[Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder]

(5) Association of students with the academic bodies of the University.

(6) Incorporation of the provisions relating to Students' Union, Staff Association etc. in the Statutes.

In addition, the special feature of the University viz. to promote especially the educational and cultural advancement of the Muslims of India, is proposed to be brought out clearly in the Amending Bill. Further, the definition of the term "University" is proposed to be amended so as to bring out clearly the fact that the erstwhile MAO College, Aligarh, which was established by the Muslims of India, was incorporated as a University by an Act of Legislature in 1920. The words 'establish and' are proposed to be deleted from the Preamble. Government proposes to introduce the Bill during the current session of Parliament.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Can I seek a clarifications?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not now.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Bill will come. You can speak at that time.

MOTION RE. DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83-Contd.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Before lunch break I was stressing the necessity and desirability of peoples participation in the framing of the Plan, otherwise it will be called a bureaucratic plan. We can have no differences in the principal objectives of the Plan as given in page 3, para 1.25.

"It is proposed, therefore, that the principal objectives of planning should now be defined as achieving within a period of ten years: (i) the removal of unemployment and significant underemployment;

(ii) an appreciable rise in the standard of living of the poorest sections of the population;

(iii) provision by the State of some of the basic needs of the people in these income groups, like clean drinking water, adult literacy, elementary education, health care, rural roads, rural housing for the landless and minimum services for the urban slums. These primary objectives should be attained while;

(iv) achieving a higher rate of growth of the economy than in ----the past;

(v) moving towards a significant reduction in the present disparities of incomes and wealth:

(vi) ensuring the country's continued progress towards selfreliance."

Now let u_s see whether these objectives can be achieved by the Schemes set out i_n the Plan documents.

I will deal only with two or three subjects as there is paucity of time.

Although backwardness cannot be defined in a precise way, apart from hilly and tribal areas there are places, even large chunks, in some States which have remained backward even after five Plans. Four or five criteria should be taken into consideration in order to identify backward areas.

(1) per capita income;

(2) the level of infra-structure in the area:

(3) Density of population;

(4) Level of education and employment;

As set out on page 111, para 6.9;

237 Draft Five Year VAISAKHA 14, 1900 (SAKA) Plan 1978-83 (M) 238

"There are some backward areas which are not drought-prone or hilly or inhabited largely by scheduled tribes and hence are beyond the reach of most of the area development measures included in the Fifth Plan.

Special programmes directed towards specific problems or target groups are also inadequate for their needs.

Moreover, the barriers to development in backward regions are such that an integrated approach is required.

Such an integrated approach underlies the proposals for rural development in this Plan.'

I take the case of North Bihar, whose population is nearly 3 crores, more than the population of Haryana Punjab, Orissa, Kerala, Assam etc.

We have to see what you are going to do in order to remove the backwardness of that area.

The density of population is 469, more than any other State, except Southern Kerala. The urban population is only 4.99 per cent. The average literacy is only 16.91 per cent. The population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is 14.70 per cent. The average agricultural labour is 52.39 per cent. The employment of workers in the household and non-household works is 3.24 per cent only.

Sir, the average area irrigated is 14.62 per cent. Debts owed to landlords and agricultural moneylenders in rural areas is 69.34 per cent. The borrowing for house expenses as percentage of total borrowing is \$0.93 per cent. Surfaced road-mileage is only 8 per cent per hunderd sq. miles and the percentage of villages electrified only 8.77 per cent.

I would like to say that this area will be considered as the most backward area in the whole country, which is the case with Eastern U.P. also.

The per capita income is much below the national average. It is varying from Rs. 150 to Rs. 175 per annum. I am sorry to note that sufficient efforts are not being made for the development of this backward area.

On page 112, para 6.12 it is stated that the provision for backward areas including hilly and tribal areas is Rs. 2800 crores only. But there is no provision which says that the entire outlay under the Area Development Programme will be spent in these backward areas. This amount also is not going to be spent only in backward areas.

Here it is stated as follows :---

"However it is intended that priorities be determined in such a way that a substantial proportion will in fact contribute towards the alleviation of extreme backwardness, poverty and unemployment.

The provision of special Central Assistance under these heads will be used so as to ensure adequate attention to the areas concerned in the State Plans and to promote planned development at all ievels within the State."

This is the intention as given in the Plan Document.

At least Rs. 5000 crores should be earmarked for the development of backward areas, including the hilly and tribal areas.

Less than this investment will be only tinkering with the problem.

Sir, in North Bihar, there are no big industries, excepting one or two in Barauni, such as the oil refinery and fertilizer plants. Especially in the districts of Gopalganj, Sevan Saran, East-West Champaran, Muzafarpur and so many other districts, there is only one industry and that is, the outmoded sugar industry.

[Shri D. N. Tiwary.]

Special attention should be paid to the development of backward areas so that they may come up even half way to the level of the more advanced States. If you don't take special care, that part of your State will remain backward and it will not catch up with the level of the forward States.

Now I come to Agriculture. No doubt agricultural production has increased somewhat by the efforts of the Research Sections of the Agriculture Department. But it has not gone very far. Much should have ture Department, But it has not well as quantity of foograins produced in this country.

Take the case of other countries. In Japan the average yield is 12 tonne per acre and the second crop is from 24 to 25 tonnes per acre. They produce two crops there. Even in wardevastated South Korea, the average income from one acre of agricultural land is \$4,000 i.e. about Rs. 30,000. If our agriculturists are sure of even half of this production. the question of raising the price of foodgrains will not arise. Agriculturists will be satisfied with even lesser price than what they are getting to-day if the production is doubled even. It is not very high now. So, I cannot say what research our scientists are doing. Though great amount of money has been invested only something has been done in that regard which is not commensurate with the amount spent on that and the time taken by them. Scientists are not having the fellowfeelings and here are disturbances and they are not allowed to do their work.

So, I would request the Government to take more care in scientific research on agriculture and create an atmospher so that the scientific research may go on undisturbed.

I now come to energy. Energy is most vital for the proper in prove-

ment of the economy of the people. What has been the all-India average? It is about 100 units per capita. But, in Bihar it is only 10 units per capita. It is a ridiculously low figure. You can very well imagine how there can be improvement by providing for a small allocation of funds for energy in that region? Of course, something has been mentioned in the Plan. Some schemes have been proposed for in creasing electricity generation. hut they are mostly in South Bihar-not North Bihar. But, that is not in enough. In Bihar, most of the industries are located in South Bihar, But in North Bihar, only some expansion is going to be done. But, creation of a proper amount of energy is not envisaged.

Therefore, I would request that even average of 100 units 30 to 50 units per capita is assured to North Bihar, there would be much improvement. The Plan does not speak as to wheher it will be done at all. I would request the Prime Minister to see that the allocation for electricity in North Bihar is raised and the people thereby assured that they will get at least 25 units per capita per annum. Below that, no improvement can be made.

I now come to Education. I have quoted figures previously that the average literacy in North Bihar is 16.91 per cent while the all-India average is 35 per cent. Special efforts have to be made to bring this area o_n par with national average in literacy. The allocation made for the whole of the country in Education is not very high. If you want to being North Bihar on par with the other States or other regions in literacy, then you have to make allocation of much more money than what you have made to-day.

Sir, it should be borne in mind that North Bihar is a flood prone area. Floods visits that area annually. No proper allocation has been made for protection of those areas from floods. Something has been done to protect Patna with an expenditure of Bs. 14 crores. Patna has been saved. Patna is on the southern side of the Ganges while on the north side nothing has been done. There are hundreds of villages on the north side of the Ganges and what happens is when flood water is restricted from south bank it goes all to the north side of the Ganges so that the villagers which hundereds of villages are flooded every year. Similar arrangements should be made on the north side of the Ganges so that the villager which have been suffering every year may not have to suffer again.

Lastly, Sir, a few words about unemplyoment. In North Bihar the employment percentage is very low. It is only 3.9 per cent. I will stress that some special pogramme of industrialisation be taken up in North Bihar and Eastern U.P. so that they may have more employment opportunities in those areas. Now what happens is that labour from North Bihar and Eastern U.P. go to Calcutta and Assam and work there for more than eight months. These people spend life in conditions worse than slums and when they return home that they have to return a lot of money to the money-lenders. So, Sir, I would request that something should be done so that these people may get work near-about and in the process could save some money.

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM (Tirumelveli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the Draft Five Year Plan placed before the House for approval. The objectives of the Sixth Five Year Plan have been unanimously agreed upon by the meeting of the National Development Council. But the same meeting raised some pertinent questions regarding the revenue gources and allocation of amounts under the future guidelines of Seventh Finance Commission. This is the first time in the history of India that the meeting of the National Development Council dispersed leaving the Draft Plan unapproved.

No doubt, in preparing the Plan the Planning Commission has endeavoured with true crussding spirit. The party in power is resounding with satistical jugglery and claims about the gragantuan size of the Plan. It is quite natural that due to the soaring prices, increasing cost and inflation the outlays of the Sixth Five Year Plan would be necessarily larger than the Fifth Five Year Plan. It is an inevitable economic trend.

I am not going to haggle with terms and figures of the Draft Plan. Nor an I interested in discussing the Plan in detail. We are aware of the fact that this Draft is like a blue-print and that it may be with cursory views.

With great zeal and alacrity the Planning Commission has envisaged the objectives of the Plan as removal of unemployment, provision for basic services and significant reduction in the present disparity of income and wealth. Nobody will dispute or quarrel with the objectives of the Plan. In fact, we are fed up with such glorious rhetoric. The plethora of economic ideas is always abundant in our Plan and politics.

If we go through the Draft of every Five Year Plan widely and avidly, we see that phraseology may be different but the substance is the same. We find no radical changes. We see no complete departures. The order of priority is arranged in such a way as to appear that a dynamic approach has been made to liquidate the backlog of accumulated and unresolved issues.

