है जिसके कारण कृषि तथा औद्योगिक उत्पादन में बहुत भारी नुकसान हो रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ आल्टरनेटिव योजनायें बनाई गई हैं जो कि विचाराधीन पड़ी हैं घनाभाव के कारण उन आल्टरनेटिव योजनाओं को कियान्वित नहीं किया जा रहा है। केन्द्र की ओर से उसके लिए धन उपलब्ध कराया जाए ताकि आल्टरनेटिव योजनायें स्वीकृत की जा सकें, और तीन वर्षों से जो किसानों को गांधी सागर डैम से सिंचाई के लिए पानी नहीं मिल पा रहा है जिससे उनको होने वाली क्षति से बचाया जा सके। साथ ही साथ बिजली की जो कमी है और उसकी वजह से जो नुकसान हो रहा है उसको भी रोका जा सके।

राही जी ने यह कहा है कि हमने देश में कोई तरक्की नहीं की है। मैं उनसे कहना चाहूंगा कि उनके शासनकाल में किसानों को अपना गन्ना खेतों में जलाना पड़ा था जबकि आज चीनी इस देश से बाहर निर्यात की जा रही है तथा देश में भी कम कीमत पर सुलभ है। आज हम देखते हैं कि ला एंड आर्डर की स्थिति में भी काफी सुधार हुआ है। कृषि तथा औद्यो-

गिक उत्पादन में भी काफी बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। बिजली के उत्पादन में भी काफी सुधार हुआ है। लेकिन आज जो बिजली की कमी हो रही है उसको दूर करने के लिए भी हमारी सरकार सचेष्ट और प्रयत्नशील है और हम आशा करते हैं कि विरोधी पार्टियों का सहयोग इसमें प्राप्त हो सकेगा। आज यूनियन के जरिये औद्योगिक उत्पादन को कई जगहों पर गिराया जा रहा है। यूनियन के जो भगड़े हैं उनको दूर करने की चेष्टा होनी चाहिए तथा औद्योगिकरण को एवं उत्पादन को बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ माननीय योजना मन्त्री जी ने इस सदन के समक्ष जो योजना का मध्यावधि मूल्यांकन प्रस्तुत किया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि जो योजनायें किसी कारण से इस अवधि में पूरी नहीं हो पायेंगी उनको अगली योजना में पूरा किया जायेगा जिससे कि इस देश के गरीब लोगों को लाभ पहुंचेगा। राही जी ने जो कहा है वैसी स्थिति बिल्कुल नहीं है। अंग्रेजी शासन काल के मुकाबले आज स्थिति कई गुनी बेहतर है। गरीब लोगों को योजना का लाभ मिल रहा है। यदि कहीं पर कुछ क्षेत्र छूट गये हैं तो उनको अगली योजनाओं में सम्मिलित किया जायेगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार ने जो योजनायें बनाई हैं वह बिल्कुल ठीक हैं और उनका समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY (Adilabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are now debating on a very important document concerning the development of our nation. The Planning and the implementation of the Plan on right lines in our country depends directly how best we can remove the poverty from our country. That is the main reason why this document is supposed to be a national document, and a very important document, and a serious thought has to be given in this regard.

Fortunately, or unfortunately, this document in Chapter 1, line three, says that the year 1979 witnessed a bad drought which

affected agricultural production considerably, and foodgrain production recorded a heavy fall of 10.8%. Here, I would like to bring to your notice that after thirty years of our planning, specially in the agricultural and irrigation sector, once we have a drought, then our production falls by 16-18%. This only goes to prove that even after thirty years of our planning, the entire economy of this country depends upon the monsoon and nothing else. Unless, through our planning we get over this problem, and produce sufficient foodgrains even if there is a failure of monsoon, howsoever big projects you may construct, howsoever millions of rupees you may invest, in any sector, the planning will not be successful. Sir, the Hon. Member, Shri Satish Agarwal while speaking rightly observed in this regard. I was also a Member of the Public Accounts Committee. When it was discussed there, if I remember correctly we were informed that about eight major irrigation projects in the country have been awaiting completion for the last twenty to twentyfive years and even now they have not been completed. I do not like to repeat what he has said, but I would like to say the reason why they have not been completed. That is the most important thing for the planners and for the Minister to know. The Plan Documents are very beautiful like the fairy tales. If a person of any other country reads all about our Plan documents, he will imagine India is a very prosperous country, because the Plan Document is wonderful. There cannot be two opinions about that. But if you go into the implementation part, how these eight irrigation projects could not be completed, you will know what it is. The answer given by the Planning Commission Officers is that we have planned so and so irrigation projects they should be completed and so much money should be allotted. But when the next year comes, and for on-going projects whatever required amount has to be allotted, they don't allot. The authorities say 'yes, Sir, we will allot,' but due to political pressure or change of Chief Ministers or change of irrigation Minister, he is interested in starting another irrigation project. Therefore, he does not allot sufficient funds to the on-going projects; he starts a new project. In this way since there are elections after every five years and minister change and even within these five

years Ministers also change, at that time new schemes and new foundation stones are laid. Since this is a National Document, we have to discuss it seriously. There is no question of party affiliations. Shri Satish Agarwal has rightly put it. So, the problem is how you are going to control all this. How can you give surety to this House and to the country that these mistakes will not be repeated in future? You must have some mechanism of controlling or disciplining the Plan Document and the finances. You may do it by legislation or by any other method or provide such rules and regulations that irrespective of which State, these things cannot be changed. Unless they provide sufficient funds for the on-going projects, there is no question of taking up other projects, however high a person may be, because it does not depend upon the person, it all depends on what profits or benefits that already invested money should flow to the people of this country. If you are not able to do it, we will be discussing it and going home and same mistake will be repeated.

One more thing I want to point out for the Planning Commission. There is a Central Water Commission which goes through all the estimates and the revisions and the technical aspects of it. Then only they O.K. the project. Sir, in my own Constituency there is a project called Sri Ram Sagar project. Earlier it was called Pochan Padu Project. It is a very major irrigation project constructed on Godavari, one of the biggest rivers flowing in the country. Last year they had completed the project. This year they have stored water to full capacity. There are about seven tributaries flowing into the river Godavari earlier. Now naturally they flow into the river tank. This year we had a heavy rainfall. When the water level of the tank had risen, all the water of all the seven tributaries started flowing in the reverse direction with the result that many of the villages on the banks of the seven tributaries got washed away. People never imagined and people never dreamt of it.

Now, I come to the down-stream. They have provided flood gate passage of 14 lakh cusecs of water. Because it is Godavari they have to be very cautious. Otherwise the river is so fast that it may wash away

the project. This year they left only seven lakh cusecs of water through the flood gates. The banks of Godavari below the dam can hardly take 5 to 6 lakh cusecs. When 7 lakh cusecs were let off from the flood gate, villagers on both the sides of the bank over a distance of about 120 Kms. had never seen so much of flood in Godavari in their life time. A large quantity of agricultural goods were washed away, and thousands of hectares of agricultural land were sandcasted.

The water discharge was only 7 lakh cusecs. If tomorrow there is a heavy rain, and if 14 lakh cusecs of water is let out, half of Adilabad district will be washed away. Planning Commission and the Central Water Commission have failed and deceived our people in that area. They should have pointed out to the people that if the flood gates were opened, and if there is a full discharge, they would have to vacate the villages. And these agencies should have marked the level upto which the flood would rise.

Similarly, the tributaries flow back on both their banks. They should have marked the flood level on both the banks of the tributaries and said. Where is a danger point. You should be careful. They did not do it. If this is the planning we do, God alone can help us.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : God can also not do this.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : God can help us by taking us all safely to the Bay of Bengal.

On the planning side, they will have to be more cautions at least from now on. While they prepare a project report of an irrigation project, Planning Commission should consider what will happen if the tank is full, and if the full flood water is discharged through the flood gates.

There is another sentence in the document, at page 2. It says.

"In overall availability of resources for the Plan, however, there has been a heavy deficit in the States, principally due to the State Electricity Boards and the State Road

Transport Corporations not achieving their targets of surpluses."

Let us find out the facts. As I have said, the Plan documents are wonderful and beautiful. There are no two opinions. But why have they failed? Here you say that the State Governments are not getting their funds because the transport corporations and electricity boards are not able to give money back. During his time, Nehru Ji, our national leader, thought of introducing this line. Through this media, he wanted to improve the economy of this country, i.e., through the public sector undertakings. For instance, take the example of transport. To-day almost all the State Transport Corporations are running in heavy losses. (Interruptions)

It is all right if they are making losses. But are they able to give comfort and convenience to the people? They are not having sufficient number of buses. In every bus, there is a jam. Secondly, there is no comfort inside the bus. We are not sure whether it will reach the destination.

18.15 hrs.

(SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV
in the Chair)

Apart from it, the charges they levy are very high. They are neither able to make profits, nor are they able to give comfort and convenience to the people. Why? Has the Planning Commission applied its mind while implementing its plans? The main objective before our planning should be, how best we can remove poverty from this country, and give convenience and comforts to our people. I do not mind if the State Governments lose a few crores. But they should at least be in a position to give comforts and conveniences to the people. They are doing neither; but they are losing crores of rupees at the cost of the people.

Similarly, the Electricity Boards are said to be a very important infra-structure, like transport. I need not repeat because many Members have spoken about the Electricity Boards. In every State the public undertakings are handled miserably. I am not against public undertaking. I am only trying to say that we want to develop the public undertakings, but not this way. You will have to find a method how the public

undertakings have to be run efficiently and make profits and provide the facilities to the people. Because the very objective of planning is this, and to achieve that objective you have to direct your efforts, you will have to make efforts to uplift the masses, and you have to see that those aims and objectives are achieved.

In this connection I would like to give a small example. I remember it very correctly, but I do not know whether the hon. Minister, Shri S. B. Chavan remembers it, because when he was not a Minister when he was speaking in the course of a debate, I do not remember the date or the subject, but I do remember it correctly, he said, that when he attended a function in connection with the power generation in Maharashtra, the unit of BHEL which was to be fitted, could not be fitted properly, because the BHEL had not designed it properly and it was not of the correct size. He is on record about this. This is how our public sector undertakings are working. They do not care for the people, they do not give a thought to the people for whom they are working. They do not think what is going to happen to the people or who are the people who are going to be affected. I am only trying to say that, we do not really have any dispute about the schemes. The dispute is about how you are going to implement them. Unless proper planning is there, to decide how best you can implement your Plans it is of no use. The Plan is not being implemented properly at all.

With these few words— I do not like to take much time of the House— I would thank the Hon. Chairman and the Minister, I support the Plan.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha.

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा (नागौर) : माननीय सभापति जी, आज इस सदन में इस सिक्सथ प्लान के लिए कम से कम 5 घंटे कुछ लोगों को कुछ कहने का मौका मिलेगा। इतना बड़ा देश है यह, इसकी इतनी बड़ी योजना है और इस पर इस सदन में चर्चा न हो, यह कोई माकूल तरीका नहीं है।

आपने अब सिक्सथ प्लान का मिड टर्म अप्रैजल हाऊस में रखा है। इस पर चर्चा से कुछ बातों का आपको भी ज्ञान होगा कुछ का हमको भी होगा। यह जो चर्चा रखी गई है, इसके लिए समय बहुत कम रखा गया है। यह जो मिडटर्म अप्रैजल आपने रखा है इसके लिए मैं घन्यवाद दूंगा। बहुत कुछ नहीं तो थोड़ा बहुत तो अच्छा बनाने की आपने कोशिश की है इसमें मैंने आपकी सारी योजनाओं के बारे में जब पढ़ा तो यह जानने की कोशिश की कि क्या क्या काम आपने अच्छे किये हैं।

आपने इसमें एक तो यह कहा है कि संसाधन जो कि किसी भी योजना की जड़ होता है, उनको हमने पांच साल में जुटाने के बजाए चार सालों में जुटा लिया है। दूसरे आपने यह कहा कि जितना हमने पांच योजनाओं में खर्च किया है उसके बराबर हम छठी योजना में खर्च कर रहे हैं। पर पहली योजना में रुपये की कीमत क्या थी, दूसरी में क्या थी और तीसरी में क्या थी और आज क्या है? आज रुपये की कीमत 15-16 पैसे की है। इसलिए आपने संसाधन जुटा लिया, यह तो ठीक किया।

दूसरी चीज जो आपने अच्छी की है वह है तेल का उत्पादन कर के विदेशी मुद्रा के खर्च में कमी। आपने उसके बारे में विधिवत योजना बनाई है यह भी आपने अच्छा काम किया है।

इन चीजों के अलावा आपने जो भी लक्ष्य बनाये थे, मेरे से पूर्व बोलने वाले आपको बता चुके हैं कि वे कितने पूरे हुए हैं। अगर मैं उन में लक्ष्यों को गिनाने लगू तो मेरे पास इतना समय नहीं है कि मैं उन्हें गिना सकूँ।

18.19 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

आपने 1981 की पापुलेशन का जिक्र किया। उस पर भी आपने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि हमने जो 1.12 मिलियन पापुलेशन सोची थी, उससे ज्यादा पापुलेशन बढ़ी है। मेरे खयाल से इस योजना के बन्त