The total outlay of the plan is Rs. 1,16,240 crores. The overall growthrate projected in the plan is 4.7 per cent per annum. Sir, it is not unfaion my part if I remind this House that

[Shri V. Arunachalam]

the Janata Party had given assurance to the people at the time of the last General Elections to raise the growth rate to 7 per cent per annum. But I am not disappointed with the estimate of the reduced rate of growth. The Janata Party leaders with a few exceptions are nothing but trainees of the Congress Party. So, the methods of traditional deception are akin to and inseparable in their character.

Vestiges of doubts still ring whether this change in the growth rate will be achieved during the plan period. In every Five Year Plan, the overall growth rate was projected as 5 per cent, 5.5 per cent, 5.7 per cent and 6 per cent something like that. But the actual growth rate was only 3.5 per cent. The growth rate in the First Five Year Plan was 3.3 per cent; in the Second Five Year Plan, it was 3.7 per cent; in the Third Five Year Plan, it was 3.2 per cent, in the Fourth Five Year Plan, it was 3.5 per cent and in the Fifth Five Year Plan, it was 3.3 per cent. The present Government may try to escape either by fixing the responsibility on the Congress or putting forth some stock answers. But the people little bother about the reasons given by them. They are for good results.

The principle objective of this plan is removal of unemployment. Janata party has assured the people to provide employment for all within 10 years. I have not been astounded by this assurance. Sir, we have come across many assurances in pofor the polilitics. Fortunately ticians, there is no system of the assurances. agency to insure Otherwise, the casualty will be severe and the claims will be enormous. It is nothing but the assurance of the Congress party in a different form. The Congress Party also assured the nation to create 12 million jobs every year. In fact even the scheme of half a million jobs was not implemented successfully. The total number of unemployed persons according to the latest figure is 20.6 millions. More than 10 million people the have registered their names in Employment Exchanges. It is expected that there will be an addition of 5 million people every year to this So, the task of the Planning list. Commission to provide employment. for all is an unparallelled one. A state-wise review of unemployment reveals that 67 per cent of total all India unemployed is concentrated in six States. They are: Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Kerala and West Bengal. Special care will be taken to remove unemployment in the States with greatest urgency.

The organised sectors are not in a position to decelerate the burden of the problem by absorbing many persons. The total number of persons under private and public sector are 206.7 lakhs. It is obvious that owing to various reasons, growth of employment opportunities is very slow in those sectors. Therefore in order to create employment opportunities so as to meet the requirements, our Planning Commission has rightly made a provision in agriculture and allied activities like irrigation, etc., small scale industries and rural development.

The Planning Commission has proposed to increase the additional irrigation potential of 17 M. hectares in the next five years. The proposal is attractive. But the prosperity is not in the proposal but in the execution. In every Five Year Plan the growth of agriculture is not satisfactory. It is stagnant, sometimes it is staggering. Therefore, one of the reasons for the slow progress is ineffective implementation of land reform. According to the particulars available in the Draft Plan, as on 31st July 1977 the estimated surplus land was 5.82 million acres; the declared surplus was 4.04 million acres; the area taken over by government was 2.10 million acres and the area distributed was 1.29 million acres. Thus distributed area is less than one fourth of the estimated surplus. I do not know what is going to be done by the government to take over the remaining threefourths.

For the coming five years the proresource mobilisaposed additional tion by the central and State estimated · at Government is 13,000 crores, Rs. for the cen-Rs. 9.000 tral government, crores and for the state governments. Rs. 4000 crores. According to the Planning Commission this is not excessive. governments Since the state have already tapped their sources during the Fifth Plan peposiriod, they are not in a tion to raise the revenue to meet their requirements. We must bear in mind that India is a country where the burden of indirect taxation is higher than even the developed countries. It is clearly stated in the report of the Indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee:

"The share of indirect taxes in the total tax revenue is not only much higher than that of industrialised countries, about 45 per the average buť it cent on higher is also appreciably than the average share for most developing countries."

Therefore, further dose of taxation to increase the revenue will aggravate the position inviting a host of political trouble to the state governments.

Our Planning Commission had suggested raising revenues of states by imposition of agriculture holding tax revising irrigation rates and increasing electricity tariffs and raising bus fares. These are not elastic sources for the state governments to raise revenues to meet the entire requirements. If we go through the index of contribution of agricultural taxes to the government revenues, it will be easily understood. The contribution of agricultural taxes to the total revenue of the states declined from 25.4 per cent in 1955-56 to 4.4 per cent in 1975-76. Further the contribution of. agricultural taxes which was 1.17 per cent of national income in 1951-52 declined to 0.78 per cent in 1975-76. For a government which is far away from the people it may be easy to give sanctimonious suggestions but for a government which is close to the people, it is hardly practicable to implement such suggestions.

In the beginning I told the House that there was no departure in planning. But in one aspect there is complete departure from the earlier plans. In the first Four Plans, the Planning dealt Commission had elaborately with the allocation of amounts for state plans, outlays of state plans, details of various schemes and projects to be undertaken by the state governments and the aid of Central Government to state plans. So far as this draft was concerned, it has been deliberately omitted-all these features plans. We are about state unable to know achievement the of each state. The federal features of finance and economic structure have been wiped out once for all. This draft has been prepared as if there is no state government in India. It is unfortunate that this House is precluded from knowing the schemes and projects of various states. The opportunity for discussion of the state plans has thus been indirectly denied by the authoritarian policy of this government. Let the Prime Minister explain to the House why there is omission of state plans in the draft plan; let him give reasons to the House. My apprehension is that this government is surreptitiously taking steps to destroy the federal features of our political system.

To create employment opportunities, to eradicate poverty, to reduce disparities and to improve the standard of living of the people, the efficient agency is the State Government. Unless the State Governments are provided with adequate revenue sources, the objectives of the Flans will become valu glorious. Therefore, I ask the Prime Minister to take steps to increase the powers of the States so as to meet the

[Shri V. Arunachalam]

demand of the time. It is not a voice of any political party, but it is the choice of the majority. Advocacy of more powers to the States is gaining ground. It is being supported by press. Recently in the Annual of the Eastern Economist, it has been clearly stated that "if the objectives are to be realised, there will naturally have to be very considerable decentralisation of resources and responsibilities at the Governmental level. This would involve the imparting of reality to the Federal character of Indian policy and the elevation of States to the status of self-propelling organs of administration."

I know that our hon. Prime Minister is not in favour of granting more powers to the States. With complete sense of veracity. I assert that no scheme is going to be successful and no plan would achieve the target, without increased financial resources and powers to the States. I therefore, appeal to the hon. Prime Minister to reconsider his stand and move with the winds of change.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very glad that we are discussing the outline of this Plan, the Sixth Plan, which has put forward as its objectives very laudable objectives viz., ensuring full employment, removal of poverty and greater equality. I am glad that they have not said that they will bring about equality. It is enough if we have as our objectives goals that are realisable and the goal is that we shall reduce inequality, so that our performance does not fall short of our pronouncements. It was said by some speakers that the previous Government had a goal of seven per cent growth rate and the present Government has reduced it. True they had a goal of five to seven per cent growth rate, but what was their actual achievement? Something like three per cent. We have said that our goal is 4.7 per cent growth rate and God willing, we shall achieve more than 4.7 per cent— I have no doubt in my mind—if the plans are implemented in the spirit in which they have been formulated.

Further, it is not the growth rate alone, as the Plan Document also states which is important. The document says:

"What matters is not the precise rate of increase in the National Product that is achieved in five or ten years, but whether we can ensure within a specific time frame a measurable increase in the welfare of millions of people."

Now what has been the result of ----Planning in the last quarter of a century? We have tried to have the objectives of removing poverty and reducing disparities, but the actual result has been an increase in the disparities and the number of those below the poverty line has considerably increased. We are very happy and proud of the fact that food production has increased. But what is the condition of malnutrition in the country? The number of children grossly malnourished has greatly increased. Therefore, what is important is to link up the production and the achievements of the plan with the welfare and wellbeing of the people. To that end, the present plan has tried to move in the right direction.

Mr. Stephen was telling us that what we are hoping to achieve is nothing wonderful, nothing extraordinary and nothing new and it is because they had built up the economy that we have reached the take-off stage. Have we reached the take-off stage? Why was it not reached before one year?. Why could not they achieve the same results and objectives in the period before the Janata Party came to power? With all their talk of improvement of the level of the living of the people, the extent of malnutrition has increased and the number of those below the poverty line has increased from 40 to 60 per cent. While we have certainly

increased the number of school going children from 32 to 69 per cent at the primary level, the number of adult illiterates has gone up to as much as 200 million. Something has got to be on done in this regard. It is amazing that while more than 30 per cent of the children are still not going to school at the primary level, we are criticised for not making bigger allocation for college education. The number of college admissions increased from about 4.16 lakhs to something like 30 lakhs, an increase of 600 times. What is the result? Unemployment, discontent and disturbances. The whole structure of education needs to be overhauled so that education makes people self-reliant and not merely a discontented and disruptive crowd as the present education seems to be doing.

It was also stated that they were trying to remove disparities and they had moved in the right direction. They made tall claims of socialism and what not. What is the result? A recent survey shows that 20 per cent of the rural households with assess of something like Rs. 1000 each account for the total assets of the area up to 1 per cent. While 20 per cent account for 1 per cent, another 4 per cent of the same population with assets of something like Rs. 50,000 account for 30 per cent of total assets. So, 4 per cent own 30 percent of the wealth while 20 per cent own only 1 per cent of the wealth. This is the removal of disparities that they have brought about!

1 am very glad that in this plan, the concept of regional planning has been emphasised and we are told that the Government are going to give maximum attention to the removal of disparities in the way of regional development. The present sad state of affairs is, that there is plenty of food, but number of malnourished people is increasing, because people do not have the capacity to buy that food. Something has to be done about it. It is not terribly important whether planning is to be started at district level or at block level, so long as theplanning does take care of the fact that it has got to be started at the regional level.

The Plan states:

"Detailed agricultural plans will need to be drawn up by regions and sub-regions based on the full exploitation of the water resources in the Command Areas of irrigation projects and on the principle of water conservation and management inrain-fed areas which would enable us to break out of the restriction, historical trend, rate of growth of around 2 per cent per annum."