तक पापूलेशन 4 करोड़ और बढ़ जाएगी। संसाधनों की कीमत कम हो जाएगी।

प्रायरिटी पर भी मेरा भगड़ा है। अभी पाराशर साहब कह रहे थे कि इतने प्राथमिक स्कूल खोल दिये और इतना परसेंट कवर हो गया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब पेट में रोटी नहीं है तो प्राथमिकता रोटी को देनी चाहिए या प्राथमरी स्कूल को देनी चाहिए। योजनाओं में धन लगाया जाता है और उत्पादित धन का सही वितरण नहीं होता। सारी इकानामिक ऐसी बनाई गई है कि कुछ लोगों के लिए कुछ चीजें पैदा की जाती हैं। बाकी लोगों के लिए चाहे कुछ हो या न हो, वितरण कुछ लोगों के हाथ में केन्द्रित हो गया है। गरीब लोगों को कोई फायदा नहीं होता। उत्पादन बढ़ाया लेकिन वितरण ठीक नहीं हुआ। इसलिए कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला। फिर योजना को लागू करने का जो तरीका है जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है, वह भी गलत है। पहली और दूसरी योजनाओं में जो पैसा लगता था वह काफी अच्छे परसेंटेज में वाजिब काम पर खर्च होता था। आज इस तरह से काम किया जाता है कि कुछ लोग बांट कर खा जाते हैं। पब्लिक सेक्टर में 32 हजार करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया और कमाया कितना? कुछ कारखानों ने 2-4 सौ करोड़ रुपया। न इसमें सरप्लस दिया, इम्फास्ट्रक्चर चीजें बढ़ाई और कुछ लोग धन को बांटकर खा गए। सारी व्यवस्था ही गलत है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में बताया गया कि 92 करोड़ रुपया लगा है। उसके जिक्र में सरसरी तौर पर कह दिया कि यह करीब ठीक चल रहा है। पता नहीं ठीक चल रहा है या कैसा चल रहा है। कैसे इन्वेस्टमेंट करते हैं इसके डिटेल्स न पहले थे न अब हैं। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में कौन क्या करता है, कितनी कैपसिटी है, किस लाइन में बढ़ रहे हैं, किस ओर बढ़ना चाहिए, इस बारे में हमको ज्ञान नहीं है। जो कमाडिटीज आपने उत्पादन के लिए सोची थी मेरे स्थान से एक भी चीज, तेल के अलावा आपने पुरी नहीं की। लक्ष्य

घटाते-घटाते कम होते गए। एक भी चीज बता-इए जिसका आपने लक्ष्य पूरा कर दिया हो। सारे मामलों में आप पिछड़े हुए हैं।

आपने कहा कि रियल टर्म्स में इन्वेस्टमेंट 9 परसेंट हुआ है दो साल में, लेकिन अन्त में कहा कि खर्च जो हुआ है वह 1981 के हिसाब से कम हुआ है। मतलब रुपए की कीमत गिरती चली जा रही है। जो फायदा होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो रहा है। कुल मिलाकर लागू करने का तरीका गलत है, प्रायरिटी फिक्स करने का तरीका गलत है। उसके बाद जो उत्पादन होता है उसका वितरण ठीक नहीं होता। प्लानिंग का कोई तरीका नहीं है। अगर कोई सही तरीका सुझाता है तो उसकी कोई परवाह नहीं करता। कृषि आयोग ने प्लान करके दिया है इस संचुरी के अन्त तक का। फारेस्ट में क्या होना चाहिए, एनीमल एस्बेंड्री क्या होनी चाहिए, पैदावार कितनी होनी चाहिए, कितनी पापूलेशन होगी। इसका कहीं कोई जिक्र नहीं है। एग्रीकल्चरल ग्रोथ रेट देखिए। बिल्कुल मिनिमम, कहीं दो परसेंट कहीं तीन परसेंट, गेहूं में 6 परसेंट देखकर आप राजी हो रहे हैं। चावल में कम, दूसरी चीजों में कम, कहीं कहीं तो माइनस ग्रोथ रेट है। आज दुनिया में सबसे कम 5 किलो हमारा कंजम्शन है जबकि दुनियां खा रही हैं 25-30 किलो। आप राजी हो रहे हैं कि ग्रोथ कर दिया है। लांग टर्म प्लान का कोई आधार ही नहीं है। जिन्होंने आधार बताया उसकी कोई सुनता ही नहीं है। आप अगले प्लान में कम से कम इसको देखिए कि राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने क्या प्लान किया है। समुद्र से और जल से पैदा होने वाली चीजों का क्या इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए और पापूलेशन के हिसाब से कितना उत्पादन होना चाहिए, कितना फारेस्ट होना चाहिए। इस सब को देखने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने कृषि आयोग की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है?

श्री एस०बी० सहायण : आप विवाद में पत

जाइए। दूसरों की ईमानदारी को क्वेश्चन करने का आपको कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा : मैं सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि नेशनल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है क्या ?

श्री एस०बी० चव्हाण : पढ़ी है।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : फूड ग्रेन आपने 158 मिलियन टन से घटाकर 140 टन कर दिया। आप 140-142 टन करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कुछ लोगों के ऊपर, इसको बढ़ाने के लिए, जिम्मेदारी सौंपनी पड़ेगी। मेरी कोई व्यक्तिगत नाराजगी नहीं है। सेन्चुरी के एन्ड तक पापुलेशन कितनी होगी और कितनी चीजों की जरूरत होगी ? कृषि की चीजों और एनीमल हसबेन्डरी में पिछड़े हुए हैं। प्लान के इंप्लीमेंटेशन के बारे में तो आपकी पार्टी के लोग बोल रहे थे किस तरह से लंबे प्रोजेक्ट बनते चले जाते हैं और टाईम का कोई खयाल नहीं होता। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट संसाधन नहीं जुटा पा रही है क्योंकि बिजली बोर्ड या रोडवेज से जो आमदनी होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं हो पाती है इसलिए राज्य सरकारें पूरे संसाधन नहीं जुटा पाती। आप इस बात का एनालायसिस करवाइए कि कांटेक्ट्स में कितना पैसा छीजत होता है। आज 35-40 परसेंट पैसा ऐसे ही चला है। आप देख सकते हैं कि वह कहां से शुरू होता है और कहां पहुंच जाता है ? उसका रिटर्न नहीं मिलता है तो फिर लक्ष्य कहां से प्राप्त होगा ? सतीश जी ने अच्छा सुझाव दिया कि हाऊस के लोगों को एसोसिएट करके डिटेल में इस प्लान का अध्ययन करवाया जाए जिससे लंबे टाईम के बने हुए लक्ष्यों को दुबारा रिवाइज किया जा सके। कुछ चीजें ऐसी हैं जिनकी प्रायोरिटी की आवश्यकता कम है। लोग बज्जान रहकर ज्यादा अच्छे रहेंगे अगर उन्हें खाने को रोटी मिलेगी। रंगीन टेलीविजन और नए-नए स्टेशन बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है। प्रायोरिटी में आप चेंज करना चाहें तो हिम्मत के साथ कर सकते हैं।

आपके पास 360 के करीब सदस्य हैं और प्रधान मंत्री भी हिम्मत वाली हैं। आप कहते हैं कि हमारी नेता सब कुछ कर सकती हैं। अगर आप मानते हैं तो मानने के बाद काम अवश्य होना चाहिए। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि प्रायोरिटीज में भी कुछ चेंज करना पड़ेगा, लागू करने के तरीके को भी सही करना पड़ेगा और प्रायोरिटीज चेंज करके कुछ चीजों का उत्पादन बढ़ाना पड़ेगा और जिन चीजों की जरूरत नहीं है उन्हें पीछे धकेलना पड़ेगा।

आप जोरदार भाषण देते हो कि ट्रांसपोर्ट्स में यह कर दिया, फलां कानफरेंस कर दी, करोड़ों रुपया इस पर खर्च करते हो। एक तरफ देश में भूख और दूसरी तरफ इस तरह करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करते हो जो शोभा नहीं देता। आप उसके लिए गर्व करते हो, लेकिन हमें दुख होता है। क्या यह खर्च जरूरी है ? आप आगे बाने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिये क्या कर रहे हैं ? इस प्रकार तो आप सारा काम गड़बड़ कर देंगे। आपको लोग टर्म प्लानिंग का खयाल बिल्कुल नहीं है। आप जरा गहराई से इन बातों की तरफ सोचें।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो छठी योजना का मूल्यांकन हो रहा है उस पर अपने विचार रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। विरोध पक्ष के लोग अपनी बात कहते कहते ऐसा कहने लगे जैसा कि श्री राम लाल राही ने कहा, कि देश में कुछ हुआ ही नहीं। पता नहीं वह अपने गांव में या क्षेत्र में जाते होंगे कि नहीं ? और जाते भी होंगे तो शायद अपनी आंख बन्द कर लेते होंगे कि कुछ हुआ नहीं। यह सफेद भूँठ बोलना है। मैं मानता हूँ कि प्लानिंग देश की आत्मा होती है, और उसका कारगर ढंग से कार्यान्वयन हो तो मुल्क तरक्की के रास्ते पर जाता है, इसमें दो राय नहीं हैं।

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना को किस परिवेश में लागू किया गया यह भी आप देखें। 1980 में

सुखाड़, पिछली योजनाओं की अपेक्षा बड़ी योजना जिसमें कुल खर्चा बहुत अधिक और कठिन आर्थिक संकट में टीका नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन पिछली जो प्रतिक्रियावादी और फिरका-परस्त सरकारें बनीं 1977 से 1980 के बीच में उन्होंने जो हमारे आर्थिक ढांचे थे, विकास के जो रास्ते थे उनको इस तरह से बदल कर रख दिया कि उसको सही रास्ते पर लाने में काफी सरकार को मेहनत करनी पड़ी। यह लोग कहते हैं कि 20 वर्ष में क्या किया? किसी अच्छे काम को बिगाड़ने में तो एक दिन ही लगता है लेकिन आपको तो इसके लिये 28 महीने का समय मिला।

मैं भाषण नहीं दे रहा हूँ, हकीकत कह रहा हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता इसको समझती है, इसलिये 1980 में आपको मुंहतोड़ जवाब दे भी दिया है।

विकट संकट के समय भी हमने औद्योगिक विकास की दर पर योजना बनाई और लक्ष्य 9 प्रतिशत निर्धारित किया। 1980 में औद्योगिक विकास की दर 5.7 प्रतिशत थी, 1981-82 में 8.6 प्रतिशत थी और 1982-83 में यह 3.5 प्रतिशत ही रह गई, क्योंकि उस समय ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति की कमी थी, इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट हर महकमे में काफी फैला हुआ था, क्योंकि पिछली सरकार की जो इन-डिसिप्लिन हमें विरासत में मिली थी उसको ठीक करने के कारण हमें यह लास सहना पड़ा।

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के विकास को महत्वपूर्ण स्थान दिया गया है। हमने 1983-84 में 15.5 करोड़ टन का लक्ष्य रखा था कि इतनी पैदावार करें, लेकिन लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति हमें 4.2 प्रतिशत हुई। इन आंकड़ों के आधार पर हम अपने प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब को धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं कि फिरकापरस्त तकातों के कारण जो हमारी गिरती हुई स्थिति थी उसके लिये उन्होंने एक बहुत अच्छा दिशानिर्देश दिया।

महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था, मैं इसकी आलो-

चना नहीं करता चाहता, कि योजना कितनी भी आकर्षक क्यों न हो लेकिन अभी उसमें लास्ट-मैन की तस्वीर नहीं भलकती है। मैं अपने माननीय मंत्री जी को कहना चाहता हूँ कि वैसे तो 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के तहत अपने देश के तमाम वर्गों को कुछ न कुछ अपने प्लानिंग के माध्यम से ऊपर उठाने की कोशिश की है, लेकिन जितना आपको करना चाहिये था, उतना नहीं हो सका है। आखिर दोष कहां है? इकनामिक एंड साइंटिफिक फाउंडेशन की एक रपट के अनुसार शुरू से ही योजनाओं के लक्ष्य पिछड़ते रहे हैं जिसका प्रमुख कारण योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन में विलम्ब का होना है। इस विलम्ब का होना है। इस विलम्ब के कारण उत्पादन, रोजगार और निर्यात में जो हानि हुई है, वह आश्चर्यजनक है। यह ध्यान में रखने की बात है कि यदि पूर्व की पांचों योजनाओं के लक्ष्य पूरे हुए होते तो आज हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय 12 खरब 81 करोड़ 65 लाख रुपये अधिक होती, प्रतिव्यक्ति आय 1980-81 में 1537 रुपये के स्थान पर 3398 रुपये होती, खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन 13 करोड़ टन न होकर 1.85 करोड़ टन होता, और ऊर्जा उत्पादन क्षमता डेढ़ करोड़ मेगावाट और रेल ढुलाई लगभग 16 करोड़ टन ज्यादा होती।

हमने जो सिंचाई की योजना बनाई थी उसमें 1951 से 1982 तक 5 करोड़ 96 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि को सिंचित करने का लक्ष्य रखा था, परन्तु आज पता नहीं कि ब्यूरोक्रेसी से गलती हुई है या उसके कार्यान्वयन में गलती हुई है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, to-day the discussion will be over. As it is getting late, the Minister will reply tomorrow. That does not mean that all the Members present will leave their seats and go and the House will have thin attendance.