While we have had this rate of growth of 2 per cent, our population is increasing by something like 2.5 per cent. How can we have enough food? And yet we have surplus food and increasing stores of food in spite of the fact that our growth rate in agriculture is less than the growth rate of population. This will give you an idea. of the extent of malnutrition. Therefore, Sir, I hope that the regional planning, when it is taken up, will not only take care of the production side, but also the consumption side and will take care of the needs of the vulnerable groups in that area- the pregnanf woman, the nursing mother and the pre-school child-because it is only at that level that the foundations of the physical development and the mental and emotional and intellectual development of the child are laid. sufficient food is not available at that stage, nobody is going to enable that child to grow to his full stature later on, whatever food you may give him. Therefore, Sir, I was very glad that Tiwari Ji mentioned the case of areas which need special attention like North Bihar and Eastern U.P. May I add to that list the area of Bundelkhand? Bundelkhand is one of those areas of Uttar Pradesh which is sparcely populated. There is enough land and a substantial part of it is good land. If it can be irrigated, if other facilities. can be made available, it can meet

Draft Five Year 251

Plan 1978-83 (M)

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

the food requirements of the whole of Uttar Pradesh. Because it is a hilly, undulating area, there is great potential for small irrigation, minor irrigation projects. In the old times the Bundelas and Chief of those little principalities used to have tanks repaired they used to have little bunds constructed, but after the national Government came, all that disappeared. There was nobody to look after these minor irrigation works. Many of those tanks etc. went into disuse and have been ruined. It is high time that we gave attention to this aspect and made necessary arrangements so that apart from the big irrigation schemes which are very important and should be completed as soon as possible minor irrigation aspect is taken care of.

Again, Sir, the area is capable of lift irrigation. There are some streams going through that area. Right across from Mehrauni Tehsil of Lalitpur, is Tikamgarh. Tikamgarh is lush green, prosperous, because they have resorted to lift irrigation. But on our side, Lalitpur side, the area is barrin, the people are poor and are in a miserable condition because they cannot lift the water. So, lift irrigation is an urgent necessity, Further when you instal the lift irrigation, when you instal the pumps for bringing the underground water to the surface and using it for irrigation, it is necessary that electricity is made available. What is the actual state of affairs? I know of many poor middle-class farmers who have taken loans to instal these pumps, but they cannot use them because there is electricity shortage-Electricity is made available to big aluminium plants to big Birla installations and others, but the cut is applied to the farmers. I have no grudge against industry. The need of the industry should be met, but not at the cost of the agriculturist, not at the cost of the small farmer. It is something that needs urgent attention. In this regard, I would further like to bring to the notice of the Minister of Agriculture that when there are severe electricity cuts, to

follow the policy of guarantee system for minimum use of electricity and to charge for 'so many' units in any case, seems ridiculous. If they gave electricity and people did not use it, they could ask them to pay for the minimum amount: but they do not supply electricity. So, telling the poor farmers: "You shall use so many units without fail", has no meaning. Something should be done to rectify this.

With regard to large schemes, the Rajghat scheme in our area has been pending for God knows how many years. Mrs. Gandhi laid the foundation stone of that, I think, somewhere in the 60's; and nothing has been done after that. Money worth lakhs has been spent to store cement and coaltar. And all that has been ruined, because of leaking roofs etc. Therefore, it is a complete wastage. I hope the hon. Minister will see to it that the Raighat scheme is completed at the earliest.

While these large irrigation schemes are very valuable, it is very necessary that something is done to prevent water-logging. The late Maharajah of Patiala told me once that these big dams in the Punjab, Bhakra-Nangal etc. had brought as much land under irrigation as had been made useless due to seepage and water-logging of the areas. This is a very sad state of affairs. And this must be rectified; otherwise it just will not do any good to have large scale irrigation schemes.

With regard to unemployment, it. has been stated that we are going to give importance to small scale industry. Small-scale and cottage industries, I hope, will include agro-industries, processing of food, canning, preservation, etc. so that the agriculturist can have a little more money in his pocket. At the same time, unless and until spheres are demarcated for handloom, khadi and mill-cloth and unless the khadi and handloom cloth are protected against competition from the big textile industry, it will not be possible to achieve the objective that we have in mind.

It is very important that the small men and the small entrepreneurs, whom we are trying to encourage to take up small projects, get credit at reasonable rates. Then only will they be in a position to make a success of their small projects. Marketing facilities and storage facilities should be made available for both agriculturist and small entrepreneurs—so that they do not have to resort to distress sales. This must be guarded against. It is absolutely necessary.

Research is very important—particularly with regard to dry farming. Dry farming can do a great deal for a large area in this country, for which there is no irrigation potential. I hope sufficient attention will be given to dry farming and forestry.

About indiscriminate felling of trees that goes on in this country even today, something has to be done urgently. I know that this is a State subject; but something has to be done to stop this in the interest of agriculture and in the interest of rainfall and soil conservation.

The concept of regional planning must take into account the local needs, whether they relate to soap, toothpaste or some other requirements for children. It should be planned in such a way that the educated boys in the rural areas, at the district or divisional level, can take up projects for their production and be reasonably sure that they will be able to sell their products. In this way the needs of the area will be met and they will also be able to make both ends meet.

In this regard may I say that the responsibility for supervision of regional plans and projects should be ensured through the joint efforts of the voluntary and the official representatives?

15.00 .hrs.

I find there are schools in villages but no teachers go there. Education has been centralised in Uttar Pradesh. I hear all the time talk about the need to give more power to the States, but should we not ask the States to give more power to the zila parishads and the panchayats? If education is under their supervision, they will be able to see whether the teachers come or not. Today, the inspector goes once in a while and in the meantime the teacher keep away. If the inspector comes, he is told that the teacher has asked for leave, and a form is shown to him. The teachers have signed formed for such contingencies. It goes on like this, there is nobody to supervise.

No efforts at development are going to succeed in giving better life to the people unless and until we do an effective job of curbing the population growth. Population growth has to be a major assignment for all of us, for all departments and whatever literature we produce for the neo literates, whatever is programmed for our broadcastes etc., should all have the theme of a small family in some way and as background music. We are talking of reducing the birth rate to 30 per thousand, but there are some areas where it is already less than 30 and even 25 and in others it is more than 40. Therefore, that has got to be done, that is to plan on a regional and local basis, seeing where and how much the birth rate has to be reduced. To do so, I wholly agree that there should be no compulsion, that the wrong methods of the previous Government should not be used, but let there be positive incentive for those who have a small family, so that they can give a better life to their small family. In this regard, while we do not want subsidies for the big people and the affluent sections of society, we want the subsidies to go for them, but if milk can be subsidised for the children of the poor, there is no harm. It is a very highly desirable thing, and some way should be found by which those below the poverty line can be helped to give proper nutrition to their children, so that they will be better inclined to exercise the small family norm in their own life.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I thank you for giving me time for intervening in the discussion.

The draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 has given a place of primacy and supreme importance to agriculture and rural development. It has been done not only because a large population of this country depends upon agriculture, but also because our consumption needs are met through agriculture, and agriculture also provides raw materials for agro-based industries. In one way or other, agriculture accounts for about 70 per cent of the employment in the country.

During the previous Plans, increase in agricultural production was made, but that increase was not consistent. There have been fluctuations. and these fluctuations resulted in very high imports in some of the years. We have been importing foodgrains from 4 million upto 7 million tonnes in one year. That caused a great depletion of our resources and some of our plans were also frustrated. This fluctuation in the output caused inflation and some cut-back in public investment also. So, our thrust in the new plan is for stabilisation of production. We want to stabilise the production and side by side to increase the production. For that, provisions have been made in this Draft Plan slightly different from the previous Plan. Earlier the main thrust had been on extension of area under cultivation, but now we see that there is not much scope for extension of area under cultivation. We are, therefore, trying to improve the yield per unit so that the food production in the country can be increased suitably. The main thrust of the Draft Five Year Plan as is evident from the facts, is on extension of irrigation facilities in the country. For irrigation, there has been a great increase in the allocations. I would like to mention from the Draft Plan Report that for medium and major irrigation in the Fifth Plan (1974-79) the allocation was Rs. 3089 crores and in the present Plan, the allocation has been increased to Rs. 7825 crores, more than Similarly, for minor irrigadouble. tion, from Rs. 792 crores of the previous Plan, this Plan provides Rs. 1725 crores, much more than double. For flood control measures. instead of Rs. 345 crores, an allocation of Rs. 675 crores, more than double, has been made. So, instead of a provision of Rs. 4226 crores in the last Plan, in the present plan, an allocation of Rs. 9650 crores for irrigation alone has been made. This includes minor medium and major irrigation. In the next five years, we plan to bring about 17 million hectares of additional area under irrigation. Out of this, 9 million hectares is going to be through minor and 8 million hectares irrigation through major and medium irrigation. If we are able to maintain this speed, we hope that by the turn of the century the entire irrigable area in the country will be brought under irrigation and that, I submit, will be a very big achievement.

Allocation for agriculture as such also has been substantially increased. For example, during the last plan, for agriculture and allied programmes, the provision was Rs. 4844 crores and in this Plan, it has gone upto Rs. 9525 crores.

15.09 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

We are making large provision for rural development also. For traditional cottage household industries, instead of Rs. 330 crores in the previous Plan. we are now providing Rs. 1000 crores, more than three-times of the previous allocation.

For rural housing, though a lot of fanfare had been made that we were constructing houses for rural people, you will be surprised to know that in the Fifth Plan a provision of Rs. 55 errores only had been made. In this Plan, Rs. 500 crores have been provided for rural housing. I may submit that the allocations made in this Plan for the purpose of rural housing are higher than the provisions made in the previous Plans.