The Minister is going to reply only tomorrow. But all the discussion will be over today.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whatever may be the time, the debate will be over today.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : Upto what time the House will continue? Have you obtained the consensus?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House has to continue. We have to give chance....

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : There is no quorum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Every time, it does not look nice Mr. Giri.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Today the attendance is three times more than what it was before. There is no problem. Carry on, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You only demand these discussions. It is not the fault of the Chair of the Government if you do not organise as many people as possible. You should have organised as many people as possible.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Look at the present strength. Where are the Members?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You asked for a discussion and discussion is allowed. We started discussion today at 2 O'Clock. I say let the discussion be over. Let everybody get a chance. It is an important discussion. Tomorrow the Minister will reply.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : This is very good, Sir. And the House will go on till you are in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In this discussion you should not raise about quorum.

Everybody wants to speak as your party has taken time. Every party and every individual Member would like to speak.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Everybody has agreed to what you say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Ram, you carry on. This time will be deducted from your total time.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि योजनाएं समय पर पूरी की

जानी चाहिए। 1951-81 की अवधि में विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से 5 करोड़ 96 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि को सिंचित करने का लक्ष्य था, परन्तु केवल 3 करोड़ 90 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि को ही सिंचाई-सुविधाएं प्राप्त हो सकीं।

हम योजना बनाते हैं और उनके लिए टाइम भी फिक्स करते हैं, लेकिन उनके समय पर पूरा न होने से हर महकमे में कितना बड़ा नेशनल लास होता है, यह सोचने का विषय है। मंत्री महोदय को सोचना चाहिए कि हमारी योजनाएं समय पर, एक निश्चित अवधि में पूरी हों। जब तक ऐसा नहीं हो सकेगा, तब तक सारी प्लानिंग ज्यों की त्यों पड़ी रहेगी, छठी प्लान का काम सातवीं प्लान में चलेगा और सातवीं प्लान का काम आठवीं या नवीं प्लान में चलेगा।

सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वालों को आई० आर० डी० पी० और एन० आर० ई० पी० के माध्यम से सुविधाएं देने की कोशिश की है, लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि इन प्रोग्रामों के माध्यम से कोई बहुत फायदा हो रहा है। सरकार ये प्रोग्राम चला रही है, तो गांवों के लोग बहुत बड़ी संख्या में शहरों की तरफ क्यों भाग रहे हैं। इसका अर्थ यही है कि हमारी प्लानिंग में कहीं न कहीं कोई गड़बड़ी है। सरकार ने यह प्लानिंग किया था कि एन० आर० ई० पी० के माध्यम से एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर को 100 दिन का काम देंगे। उसने यह भी प्लानिंग किया था कि आई० आर० डी० पी० के माध्यम से लोगों को पावर्टी लाइन से ऊपर उठाएंगे, लेकिन ऐसा मालूम होता है कि दवा करने के साथ साथ मर्ज बढ़ता जा रहा है। यह प्लानिंग एयर-कन्डीशन्ड रूप में बैठ कर किया जाता है, यह देश के गांवों तक नहीं पहुंच पाता है। यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। जब सरकार लैंडलैस लेबरर्स, हरिजन-आदिवासियों और कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों के लिए प्लानिंग कर रही है, तो वे लोग शहरों की तरफ क्यों भाग रहे हैं? यह बात मैं अपनी तरफ से नहीं कह रहा हूँ। प्लानिंग डिपार्टमेंट की किताब

“योजना” में डा० बाबूराम के एक लेख में कहा गया है।

इसके जो कारण हैं उन को दो भागों में विभाजित कर सकते हैं। प्रथम, वे कारण जो गांव के निवासियों को शहरों में आने के लिए आकर्षित करते हैं। द्वितीय, वे कारण जो उन्हें गांव छोड़ने को विवश करते हैं। प्रथम वर्ग में रोजगार के अवसर, अधिक आय की सम्भावना शिक्षा की सुविधाएं, चिकित्सा सुविधा, मनोरंजन की सुविधाएं, नवीन तथा आधुनिक वस्तुओं को देखने का आकर्षण, साधनों की उपलब्धता तथा गांव की तुलना में सुरक्षा आदि हैं। द्वितीय वर्ग में छोटी काश्त पर गुजरा, गरीबी, बेरोजगारी, रोजगार के साधनों का अभाव, गांव की कठिन परिस्थितियां, दमघोटू बातावरण, मान-सम्मान का अभाव, सुविधाओं का अभाव, जातिवाद, छूआछूत आदि हैं।

इन सारी समस्याओं के बीच में आप का गांव घिरा हुआ है और आप की प्लानिंग इस का एक मिरर है। जब उस को देखते हैं तो उसमें उस के चेहरे भी नजर नहीं आते हैं और चेहरे दिखते भी हैं तो जिस को इस का फायदा पहुंचाना चाहिये उसको वह नहीं पहुंच रहा है। यही कारण है कि हर गांव का हर व्यक्ति आज अपने को इनसेक्योर महसूस करता है। ..(व्यवधान).. मैं चन्द सुभाव देना चाहता हूं। आप प्लानिंग कर रहे हैं लेकिन इस देश के अन्दर जो एग्रीकल्चर की हालत है उसकी तरफ आप ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। जब जब मुझे वक्त मिला है मैंने क्राप इन्व्योरेंस की बात आप के सामने रखी है। बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों के लिए तो बड़ी बड़ी बैंकिंग क्रेडिट है लेकिन एग्रीकल्चर के बारे में रिजर्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट है, सिर्फ 17 परसेंट एग्रीकल्चर पर खर्च कर रहे हैं जब कि 83 परसेंट बड़े-बड़े घरानों पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। तो जब तक गांवों की हालत नहीं सुधारेगे और गांवों में रहने वाले किसानों की हालत नहीं सुधारेगे तब तक देश कैसे तरक्की करेगा और

गांव कैसे तरक्की करेगा? गांव देश की आत्मा है। इसलिए क्राप इन्व्योरेंस कम से कम ऐसे किसानों के लिए लागू करें जिन के पास 5 एकड़ से कम जमीन है।

अभी डी० एल० बंठा साहब ने कहा कि ड्राप आउट हो जाते हैं। एक हजार का दाखिला तो होता है लेकिन पांचवीं और छठी पढ़ने के बाद ड्राप आउट हो जाते हैं क्योंकि वे इकोनामिकली इतने गरीब हैं, उन के माता-पिता दोनों टाइम उनको खाना नहीं खिला सकते तो उस को पढ़ा क्या सकते हैं? इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि गरीब बच्चों और खासकर आदिवासियों और हरिजन बच्चों के लिए फूड फार एजुकेशन की व्यवस्था की जाए। यदि उसके बच्चे स्कूल में पढ़ने जाते हों तो साथ में कम से कम एक किलो गेहूं की भी व्यवस्था की जाए। इसलिए यह फूड फार एजुकेशन की स्कीम हरिजनों और आदिवासी बच्चों के लिए चलायी जानी चाहिए। इससे ड्रापआउट जो एजुकेशन में होता है वह कम हो सकता है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shrimati Vidya Chennupati.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have called the hon. lady Member. Would you not allow your own colleague, the lady Member to speak?

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : rose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. I have to bring in a lady Member to make you sit down. You must know our difficulties also.

श्रीमती विद्या चेंनुपति (विजयवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे जो समय दिया है उसके लिए मैं पहले धन्यवाद देता हूं। सिक्सथ फाइव ईयर प्लान जो डिस्कशन के लिए लिया हुआ है उसका मैं समर्थन करती हूं और साथ में कुछ सुभाव भी देना चाहती हूं। इसमें बहुत कुछ अंश तो ले लिया है लेकिन सब इन्टर-लिकड है, एक तरफ रूरल डेवलपमेंट है

दूसरी तरफ अबन डेवलपमेंट है। रूरल डेवलपमेंट में हम देखते हैं, ओध्र प्रदेश में और दूसरे प्रदेशों में फ्लड आई है और जब भी फ्लड आती है तो आप करोड़ों रुपया उसमें खर्च कर देते हैं लेकिन प्लानिंग करते समय यह नहीं देखते हैं कि यह जो बाढ़ आती है इसको किस तरह से रोके। टेम्पोररी रिलीफ तो देते हैं लेकिन मेरा सुझाव है कि कुछ फ्लड बैंक्स बनाएं और उसके जरिए कुछ इरिगेशन की व्यवस्था करें और गांवों को भी उससे बचाएं। यह हम प्लानिंग में नहीं सोचते हैं। फ्लड्स के लिए आपने बहुत खर्च किया है। 80-81 में 155 करोड़ आपने खर्च किया है और 81-82 में 164 करोड़ खर्च किया है। 82-83 में भी इसी तरह खर्च करने वाले हैं। इतने करोड़ खर्च कराने के बाद भी टेम्पोररी रिलीफ होती है। परमानेंट रिलीफ के लिए इस प्लान में कोई सुझाव नहीं है। मैं समझती हूँ फ्लड बैंक्स के लिए आपको कुछ पैसा ईयर मार्क करना चाहिए और परमानेंट रिलीफ का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए।

आजकल रूरल डेवलपमेंट के अन्तर्गत इण्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट बहुत हो रहा है। वीससूभी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आई आर डी पी, डी आर डी में पैसा दिया जाता है। स्माल विलेज इण्डस्ट्रीज के लिए पैसा दिया जाता है लेकिन यह पैसा गांवों में घर-घर पहुंचाना चाहिए। सेल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट की जो स्कीम है उसमें कोआर्डिनेशन होना चाहिए। हमारा अनुभव तो यह है कि सेल्फ इम्प्लायमेंट स्कीम के अन्तर्गत स्माल इण्डस्ट्रीज के लिए जो पैसा दिया जाता है उसमें कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं होता है। रा-मैटोरियल की सप्लाय तथा मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था भी की जानी चाहिए। साथ-साथ एन्करेजमेंट भी ज्यादा दिया जाना चाहिए। एग्रीकल्चर वेस्ड रूरल डेवलपमेंट होना चाहिए। एग्री वेस्ड इण्डस्ट्रीज को डेवलप किया जाना चाहिए। डी आई सीज का कोआर्डिनेशन प्लानिंग में होना चाहिए। जहां पर रा-मैटोरियल है वहीं पर इण्डस्ट्रीज को खोलना चाहिए।

इसके साथ-साथ मेरा निवेदन है कि जो सेन्टर की बैंकवर्ड एरियाज की लिस्ट है वह अलग है और जो स्टेट की लिस्ट है वह अलग है। जो स्टेट्स की लिस्ट है वहां पर बहुत कम डेवलपमेंट हो रहा है। सेन्टर की तरफ से स्टेट की बैंकवर्ड एरियाज की जो लिस्ट है वहां पर भी इन्सेंटिज दिए जाने चाहिए। वहां पर वेलथ टैक्स, इनकम टैक्स में छूट मिलनी चाहिए और दूसरी तरह की सब्सीडी भी दी जानी चाहिए। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इतना डेवलपमेंट नहीं कर सकती है, उसके लिए यहां से ही कुछ करना पड़ेगा।

आप एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंसिंग इस्यु करते हैं। आपका ध्यान रूरल एरियाज की इण्डस्ट्रीज की तरफ भी जाना चाहिए। एग्रीवेस्ड इण्डस्ट्रीज के जो लोकल प्रोडक्ट्स होते हैं उनके एक्सपोर्ट की ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। इसी तरह से एस टी सी के द्वारा काटन, टोर्बको बगैरह कुछ चीजें खरीदी जाती हैं। उसी प्रकार से रूरल एरियाज में जो प्रोडक्ट्स पैदा होते हैं उनको खरीदने के लिए भी एस टी सी की तरह से सेन्टसे खोले जाने चाहिए।

इसके साथ-साथ मेरा सुझाव है कि बोके-शनल ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर्स बनाए जाने चाहिए। आपने ऐसे कुछ सेन्टर्स इन्द्रोड्यूस भी किए हैं लेकिन वहां पर आप केवल ट्रेनिंग देकर ही छोड़ देते हैं। यदि आप ट्रेनिंग कम प्रोडक्शन सेन्टर्स शुरू करें तो वहां पर उनको एम्प्लायमेंट भी मिल सकेगा। खासकर महिलाओं को तथा रूरल एरियाज के लोगों को वर्क मिल सकेगा।

आज हम देखते हैं कि हेल्थ सेन्टर्स की बड़ी कमी है जबकि हमारा फेमिली प्लानिंग पर बड़ा जोर है। रूरल एरियाज में जो हेल्थ सेन्टर्स हैं वहां पर डाक्टरों की जगह वैकेन्ट ही रहती हैं। वहां पर डाक्टरों को ज्यादा बेनिफिट्स देकर भेजना चाहिए तथा प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेन्टर्स की संख्या भी बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए। उसके जरिये महिलाओं को, बच्चों को, और रूरल एरियाज