We are also making efforts, along with irrigation, for providing cropping intensity or use of high-yielding varieties, larger application of inputs, better water management, etc. All these provisions are being made in this new Plan. Madam Chairman, while speaking, you said that water conservation efforts should be made. In some areas of the country, there is no proper water management. So, we are providing facilities for conservation of water, better management of water and also for better management of rain-fed areas. Research is also going to be intensified in this direction.

As regards the development and propagation of better seeds, a good deal of effort is being made in that direction through the national seed plan. Strengthening of extension system is another aspect to which a lot of attention is being paid in this Plan. So far, we have been doing a lot of research in the research institutes and the universities. But the research did not reach the farmer. Our effort is that research should reach the farmer's field. For that, strengthening of extension service is needed which is being provided.

We are also making efforts to provide assured availability of credit particularly to the poorer classes. So far, these classes have been neglected. They never had the facilities for credit because, for credit, there has to be some The poorer classes, partisurety. cularly, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people do not have any property which could be utilised for surety purposes. So, we are making efforts to provide credit facilities to all the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people and the small and marginal farmers wherever they are. 952 L.S.--9

We are also making efforts to provide facilities for marketing, storage and processing. All this will generate more employment in the rural areas and also provide facilities to the poorer people who have been neglected so far.

As was mentioned by some of the hon. friends that land reforms are not being attended to, I would also submit that so far much attention was not being paid towards land reforms. It was correctly mentioned by one of the hon. Members here that the estimated surplus in the country was 5.32 million acres out of which 2.10 million acres have been taken over by the Government so far. But what was the distribution? The distribution had been only 1.29 million acres. Within eight months of assuming the office, this Government allocated more than 1 lakh acres. I had given all those facts while speaking on the demands of my Ministry.

In this Draft Plan also we have mentioned that there have been some concealed surpluses and that efforts will have to be made to find out where the concealed surpluses are. It has been argued in this House that there are large areas of surplus which have been concealed, which have not been declared and which have not come to light. We are trying to find out where and in which particular States these concealed surpluses are available.

We have mentioned in para 9 of Volume I:

"The situation needs to be rectified so that the true surpluses may be identified and re-distributed within a definite time period with renewed determination. It has, therefore, been proposed that the process of correcting land records and redistribution of true surpluses should be completed within five years."

We have mentioned the time also that it has to be done within this period. So, Mr. Chairman, we are giving full attention to land-reforms also. For this consolidation of holdings is also

260

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

necessary. You know the holdings in our country are very small. Sometimes they are located at many places. A farmer is having two acres of land at three places. So, consolidation of holdings is also necessary so that proper development of this land could be made.

In this Plan, we have made provisions for improving and increasing consolidation of holdings and in some States, the work has already been started on this. A surplus land is being allotted to the land-less people or small farmers. But this land is of a very poor quality because from the practical experience, we have seen that the surplus land is only the worst type of land; only that land was declared surplus which was the worst. Our effort is to improve the quality of the land so that the allottee of the land is able to cultivate the land at least. First it is to be improved and then given to him and only then he will be able to cultivate the land. Otherwise, after the land is given to him, if he make some inevstment on it and if the land is not proper for cultivation, then he will have to run away from that land. So, our effort is that, side-by-side all these land-reforms, we should also try to improve the land and improve that land which is being allotted to small farmers, landless people, labourers, share-croppers and to the tenants. The quality of the land is also being improved.

CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH (Hoshiarpur): Crop insurance?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: That does not find place in this Plan. We are also making effort to make improvements, particularly to develop areas which are less developed so far, particularly the tribal areas and backward areas. We are giving more attention to those areas which require our immediate attention, to those areas where irrigation facilities are less, we are giving more attention to those areas particularly in the eastern part of the country, for example, Assam, West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar. These are the areas where there is sufficient ground water available, but it has not been utilized. We are making all-out efforts to provide facilities for ground water exploitation in those States and the efforts in that directoin have started. We have encouraged those States to take ground water exploitation in a big way so that the areas which are under cultivation in these States can be increased.

A similar mention was made regarding rural electrification. In same areas, rural electrication is almost negligible, particularly for agricultural purposes. For example, Orissa is the only State in the country which is surplus in power production, but only one per cent of the total production of power is being utilised for agricultural purposes. So, our effort is to provide rural electrification in rural areas and on that also the allocation has been substantially increased. In the last five year plan, in 1976, it was Rs. 1600 crores and in this Plan, it is Rs. 3557 crores: it is much more than double. So, we are making effort to see that power should be provided for agricultural sector also specially in those areas where so far the power potential is there but it is not being properly utilised.

Similarly, rural roads which are very necessary for rural development, a provision of Rs. 800 crores in the next plan is being made for rural roads. In all these matters the provision has been increased from Rs. 14,750 crores to Rs. 29,925 cores-more than double. So, I would like to submit that effort is being made in the Five-Year Plan, 1978-83, to see that agricultural production increases at least by four per cent in the country. So far, the agricultural production figures have been very low. During the last decade it has been 1.85 per cent only. Our effort is that we should stabilise the agricultural production in the country at about four per cent per annum.

Effort is being made in many directions for generating employment also. Along with agriculture, we are making provision for dairy, for poultry, for animal husbandry, for fisheries, for piggeries, for various other items which are correlated with agriculture, and also for providing some processing facilities in the rural areas, so that more employment can be generated in rural areas. The Draft Sixth Plan that has been brought before this House provides for generating employment. Micro-planning has been suggested; it has been suggested that planning at Block level should be made. That is being done. We are -planning at the Block level and from the Block level to the District level and then to the State level. So, planning starts from the Block level because the needs of the area are known to those people; they are entrusted with this work; they know where and how employment can be generated in that area, what are the necessities, what are the demands, what are the requirements of that area and in what direction priorities should be fixed. So, we are planning from the grassroots, from the Block level, so that the total Plan can be in conformity with the needs of the people.

We are making effort, under this Plan, for enhancing agricultural production a_5 well as for generating employment in the rural areas particularly; within the next five years we hope that, in a large part of the country, total employment will have been provided in the villages.

Now there are 5,100 Blocks in the country. Out of those, 3,000 Blocks are being served by some of the Central Plans, for example, SFDA Plans, Area Development Plans, etc. We are taking 2,000 Blocks out of them for total development; for that, priority is being givesn to those Blocks where the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is about 20 per cent, so that the poorest areas can be served. We are taking those 2,000 Blocks first for generating full employment in those Blocks. Every year we will be adding 300 Blocks, so that by the end of this Plan, only 1,600 Blocks will be left; all the other Blocks will have been covered and total employment in those Blocks will have been generated.

SHRI NANASAHIB BONDE (Amravati): At the very outset I want to say that an immature Plan has been placed before Parliament for its consideration. Tne Planning Commission presented the Plan to the National Development Council. The National Development Council gave its consideration for about two days and ultimately decided that the States should be consulted in the matter, their opinion should be collected, and then the Gadgil formula should also be taken into considerathion. Then the Plan would nave been ready for consideration. It would have been better if the learned Prime Minister had come after collecting all this material and then placed it before Parliament. This Plan has been brought as an immature Plan and whether we can give our full consideration to the draft as presented is a problem for the House. Now, we are at a loss to know what the States have to say in this matter. We are at a loss to know how the Gadgil formula is to be made applicable to the scheme and how the National Development Council, of which our learned Prime Minister is the Chairman, is to act on it. We are at a loss to know about all these things and, therefore, my submission is that the darft, as presented, has all these defects. It would have been better if, after collecting all information and various opinions and details of how the Gadgil forumla is to be made applicable, the draft had been placed before this august House for consideration. I hope and ask for an assurance from the Prime Minister that, after collecting all this data and after the whole thing has been considered by the National Development Council, the matter would be again placed before this august House. It

[Shri Nanasahib Bonde]

would have been in the fitness of things and it would have been proper if this had been done, but it has not been done,

Secondly, so far as the principles that are embodied in this draft are concerned, these are principles that are agreeable to everybody. In fact, these are our demands. As soon as we achieved Independence, we made a commitment to the nation to the effect that inequality would be removed, disparity would be removed, everybody would be placed on an equal footing and everything would be done for the betterment of every citizen of India. We made that commitment and we gave that assurance to the nation long. long ago, when we attained Independence. That was also the dream of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, So, all these things have been said or put in the present draft. The language may be different, the presention of facts may be different, but the principles are the same, the things we want to do are the same. Nature has never changed. The point for consideration is-and that is a major issue for me and, I suppose, for this whole august House-that so many assurance, so many plans and so many details have been given in this draft: are we in a position to executive and carry out all these assurances and all these plans that are embodied in the present draft? The difficulty is, it is not that we are satisfied just with more allocation. There are so many things that have just bee stated by the Agriculture Minister-that allocations for agriculture are more and these are the things that have been done for the benefit of agriculture. But the point is whether all these advantages would go to Agriculture. My simple reply would be that so far we have been an utter failure in regard to improving the lot dof the agriculturists. The money that has been allotted in the present draft is a big amount: there is no controversy over it, that a large amount has been earmarked for agriculture, but the point is whether

it is going to the advantage and benefit of agriculturists, to the poor farmers living in remote villages. Our experience is that in all these years with all our assurance and our efforts, nothing has been done effectively so as to enable the farmer to improve his lot. He is in continuous debt, he is not in a position to return the debt. Why? Agriculture has never been profitable for him, he has always been in finandifficulties. What is the reason cial for it? The reason is that there is no proper administration and no proper management, your revenue autnorities do not act in a manner which would benefit the farmers. A loan of Rs. one thousand is sanctioned to a farmer, but hardly he gets Rs. 200/- in Ins pocket. They are thus not in a posi-tion to have the intended benefit. Their position does nnot improve.

My criticism and my submission is that whatever you plan, you must see that there is an effective execution of the policies and programmes embodied in this document. As long as we have not got effective administration and responsible officers to carry out the plans, nothing will happen. We will not be able to achieve the desired results and only plans and policies will not help.

Now, you have given it the name as 'rolling plan'. It is very good, rolling implies to move forward, to develop and maintain impetus. This is the dictionary meaning of rolling. We have to maintain this impetus and we have to take stock of the position every year. It is not that we have made the plan and our responsibility is over. We have given an assurance to the nation that we would come to their help, all the disparities would be removed, equality would be established. employment would be provided and nobody would die of hunger because we are producing more. But only, the assurance is not going to satisfy the people and help them. We have to take stock of the situation every year and then proceed further.

The plan is all right, but as long as you do not bring about a machinery to carry out the programmes and policies effectively, we would not succeed in achieving the ends in view. I would like to ask if you are thinking of having an independent Ministry at the Centre, which is charged with the responsibility of seeing to the progress of the implementation of the plan. Then alone, we may hope to achieve our objectives, otherwise we would have the plan, and nothing would be achieved. That is my grievance. There is no mention in this draft plan that the Centre would be taking some action or there would be some Committee etc. to look to the progress of the plan. The rolling plan implies that the day-to-day progresses will be watched and scrutinised properly, With utmost humility, I would like to ask the Prime Minister: Is he prepared to do that? We are not soing to be profited by words alone, or this plan. This is not going to help. We have to work effectively. If we visualise our nation after five years on the basis of this plan, we will see India a very prosperous nation, it will not have to pay any debt, everbody would be happy, there would be no untouchability and everybody would be treated on equal basis. Everybody will get full food and the per capita income of everybody is going to be increased. Are you going to see this picture after five years? Are you prepared to give that assurance to the nation? But, as long as you do not have the administrative machinery to carry out the Plan, nothing will be successful. This is what I want to warn you.

भी हरिकेश बहाबुर : (गोरखपुर) : माननीय सभापति जी, पंचवर्षीय योजना का यह प्रारूप जो हम लोगों के सामने माया है, उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं अपने विचार इस रूप में व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं कि योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य माज¦ के हालात में इस देश से बेरोजगारी खंत्म करना, गरीबी को मिटाना, प्रवैद्योगिक, कृषि मौर मार्थिक विकास के लिए कार्य करना तया देश में जो प्राधिक विषमता व्याप्त है, उसे समाप्त करना होना चाहिए । यदि ∤ हम इस प्राधार पर कार्य करते हैं, तो योजना का जो मुख्य उद्देश्य है कि देश प्रात्म-निर्भर बन जाए ग्रीर हम इस स्तर तक पहुंच जाएं कि देश के सभी लोगों का जीवन समृद बना लेकें, हमारा यह उद्देश्य पूरा हो सकेगा ।

मैंने इस प्रारूप का ग्रध्ययन करने के बाद यह ग्रनभव किया कि हम इस दिशा में काफ़ी कुछ झागे बढ़ सकते हैं लेकिन एक कमी हम को ज़िरूर महसूस होती है ग्रीर वह यह कि एकोनामिक डिस्पेरिटीज को खत्म करने के लिए हमें जितना ठोस कार्यक्रम सामने लाना चाहिए था, उतना हम नहीं ला पाए हैं। खास तौर से हमारे देश में पंजीपतियों द्वारा हमेणा इस देण की सरीब जनता का शोषण होता रहा है । जब हम काटेज इंण्डस्ट्रीज, स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ावा देने की बात करते हैं, उस समय हमें इस बात पर भी विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए कि बड़ें बड़े पंजीपतियों के हाथों में जो एकोनामि संत्ता. आधिक सत्ता का केन्द्रीकरण हो गया है, वह सत्ता उन के हाथ से निकलनी चाहिए ग्रीर एक जिम्मेवारी भी उन के ऊपर हमें देनी चाहिए कि वे भी स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को डेवलप करने में सरकार को सहयोग दें जिस से देश की बेरोजगारी को खत्म करने में सरकार ठोस कदम उठा सके ।

ग्रामीण विकास की समस्या एक बहुत ग्रहम समस्या है । हमारे इस प्रारूप में जो योजनाएं दिखाई गई हैं उन से काफ़ी संताथ होता है भीर एक माशा भी जायुत होती है । ग्राज गांवों के विकास के लिए जो सब से ग्रावश्यक बात मैं समझता हूं वह यह है कि सिचाई की योजनाग्रों पर हमें विमेष: रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए । ग्रार हम सिचाई की योजनाग्रों के कार्य को प्रधिक से ग्राधिक बढाएं, तो देश में क्रथि का उत्पादन

[श्री हरिकेश बहादर]

बहेगा। आर भाम आदमा का जीवन सुखी होगा। गांवों के अन्दर जो सब सें बड़ी समस्या 'इस्/समय देखने को मिलती है, वह इरींगेशन कैसेलिटीज में कमी, सड़कों का समाव ग्रीर साथ ही साथ ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जहां पर नदियां हैं, वहां बाढ़ ग्राने की है। बाढ से फ़बलों को बनाने के लिए बांघों मादि की कमी दिखाई देती है। कृषि अपीर ग्रामीग विंकास के दुष्टिकांग से इन तोनों बातों पर ध्यान देना निहाबत मावण्यक है। गावों के ग्रन्दर सडकों का निर्माण करना, बांधों का निर्माण करना, प्राज बहुत भावश्यक प्रतीत होता है । इस प्रारूग में इन बानों पर ध्यान तो दिया गया है लेकिन में ममझना हूं कि सरकार को इस दिशा में कुछ ग्रीर करना पड़ेगा, नहीं तो हमारे विकास की प्रक्रिया में जितनी तेजी हम उस में चाहते हैं, वह नहीं मा पाएगी। गावों के ग्रन्दर स्कूलों की कमी, ग्रस्पतालों को कनी, ट्रान्सपोर्ट फैसिलिटीज, यातायात के साधनों की कभी, यह काफ़ी हद तक मालूम होती हैं। खास तत्र से ऐसे इलाके जो देश के पिछड़े इलाफे माने जाते हैं, जिन में हमारा पूर्वी / उत्तर प्रदेश भी ग्राता है, उन में इन चीजों की बहत कमी है । इस प्रारूप में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के उत्यान के लिए योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं लेकिन हमें इस पर घ्यान देना होगा कि योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन ठीक ढंग से∕हो । ताकि पिछडे क्षेत्रों का विकास हों सके ग्रीर वहां के लोगों के जीवन को समुद्ध बनाया जा सके।

गोवों के विकास के लिए काटेज इंडस्ट्रीख का निर्माण अत्यन्त प्रावश्यक है । काटेज इंडस्ट्रीख लोकल रिसोसिंज के प्राधार पर स्थापित की/जानी चाहिएं । इस पर सरकार को ध्यान देना होगा । इसके लिए हमारे उद्योग विभाग की तरफ से भाजकल चो कर्यकम चलाया जा रहा है उसकी मैं सराहना करता हूं । देश के कई जिलों में हमारे उद्योग मंत्र लग की तरफ़ से भौधोगिक केन्द्र खाले जा रहे हैं जिससे कि अगह जगह पर उद्योगों का, खास कर छोटे उद्योगों का विकास हा सके भीर इस तरह से ग्रामों को ग्राधुनिकीकरण की तरफ ले जाया जा सके । इसके लिए हमझरे उद्योग मंत्रालय ने जो योजना बनाई है, उसकी मैं सराहना करता हूं । लेकिन एक बार मैं फिर से इस वात पर जोर देना च/हता हूं कि पिछड़े इलाकों के विकास के लिए सरकार को बड़ी मुस्नैंदी से ध्यान देना होगा । देश में बहुत से ऐसे इलाके हैं जिनका कि ठीक ढग से विकास नहीं हुआ है, वहां की जनता में समदि की कमी है ।

समापति महोदया, विश्वविद्यालय ग्रीर कालेजों में ग्रनुसंधान के बड़े बड़े केन्द्र हैं। हमारे वैज्ञानिक क्षेत्र, सी० एस० माई० काउंसिल ग्राफ साइंटिफिक भार०, एण्ड इंडस्टियल रिसर्च में भी अनुसंधान ग्रीर रिसर्चहोती हैं। इनके सम्बन्ध में ऐसा देखा गया है कि ये इण्टेलेक्चुग्रल वेसिज पर कोई नयी खांज करने के लिए ही होती इसी प्रकार से विश्वविद्यालयों की ŝ लेंबोरेट्रीज में भी जो अनुसंधान कार्य हा रहे हैं उनमें भी मधिकांश ऐसे होते हैं कि उनके द्वारा विदेशों से कोई प्रशंसा प्राप्त कर ली जाए या कुछ झौर प्राप्त कर लिया जाए। ये अनुसंधान देश की धावश्यकताओं को पूरा। करने के लिए नहीं किये जाते हैं। इसलिए इन मनुसंधानों का देश में काई महत्व नहीं होता है। इसलिए मैं बाहूंगा कि सरकार ग्रपने विभ्वविद्यालयों को विशेष इंस्ट्रक्यम दे कि वहां की लेबोरेट्रीज में ऐसे मनुसंधान झौर रिसर्च किये जाएं जो झपने देश की भावस्यकताभों के भनुरूप हों। इस बात को सरकार को विशेष रूप से देखना चाहिए कि झाज जो हमारी झावस्यकतायें हैं, उनकी पूर्ति में ये अनुसंधान कहां तक योगदान करते हैं। इस दिशा में हमें बहुत कुछ करना है। योजना के प्रारूप में जो

बातें भाषी हैं उनकी मैं सराहना करता हूं लेकिन इतनी वात भपनी तरफ से भवभय कहना चाहता हूं कि भपने सभी भनुसंधान केन्द्रों कं िहिदायत देने की भावस्यकता है कि दिएस्ट्रे की भावस्यकतामों के मनुरूप हो वे प्रधिक से भधिक प्रोजेक्ट लें भीर उन पर मनुसंधान करें जिससे देश की तरक्की में कुछ जार भा सके ।