में जो लोग रहते हैं उनको हेल्थ की सुविधा दी जाय।

रूल एरियाज ट्रांसपोर्ट के लिये रोड्स की बड़ी भारी प्रारम्भ है। रूल एरियाज के लिये सेड-डवेलपमेंट के वास्ते आपने बहुत कम पैसा दिया है। अगर वहां पर रोड्स का डवेलपमेंट नहीं होगा तो रूल एरियाज की प्रोजेक्ट्स अर्बन एरियाज में नहीं पहुंच सकेंगी और यदि पहुंचेगी तो ट्रांसपोर्टेशन पर बहुत ज्यादा क्राफ्ट आयेगी। इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि रूल एरियाज में रोड्स के डवेलपमेंट के लिये ज्यादा पैसा एलाट कीजिये।

एक बात में विशेष रूप से महिलाओं के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहती हूँ। जो लोअर-मिडिल-क्लास और मिडिल क्लास फैमिलीज हैं उन में प्रति जो कमाता है, आज कल की महंगई को देखते हुए वह आमदनी काफी नहीं होती है, उन का गुजारा होना मुश्किल होता है। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि महिलाओं के एम्प्लायमेंट को इन्कीज करने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। आजकल हमारे यहां इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इण्डस्ट्रीज बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ रही हैं जिनमें महिलाओं को काम दिया जा सकता है। टीचर्स, नर्स, डाक्टरों और इण्डस्ट्रीज में, खास तौर से इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इण्डस्ट्रीज में आप उनके परसेन्टेज रिजर्व कीजिये। जब तक हम महिलाओं के लिये एम्प्लायमेंट पोटेन्शियल को नहीं बढ़ायेंगे उनकी रजत नहीं हो सकेगी। देश की प्रापुलेशन में महिलाओं की प्रापुलेशन 50 परसेन्ट है, लेकिन हमको उस हिसाब से एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं मिलता है, 10 परसेन्ट एम्प्लायमेंट भी नहीं मिलता है। इसलिये मेरा प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर से अनुरोध है कि महिलाओं के लिये कुछ जाब्स ईयर-मार्क करें जिससे उनको ज्यादा एम्प्लायमेंट मिल सके।

आप जो भी प्राजेक्ट्स राज्यों में देते हैं उनके साथ टाइम-बाउण्ड प्रोग्राम नहीं होता है। हमारे एक साथी मेम्बर ने अभी बतलाया था

कि गवर्नमेंट में चेन्ज होने से इन्टरेस्ट में भी चेन्ज हो जाता है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। जो प्रोजेक्ट्स एक बार शुरू हो जाते हैं उनको पूरा किया जाता चाहिये। नई सरकार के अने से नये प्रोजेक्ट्स शुरू कर दिये जाय और पुरानों को बीच में ही छोड़ दिया जाय यह ठीक नहीं है। इसमें किसी पार्टी या पोलिटिक्स का सवाल नहीं है। इसलिये हर प्राजेक्ट के साथ टाइम-बाउण्ड प्रोग्राम दीजिये और उनको पूरा करने के लिये पैसे की कमी हो तो चाहे सेंटर दे या स्टेट दे, लेकिन वह प्रोजेक्ट पूरा होना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. A.K. Roy will speak now.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Postpone it for tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have got lot of official business and we are very much behind schedule. Therefore, I want to complete the discussion and then the Hon. Minister will reply tomorrow. I am very sorry. If you are interested in the discussion, why should you ask the Chair to take it up tomorrow ? You must sit even up to 12 O'Clock. I am prepared to sit. It is a suggestion from a Member, when you went a discussion, why cannot you sit even up to 12 O'Clock ? The discussion is very important. Therefore, you must sit.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : What is the use of sitting here ? An important matter is being discussed. But please look at the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Every Member from every party would like to speak and, therefore, we are allowing the discussion.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : There is no quorum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You don't understand. You don't raise this.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Under the rules I call the quorum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He says that he wants the quorum. Then we will not

have the discussion tomorrow. Please listen to me.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Let it be continued, tomorrow. How many Members are here ? It is ludicrous on our part to continue now. I am very much serious in this matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In these discussions we do not raise the quorum.

Please do not record.

Please listen. All those things that the hon. Members express come in the form of black and white tomorrow, and every other Member, though he is not present now, will go through that because it is on record. If you expect every Member should be present, then it is your responsibility that you should have brought the Members from the Opposition and the ruling Party should have brought their Members here. It is not the responsibility of the Chair. The point is, the discussion must be over. It goes on record and everybody can read it, what Mr. Giri spoke today, though there may be a thin attendance. Mr. Giri, please do not raise it. We will be depriving those Members who want to speak....

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I do not want to stop the discussion at all. I want the discussion, but I want to impress on the Members that they should be present in sufficient numbers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Respecting your views I have said that the debate may be concluded today and the Minister will reply tomorrow. I want the debate to be over because some Members from the ruling Party and some from the Opposition have spoken. Some more Members are yet to speak, and if they are not given chance, then they will blame the Chair. Therefore, I am saying....

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Let the discussion continue tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not possible. Tomorrow we have some other item on the agenda, already decided by the Business Advisory Committee. The Chair cannot change it as it likes. Please do not speak.

Mr. A.K. Roy.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : This thin House and your enforced continuation of the House by persuading the Members symbolises the correct appraisal of the Plan. There is a report in the newspapers that yesterday when the Planning Minister was delivering his allegedly inspiring speech, only 14 Members were present. Today before coming to the House, I had to tell my colleagues, 'Today, you know, a very important discussion would be going on in the House'. He asked, 'About what' ? I said, 'About the Plan'. He was surprised and asked 'What Plan ?'. I said, 'There is one Sixth Plan and we have got a fullfledged Minister and the House is debating that'.

The first mid-term appraisal is the apprehension about the growing irrelevance of Plan in our life. Today, it is not for nothing that people are not that much enthusiastic or indifferent, the press ignoring the debate, Members and the Ministers ignoring the debate, it is because the Plan itself has become totally an irrelevant thing in our life. It is increasingly getting irrelevant. My first mid-term appraisal point is that you must see why it is becoming like that.

The Prime Minister happens to be the Chairman of the Planning Commission. Last time in November 1982, though the 6th Plan was born some three years back, it was introduced in the House only then. That time also, I said that the Prime Minister should have been present. The Janta Government, did not believe in planning seriously ; it was a rolling Government with a rolling Plan, but I remember, Shri Morarji Desai used to sit in the House throughout the debate and listen to all the possible and impossible suggestions of the Members.