सभापति महोदया, आज हमारे देश में इंजीनियर्स में बेरोजगारी फैली हई है। माज जिसं पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप पर हम विचार झौर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, झगर इस योजनाका सही ढंग से फियान्वयन हो तो मझे यकीन है कि हमें बेरोजगारी दूर करने में मदद मिलेगी। आज इंडस्टियल डेवलगमेंट में हमें जितने इंजीनियर्स की झाव-श्यकता है, उस के लिए हमें यह भी देखना होगा कि इंजीनियर्स में बाज जितनी बेरोज-गारी है, वह इस योजना के झन्त तक इससे ग्रीर न बढ़ आए । ग्राज इंजीनियर्स में बहुत निरामा है, कुंठा है । वे ऐसा सोचने लगे हैं कि देश में बाहे कोई भी सरकार बने, उनकी बेरोजगारी दूर नहीं हो सकती है। अभी तक देश में जी स्थिति रही है, उसने इस बात को सिद्ध कर दिया है। इसलिए में सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहंगा इन लोगों को इतनी ऊंची शिक्षा देने के बाद, जिसमें देश का बहुत बड़ा धन लग जाता है, इनमें बैरोजगारी का रहना देश के लिए अण्छा नहीं है। इसलिए सरकार इनकी तरफ विशेष रूप से ध्यान दे।

हरिजन उत्थान के बारे में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। प्रौड्यूरुड कास्ट्स मौर प्रैड्यूरुड ट्राइस्स को नौकरी देने की व्यवस्था हमारे देश के संविधान में की गई है, उनके लिए प्रारक्षण की व्यवस्था की गई है, कहां सरकार ने इस दिशा में कदम उठाये हैं जितके कि परिणाम भी प्रच्छे निकल हैं। महां पर मैं एक विशेष जात की तरफ सरकार का घ्यान दिलाना चाइता हूं कि झाज भी गांवों में ऐसी हरिजन बस्तियां हैं जहां पर पीने का पानी नहीं है, बहुत से गांवों में तो विल्कुल ही नहीं है। लेकिन वहां पर गन्दगी इतनी रहती है, सड़कों का इतना म्रान्य है कि कोई व्यक्ति हो उस का मानसिक और गारीरिक विकास ठीक ढंग से नहीं हो सकता है। इस वास्ते यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि गांवों में हरिजन वस्तियों में पीने का पानी विजली और सड़कों का मच्छा प्रबन्ध हो, उनकी मच्छी व्यवस्था हो और इम काम के लिए मुधिक धन खर्च किया जाए।

इस प्रारूप के प्राधार पर मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि इससे देश की प्राधिक प्रगति तो हागी ही लेकिन प्राधिक प्रगति को तेन करने के लिए देश के विकास के लिए तीन बहुत जरूरी चीजें हैं जिन पर सरकार को। विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना होगा। पहली यह है कि जब तक देश में भ्राप्टाचार नहीं मिटाया जाएगा, इस दिशा में प्रयास महीं किया जाएगा चाई जितना भी प्रयास माप देश की प्रगति के लिए करें म्राच्छे नती जे सामने नहीं मा सकेंगे। जिस स्तर तक हमें मागे बढ़ना चाहिए इस म्रागे नहीं बढ़ सकेंगे।

दूसरी वात यह है कि देश की नौकर-शाही में जो लापरवाही भीर गैर-जिम्मेदारी की भाषना भाई है इस पर भी नियंत्रण भाषको स्थापित करना पड़ेगा । भगर नहीं करेंगे तो हमारी सारी योजना ग्रसफल हा जाएगी भौर हम सही उद्देश्य हासिल नहीं कर सकेंगे ।

भ्रस्तिम बात यह है कि बढ़ती हुई माबादी पर हम को नियंत्रण स्थापित करना पड़ेगा। इस म्रोर काफी कुछ घ्यान दिया भी गया है लेकिन मौर ब्यान देने की जरूरत है। म्रगर इस पर हम नियंत्रण लागू नहीं कर सके तो जितनी भी हम प्रगति करते..इद्दें [श्री हरिके म बहादर]

कम महसूस होगी मौर्य देश की गरीबी ग्रीर बेरोजगारी नहीं मिट सकेगी ग्रीर जनता को हम जो खुशहाल ग्रीर समृद्ध देखना चाहते हैं वह हम देख नहीं सकेंगे।

में समझता हूं कि इन बातों पर ध्यान दिया जाएगा ताकि योजना को सही ढंग से कार्यान्वित करके हम देश को तरक्की की तरफ प्रागे बढा सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रारूप का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Faridkot): Madam Chairman, the Draft Plan, in page 4, para. 1.29 states as follows:--

'A marked increase in agricultural employment, should lead to significant growth in seconday employment in rural areas.'

This is a significant sentence.

Madam, Chairman, the removal of unemployment and reduction in poverty—as you have rightly stressed in your speech—are the main targets.

Now, let us take the whole situation in a wider perspective. A lot of expansion of infra-structure is also needed.

In this Report, it has been stated that non-agricultural activities absorb only nine million out of thirtyfive million unemployed people from 1971 to 1978.

Madam, the main question before the country, the main challenge before the country, which is unemployment, was utilised, solved and absorbed by the agricultural sector.

The hon. Minister, Sardar Surjit Singh Barnala has spoken about the agricultural activities. There is more and more need for rural health schemes, rural roads, drinking water and housing facilities. It is necessary that vital importance and greatest emphasis in the real sense of the term should be given to agricultural activities.

Madam, the Primary Producer is a person who has been most hard-hit for the last thirty years. The various schemes were evolved in suck a way that the Primary Producer got the minimum though he did the maximum for the country.

The Primary Producer needs not only the help of the hon. Prime Minister, but he also needs protection from the hon. Prime Minister. Why? The primary producer, the small farmer, the small producer is the sole person that the Government is thinking of, to provide greater facilities to the poor people.

drawback there is this. But, one The credits will be given or the loans will be given against some type of security. Tell me, Madam, Chairman, one thing. You can ask the Government from where can the poor peasant bring the security? I would humbly suggest to the Government, through you, that they should give loans to the poor peasants not against the security of assets but against a personal security, against labour, so that a poor peasant may do something for his betterment and the country as well.

Kisans problem is in regard to the in-puts. I would humbly suggest that the inputs to him must be made available at cheaper rates. Without making a thorough or deep study of the input requirements or input costs etc. there will be no stability in the agricultural prices. Only dissatisfaction will prevail among the peasants.

In Punjab, we are a little disappointed due to the decision of the Planning Commission. I may tell the \$/5 Dign 100 -----

House, through you, that the Planning Commission has discouraged the use of combines in the harvesting season. This is a clear-cut and a little bit unwise decision taken by them. During the harvesting operations labour is very much needed in large numbers. Shri Bahuguna, in hie speech, outside the House in Punjab said that about 2 lakhs labourers in the season go from Uttar Pradesh to Punjab to work in cutting operations of the crops in the fields in Punjab. Since the Planning Commission have not allowed the people to bring in the combines to be used in the fields for this purpose, there are losses to wheat and rice crops. For these agricultural crops if combines are not allowed to be used, there will be losses to the agricultural crops - in the field. There will be damages to their crops. I may tell you that damages are caused due to non-availability of combines to these peasants. Secondly, hailstorms anď rains further destroy the crops. Uncertainty of weather is another cause. There will be delay in the next crop if the first crop is not cut on time. If the sowing season goes or there is a delay in next crop, this results in a huge loss only to the poor farmers. small farmers.

It has also been the policy of the Commission to discourage Planning the setting up of new sugar mills. . Instead of feeling sorry over these drawbacks, and for the wrong policies followed by the Planning Commission in the previous years, it has put a ban on the opening of the new sugar mills. In Punjab, there are three to four districts where nothing can be grown on the soil or land of the peasantry. Without sugarcane, what can they do? That means a total starvation of these peasants.

I would, therefore, suggest that the Government may kindly allow more sugar mills to be opened in Punjab. Shri George Fernandes, when he went to Amritsar, had declared there that the Central Government will give six new sugar mills to Punjab. But, to our surprise, nothing has been done to that State.

Both hydel as well as thermal power is very much needed for the Punjab, I would request the hon. Prime Minister to grant a special construction of Thien fund for the Dam because that Dam was delayed by the previous Government for more than 16 years. Now, special consideration should be given to Thien Dam so that the new generation of electricity may benefit the people a lot. Punjab is the biggest consumer of pesticides and weed-killer. But, to our surprise, nothing has been done. For irrigation, all over the country, water is needed. Drinking water is also needed. Agriculture cannot flourish without that. And the targets cannot be achieved, so long the water arrangements are not made. Not to speak of water. Punjab is being deprived of pesticides and weed-killers to be available in time. If the pesticides and weed-killers are not made available in time, they are not of much use. Mr. Bahuguna declared in Punjab that his Ministry is prepared to have a joint-sector manufacturing plant of pesticides and weed-killers. I would request that this may be expedited.

Madam Chairman, the taxing areas of the States are getting saturated. They are almost shrinking day by day The revenue raising resources of the States must be strengthened. I hope the hon'ble Prime Minister will liberally think on it.

Lastly, I would like to say that our economy is passing through fluctuations. Price stability is sorely needed. The poor earners, peasants, small farmers and employees need care of the Government. The prices of necessities of life should at least be not allowed to rise. The Prime Minister and the Government must pay attention to this matter as well.

Madam Chairman. in your speech you mentioned that the Maharaja of Patiala had told you about the seepage from the canals. This seepage has gooled some crops. Madam Chair-

[Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia] man, in this connection I would ilke point out that it is very unfortunate that the wedge is getting widened day by day between the people and the bureaucrats on the one hand and between the bureaucrats and the politicians on the other hand. The politicians say that it is the bureaucrats who do all these things and are noncooperative whereas the bureaucrats on their part criticise the politicians. I would like to suggest that we all must take joint responsibility to serve the people of this great country. Madam Chairman, you talked about the seepage from canals. I want to Sav when seepage of water takes place from canals the crops get destroyed but when seepage of money from Government funds or Government 'khajana' takes place, that destroys the nation So, I would like to humbly suggest that the Prime Minister should take stern steps as a true Gandhian to totally stop the seepage of Government funds. We are spending huge amounts on Five Year Plans. These amounts will not bring the desired results so long as the seepage does not get stopped.

With these few words, I welcome the Sixth Plan.

16 brs.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO Koraput): Madam Chairman, I will not take much time of this House I have gone through the Sixth Draft Five Year Plan thoroughly, but 1 have not found the allocation separately for the development of the tribal areas. A mention has been made about the rural development. The only Ministry so far identified the tribal areas is the Ministry of Agriculture. They have identified the problems of the tribal areas because that Ministry deals with the tribal development blocks. But what about the other Ministries at the Central level like the Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Health, etc.? Other Ministries have not identified the requirements of the tribal areas. Other Ministries

who are responsible for the development of these areas may be thinking that they are developing the nation as a whole. But I would not agree to They will have to this. develop the tribal areas in particular because there is a Constitutional guarantee in respect of the development of all these tribal areas. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes consist of about 1/5th of the total population of India. I do not want to go into the details of each and every problem of these people. I have moved mv substitute motions which are seven in all I have mentioned in those motions what is to be done by the Government of India and what is to be done by the State Governments. Sometime back mention was made in the House regarding the policy decision of the Government of India as well as the State Governments. But what I find in the Plan document is that there is no special mention about the development of tribal areas and no action has been taken for the development of the tribal areas though first year of the Sixth Plan is in operation. No schemes have been introduced in these areas by the Centraj Ministries. In sub-plan nearly 178 I.T.D.P. were to be prepared but only 126 projects were submitted to the Government of India. The allocation for these projects is more than that of the previous plan. But when the allocation is more for the overall development of the country, the allocation for the projects to be taken up in the tribal areas should also be more comparatively. They have mentioned about the total allocation for the whole projects. They have mentioned only the overall expenditure including the administrative expenditure, expenditure on the big projects in tribal areas. but we do not find any special mention regarding the schemes and projects in the tribal areas. Moreover, the policy of the Government should be not to divert the money earmarked for the tribal areas to other areas. The same principle was adopted by the previous Government. So, my humble sub-

mission is to please see that the amount, whatever it may be, earmarked for the development of the tribal areas is not diverted to other areas but it should be utilised for the development of the tribal areas in full. What is the objective of the Plan? By allocation of money, administration and the attitude towards the implementation, we can achieve the results. If you go through the allocation for each Ministry at the Central level and if the figures are collected from the States, you will be surprised to know that the development at different levels is very slow, particularly in tribal areas. I am not blaming the previous government; I am not going to blame this government because in the administrative set up the attitudes have not changed in different levels. If I blame the Janata Party ministry, they will say: in the previous government for 25 years why have they not done it? That is not the question. The question is, that policy guidelines have been adopted. The implementation programmes as well as directions from the Centre to the States were not given in time. I am asking why it has not been done? Take the Ministry of Agriculture, which is responsible for the development of backward areas because they are having the block development agencies. The plan process is to change with the times and the problems. Our conditions are becoming more and more worst. Why? Because there are some areas 100 years away and some areas 1000 years away from developed areas. There are some primitive people whose economic conditions need to be improved. It may not be possible for me to elaborate their problems one by one this time. The suggestions given in my substimotions are not angry critute ticism but constructive suggestions to indicate the problems of these people so that plans, schemes and policies may be adapted to suit them. It is not a party or political issue; this is an economic document which we are discussing. The States are not utilising the money from the State

sector for the purpose for which they are allotted. The Centre should earmark money from different ministries and that money should be spent on schemes for which moneys were earmarked and sanctioned. Broad policy guidelines should be there. But the problem is that in those areas administrative apparatus has not increased; it is lagging behind. Special responsibility for the development of the tribals and backward people had been given to the Governors and to the President under our Constitution. Still we have not achieved progress in the last 25 years of planning. At least in the coming five years we can achieve some progress in the development of backward areas and backward people if moneys allotted for them are spent on them. I do not want to give full details. My submission is that the first year of the Sixth Plan had started. The Ministries in the Centre who are responsible for the development of these areas should go in detail into those achievements which had been made in those areas. We have prepared 178 project reports for the development of those areas. Special attention should be paid to those areas. I shall invite special attention to my amendment No. 25 and I want to refer to excise policy. We adopted a policy that we will abolish liquor consumption. But how many liquor shops have been closed in the Tribal areas. We have been pressing for it since five years. When we had agreed in principle to close down the liquor shops, how many shops were opened in the Tribal areas, what is the revenue we are getting from them? Some time back we have suggested to the Government to close down the liquor shops and increase the developmental expenditure in the Tribal areas. But if you see the statistics about the liquor shops in the Tribal areas, you will see that they are not being closed at all. If the situation continues to be so, on one side the economic development will take place and on the other side social degradation will take place. When such is the case, how will

[Shri Giridhar Gomango]

there be development? It is a matter for serious consideration. We have taken a number of welfare measures in the past in the Tribal areas, but I am not going into the details of them.

I want the upliftment and the economic development of the tribals. When the provisions of the Constitution are very clear in this regard, why the Government is not allocating more money for investing them in Tribal areas for the upliftment of the people of the Tribal areas and by this the Plan objectives can be achieved?

I am participating in this debate because there is a Tribal sub-plan, a plan within a Plan of Central and State Plan. If we discuss on the Tribal sub-Plan and the National Plan together, we will be confused. Long back the Minister of Agriculture called a meeting of the Members of Parliament of the Tribal areas to discuss in detail the problems of the Tribal people. We gave a number of suggestions and it was decided in that meeting that the sub-Plan strategy will be applicable to the Tribal areas. If the other Ministers also call such meetings of the Consultative Committees, we can express our views and we can discuss in detail the problems of the Tribal people and find solutions to them. It is not a political question. It is a national problem therefore we will have to sit together and discuss in detail to find solutions to the problems of the Tribal people.

I would request the House to gc into my substitute motions in detail, where I have clearly indicated as to what should be done and what should not be done so that the aims and objectives of the sub-Plan can be achieved.

भी विमायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा) : समापति महोदया, ग्राज हम लोग ड्राफ्ट 83 फाइवं इंगर प्लान पर विचार कर रहे हैं। एक मायने में यह प्लान बहुत ग्रज्छा है, इस में जो उद्देश्य, रखे गये हैं, यदि उन को हम लोग एटेन कर सकें तो देश वाकई में ग्रागे बढ़ सकता है। विगत 30 वर्षों में गांव बिल्फुल पीछे पड़ गये थे, गांवों की गरीवी बढ़ी है, उस को हम इस प्लान के द्वारा कुछ हद तक पाट सकते है।

यह ठीक है कि इस दूनिया में कई तरह के प्लान चले हैं----खास कर तीन तरह के प्लान्ज का एक्सपेरिमेन्ट किया गया है ग्रीर तीनों के ग्रलग-ग्रलग नतीजे निकले हैं। आप को मालुम होगा---एक तरह के प्लान का एक्सपेरिमेन्ट जर्मनी श्रीर इटली में किया गया था, नाजी प्लान चलाया था. मुसोलिनी ने भी इटली के लिए एक प्लान चलायाथा । उसका क्या नतीजा निकला? यह ठीक है कि जर्मनी में बेकारी खत्म हो गई थी, इटली में कुछ दिनों के लिए बेकारी मिटा दी गई थीं। लेकिन ग्रन्त में जर्मनी केलोगों को यह भी सिखाया गया था---उस प्लान के जरिये--कि रोटी के बजाय बन्दूक ग्रच्छी है ग्रीर उस प्लान का नतीजा कुछ वैसाही निकला। दूसराप्लान कुछ कैपिटलिस्ट देशों में चला, रूजवेल्ट माहब ने "न्यू डील" चलाया था। सही माने में वह प्लान नहीं कहा जा सकता फिर भी एक प्रयास जरूर था ग्रस्त व्यस्त पंजीवाद को संगठित करने का। ग्रीर उसके जरिए म्रमेरिका में कोई समाजवादी व्यवस्था कायम नहीं की गई थी। हां, अमेरिका का पूंजी वाद जो युद्ध से जरजर हो चुका था, वह पूंजी-वाद फिर से पूनस्थांपित किया गया था न्य डील के जरिए । इंगलैंड में हालांकि 1914 तक कोई प्लान नहीं चला लेकिन वहां भी जो युद्ध से मंदी ग्राई तो प्लान का सहारा लिया गया ग्रीर बावेरियन प्लान चलाया गया, जो झाज भी जारी है। एक बार डिजराइली ने कहा था कि इंगलैंड दो

नेमन्स हैं। एक नेकान आफ दि रिच है मौर दूसरा इंगलैंड नेकान आफ दि रूप टू है लेकिन बवेरियन प्लान जो वहां चला, तो वहां पर माज कहा जाता है कि इंगलैंड दो नेगन्स हैं, एक है नेवन आफ दि टैक्स-पेकर्स और दूसरा है नेकान आफ दि टैक्स-पेकर्स और दूसरा है नेकान आफ दि टैक्स-प्रैंटर्स 1 कुछ लोगों से टैक्स लिये जाते हैं मौर जो लोग ग़रीब रबके के हैं, वे एक तरह से टैक्स खाते हैं। माज वहां पर यह स्थिति है कि सब प्रादमियों की हैल्य को इन्क्योर कर दिया गया है, सब लोगों को म्रनएम्प्लाय-मैंट दिया जाता है, या डोल दिया जाता है , या यों कहें जिस को काम नहीं मिल सकता, जतको बे कारी का भत्ता दिया जाता है।