Further, the Planning involves all the Ministries, and as the Reserve Bank is the bank of all the banks, similarly, Planning Ministry is the Ministry of all the Ministries. All the Ministers have to go to the Planning Commission to get money for their projects, but today no Minister is present here ; only the Planning Minister is here. At least, the Energy Minister, the Railways Minister, Agricultural Minister, and the Industries Minister should have been present here. While, we are deliberating

over this document, we are actually discussing a mini-budget of all the Ministries, but this attitude shows that the planning has been devalued by the Government itself. This is my first charge against the Planning Commission and all the Ministries.

If you do not like planning, you should withdraw it, but you have no right to dishonour, you have no right to devalue the plan. The planning has not come as a windfall, it is a part of our national movement; it is connected with the names of many stalwarts of our country, like Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Netaji Subhash Chander Bose, Shri Meghnath Shah and others. When Pandit Nehru was in the Soviet Union, while writing to his daughter, he wrote that we should follow the socialist path, the socialist pattern of society; we have not to follow the capitalist path, or the path which America and Britain were following. For that, we needed at least 200 years. It was in 1920, and it is there in the Glimpse of World History 1933. You are carrying that mantle, but you are devaluing and insulting the plan here. This is my first charge; you have no right to insult the national traditions.

The planning is not just a matter of arithmetic. Many Members have made certain points and given suggestions with the Government has achieved with so much investment. It is only they, who can understand and think about it and nobody else. It is not just addition, subtraction, multiplication or division of some money; it is not a matter of cost accountancy; it is something else. It decides the goal of a nation, it decides the direction of development, it is the soul of our budget. Do you understand it? symbolises the soul. Every moment, the people should feel that they have a plan, and it must be implemented. Until and unless people get inspired, enthused interested in the plan, and feel that it is the life blood, it is something which must be implemented, you cannot implement it. You must understand it; your Ministers, and your Government must understand it. I propose that those Ministers who not present today, should not be given a single *naya paise*, so that tomorrow they come back to you. Unless they come to the House and apologise for their absence, they should not be given any money. Here most of the

Members, will support me.

The second point is: what is the aim of your Sixth Five-Year Plan? We must analyse its principles. Its principle is to develop a self-reliant economy with sustained growth, with efficiency and with justice. There are certain elements in it. Your aim must be to develop a self-reliant economy. Sustained growth means you must develop your core sector; with justice means that it must be employment oriented and it must distribute the national wealth in a proper way; and with efficiency means that you must increase the productivity. These are certain elements, certain scales with which we can measure and find out whether your Plan has succeeded or not. Sir, it is a wonderful thing that this Government is always found saying that it is repairing the damage done to the core-sector by the last Janata Government. Core sector consists of coal, steel, fertilisers, railways, foodgrains, irrigation and power. Here what are your achievements? At the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan the need of the nation was fixed calculated at 173 million tonnes. Target was fixed at 165 million tonnes. Now it has been scaled down to 152 million tonnes. And yesterday the Minister said even that may not be achieved. This is your first achievement in coal. Now in regard to power, the need of the nation was more than 200 billion units. Your target was put at 191 million units; and I can say that you cannot go more than 160 million units. Regarding fertilisers, you have fixed 4.2 million tonnes as the target and there also you are below the target even of 4 million tonnes. And the way you are executing your Thal and all those gas-based fertiliser projects, you will not be able to achieve that too. In regard to the freight movement, you yourselves have fixed 300 million tonnes. Now you are admitting that it will not be possible to go above 260 million tonnes.

This is all your achievement. This is how you are going with your core-sector.

Sir, they are taking pride that the Planning has achieved its target of 5% annual growth. So, they have achieved the target, but they are starting from where? They are starting from the Janata performance of 1979-80, where the growth rate was minus. Taking that level you are showing that we

are making progress. In that case in the first Five Year Plan the national income increased by 3.7%, in Second Plan 4.1% and in the third it was 3.5%. And in the three years of the Plan Holiday from 1967 to 1969 there was an increase of 4.5 per cent. What does it mean? Does it mean we should have a Plan Holiday? This increase was so because the Plan Holiday had started from a negative growth. And that is why it showed a higher increase. We should not deceive the country in this way.

Now about employment. They made a plan saying that they needed 46 million jobs, just to cope up with the situation. But their planning was for 35 million. That means already another backing of 10 million was added. What is their achievement? They say it is only 5 million per year. That is, 25 million, as per their calculation. How then are we going to tackle the unemployment problem, as per your document?

In the October issue of 'Yojana' they have questioned this: is it a socialist planning, capitalist planning, Gandhian planning or a Chavan planning? Is it fish or fowl?

According to the Planning Commission, an employment generation of 322.23 million man-days is targeted for the year 1983-84. The actual generation during this period amounts to 32.94 million. It means only 10.2% of the total target. Is this your target? This is what 'Yojana' is saying.

I would like to quote many things but, Sir, you will not permit me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Keep it reserved for some other occasion. Now you conclude.

SHRI A.K. ROY: I would like to conclude with a few words. Firstly, 'Small is Beautiful'. So many small things you can do; e.g. I advise my people on how to develop agriculture and rural economy. You can start mini cement plants. What prevents you? You get soda ash after burning the paddy husk. To it if you mix one-third lime, it can give you good cement. Why don't you make it, and in each block have such a cement plant?

Can't you do intensive water management? You can do it. Can't you not

develop the bio-mass? Can you not find a way out to harness our rich rural technology, instead of mortgaging your brain somewhere else?

A few more suggestions. You have got the 20-point programme committee in every district. Can you not make the Sixth Five Year plan go to every district? Can you not associate each Member of Parliament with the planning process? He should be made in charge of the Central Government's planning process in his constituency.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Alunora): You are a member of the IRDP scheme.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have taken again those books. Please do not take them. (Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. ROY: Can you not issue a fresh directive about land reforms? You make it a statutory obligation. A directive was issued in 1977. You issue another in 1983. Can you not issue a fresh directive for the implementation of the land reforms?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now. You have taken more than 20 minutes.

SHRI A.K. ROY: Can you not do this? You have almost nationalised the textile industry. But there are other industries which are also sick. What about the industries monopolised by a few people? Can you not resurrect the Swadeshi spirit and assert yourself to re-assert our social goals? Why can you not do it? If you can do it, do it. If you cannot quit.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the time allotted for this debate is five hours. I find that we have already taken six hours. Therefore I concluding the discussion and I am calling the Minister to reply. Mr. Minister, please reply.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: What is this?

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Mr. Deputy-speaker, I want to.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can continue tomorrow.

Mr. Buta Singh.

19.21 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fifty-fourth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS

AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :
I beg to present the Fifty-fourth Report
of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House
stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

19.22 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of
the Clock on Wednesday, December 14, 1983|
Agrahayana 23, 1905 (Saka)*