एक तीमरी तरह का प्लान चला, जिस को सोविय प्लान कहते हैं जो कि रूस ने चलाया स्रीर जो शुरू के दो फाइव इयर प्लान्स रूस में चले. दुनिया की ग्रांखें उस प्लान की आंर गई और लोग समझने लगे कि यही एक तरीका है, यही सोशलिस्ट प्लान है, जिस के जरिए से पंजीवाद पर मं रूश लगाई जा सकती है, ग़रीबी मिटाई जा सकती है, बेकारी मिटाई जा सकती है ... मोर कुछ हद तक मिटाई भी गई लेकिन उस कानतीजा भी क्या हम्रा? हम झौर आप सभी जानते हैं कि ग़रीबी मिट गई. ·बेकारी मिट गई लेकिन लोगों का पोलीटीकल स्लेब बना दिया गया स्रोर डेमोकेसी को वहां पर खत्म कर दिया गया. नागरिक ग्राधिकार खत्म कर दिये गये स्रीर इसलिए स्राज वह प्लान भी भौज प्लान नहीं रहा है। हमारे यहां भी विगत पांच प्लान चले हैं झोर मैं बहुत गौर से स्टीफन साहब का भाषण सुन रहा था और उस भाषण में वे कह रहे थे कि यह जो मौजदा प्लान हम लोगों के सामने है. जिम को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पेश किया है झौर जिस पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं, उस प्लान के बारे में वे कह रहे थे कि इस प्लान से इस देश में जो ग्राब तक डेवलपमेंट हुआ है या भारत डेवलपमेंट के रास्ते पर

चल रहा था, उस सब को ब्लाक्ड-मप कर दिया गया है ग्रीर इस प्लान के जरिए हम देश को बहत पीछे ले जाएंगे। यह स्टीफन साहब कह रहे थे लेकिन हम ग्रौर ग्राप सभी जानते हैं कि पांच प्लान्स जो यहां पर खत्म हए, उन पांच प्लानों के खत्म होने के बाद इसका नतीजा क्या हुआ। ? इनका नतीजा यह हुआ। कि जो गिने चुने लोग 3 करोड़ रुपये के मालिक थे, माज वे 10, 12 मौर 15 करोड रुपये के मालिक हो गये । एक तरफ़ तो इस देश में ग्रमीरी का पीरेमिड यानी कैलाश खडा किया गया ग्रीर दुसरी तरफ़ ग़रीबों को पाताल में पहुंचा दिया गया। ग्राप यह भी जानते हैं कि 25 साल के प्लान के बाद म्राज इस देश में लगभग 60. 65 फ़ीसदी मादमी ग़रीबी की रेखा केनीचे पहुंच गये हैं। ये जो हमारे यहां प्लान चले, उन का नतीजा है। यह ठीक है कि हमारा जो यह डाफ्ट फाइव इयर प्लान है, उस में भी हमने इस बात कां कहा है कि जो विगत 4, 5 प्लान चले, उन से देश का कुछ कल्याण हुन्ना है लेकिन बह कल्याण ग्रपनी जगह पर है । हार्ड फैक्ट वह है कि इन प्लानों के बाद हमारे यहां 60, 65 फ़ीसदी ग्रादमी ग़रीबी की रेखा के नीचे पहुंच गये हैं ऋीर बेकारी का जहां तक सवाल है. ग्राज करोडों लोग बेकार हो गये हैं। मोटा मोटा हिसाब जो प्लान में रखा गया है, उस हिसाव से ग्रगर देखा जाए, तो हम समझते हैं। कि इस देश की झाबादी झगर 59 करोड है, तो निक्चित तौर पर इस देश में 12-13 करोड ग्रादमी बेकार हैं जिनको कोई भी काम नहीं मिलता। इनमें पढे-लिखे ग्रीर ग्रनपढ गरीब लोग भी शामिल हैं। पांच-पांच प्लान चलाने के बाद हमारी स्थिति यह हो गई है।

सभापति महोदया, हम सिक्स्थ फाइव इयर प्लान पर विचार कर रहे हैं। इसमें बहुत जोर दिया गया है कि हम झनएग्श्लाए-मेंट को खत्म करेंगे, गरीबों की हालत सुधारेंगे। 5. S

[श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव]

लेकिन इसमें जो प्रावधान किया गया है, उसके जरिए से, मैं समझता हूं कि जो बहुत बड़ा उद्देश्य हम पूरा करना चाहते .हैं, वह उद्देश्य शायद हम पूरा नहीं कर पायेंगे ।

सभापति महोदया, गांधी जी ने कहा था कि यह देश गांवों का देश हैं। गांवों के बारे में उन्होंने ग्रीर भी बहुत कुछ कहा था जिसको जताने की जरूरत नहीं है। यह खुशकिस्मती की बात है कि हमारे देश का प्रधान मंत्री एक ऐसा नेता है जो गांधों जी का सब से बड़ा फोलोग्नर हैं, और गांधी जी को सब से ज्यादा समझने वाबा हैं। हमारे देश में भव तक यह स्थिति रही है कि प्लान चलते रहे, गरीबी बढ़ती रही, बेरोजगारी बढ़ती रही। इस गरीबी के बढ़ने ग्रीर वेरोजगारी के बढ़ने का एक कारण यह भी रहा है कि प्लान दिल्ली के एयरकंडीणंड हाउस में बठ कर, सेक्रेटेरियेट सें बैठ कर बनते रहे हैं। सैकेटेरियेट चाहेदिल्ली का हा, चाहे पटना काहो। उन्हीं में प्लान बनते हैं। इसी कारण से पांच-पांच प्लान खत्म होने के बाद भी देश में गरीबी खत्म नहीं हुई, बेकारी खत्म नहीं हुई । बल्कि यह भवंकर रूप से बढ़ी है। म्राज भी हम जिस प्लान पर यहां चर्चा कर रहे हैं उन्हे भी मैं जनता का प्लान नहीं मानता हूं। यह कम्प्लीटली एक ब्यारोक्रेटिक प्लान है, बीकरशाही का बनाया हुबा प्लान है। हमांरे सामने जो यह प्लान लाया गया है, यह दिल्ली में बना है। इस पर स्टेट गवर्न-मेंट्स को भी विचार करने का मौका नहीं दिया जा सका है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि जो हमारा उद्देश्य है कि इस प्लान के जरिए से हम इस देश का ग्रागे बढ़ायें, वह हमारा उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हो सकता है।

सभापति महोदया, हमारे देश की हालत क्या है? हम सब जानते हैं कि हमारे देश

की फ्रावादी का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा पिछड़ा है, हरिजन हैं, मादिवासी है। इस हिस्से को उठाने के लिए ग्रान्दोलन चल रहा है। जहां एक झोर हमारे देश की झाबादी का इतना बड़ा हिस्सा पिछड़ा है, वहां हमारे देश में रीजनल इम्बेलेंसिज भी हैं। इस देश में कई स्टेट डवलप्ड हैं ग्रौर कई स्टेट्स धनडवलप्ड हैं। हमारे देश में ऐसे भी हिस्से हैं जो बिल्कूल पिछड़े है जहां पिछले 20-25 साल में कोई तरक्की नहीं हुई है। बिहार को ही ले लीजिए । हम समझते हैं कि प्राकृतिक साधनों में बिहार सब से धनी प्रदेश है। लेकिन वहां इतने प्राकृतिक साधन होते हुए भी बिहार इस देश का सब से पिछड़ा सूबा है। अगर यह सब से पिछड़ा नहीं तो कम से कम दूसरे नम्बर पर तो पिछड़ा है। ऐसाक्यों है? अभी यहां बिहार के खान मंत्री ग्राये थे। उन्होंने हम लोगों को बुलाया था। वे कह रहे थे कि बिहार की गरीबी का एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह है कि बिहार में चाहे कोई भी उद्योग हो, उसका हेड क्वार्टर कलकत्ता या दूसरी जगहों में है। जितनी भी हमारे यहां खनिज पदार्थों की फेक्ट्रीज हैं, उनके हेड क्वार्टर्स बिहार से बाहर हैं । कोई कलकत्ता में हैं, कोई बम्बई में है, कोई सौर दूसरी जगह पर है। सिर्फ इसी के जरिए दो सौ करोड़ रुपया साल में बिहार का बाहर वाले लोगमार ले जाते हैं मौर बिहार का इस तरह से एक्सप्लायटेशन होता है। इसीलिए बिहार की माज यह स्थिति है। यदि देश को ग्राप ग्रागे बढ़ाना चाहते है तो जेसे माज पिछड़े हुए लोगों के लिए, हरिजनों म्रादिवासियों के लिए संविधान में भाषने प्रावधान कर रखा है कि उनको विशेष संरक्षण प्रदान किया जाएगा वैसे ही ग्रगर देश के तमाम हिस्सों को ग्राप ग्रागे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो मापको इस के लिए प्लान में विशेष प्रावधान करना पड़ेगा मौर यह कहना पड़ेगा कि जो हिस्से पिछड़े हुए है, जैसे गरीबी काफी है, जिन का विकास

283

285 Draft Five Year VAISAKHA 14, 1900 (SAKA) Plan 1978-83 (M) 286 Act etc. (St.)

नहीं हुआ है उनके लिए स्पेशल प्रावधान इस ड्राफ्ट प्लान में कर दिया गया है। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि इस माने में इस प्लान में कोई खास बात इस के सम्बन्ध में नहीं कही गई है।

यह ठीक है कि ग्रापने इस में खेती तथा इरिगेशन पर ग्रधिक जोर दिया है। लेकिन क्या इटेंसिव खेती करने से ही देश की गरोबी दूर हो सकती हैं? देश का 80-85 सैंकडा लोग खेती पर निर्भर करते हैं। एक ग्रादनी के रोठे ग्राठ क्टटा, छः क्टटा ुजमीन पडती है। ग्रमरीका में जहां दस बारह एकड़ एक म्रादमी पर जमीन पडती है. रूस में जहां 8-9 एकड पडती है वहां हमारे देश में सिर्फ छः कटठे पड़ती है। फिर भी उन देशों में पड़नी जमीन इतनी नहीं भारत में है। एक करोड हैक्टर जमीन हमारे यहां परती पडी हुई है जिस पर खती की जा सकती है. थोड़ा पैसा लगा कर उस पर खेनी की जा सकती है लेकिन उसके लिए इस प्लान में कोई खास प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है। म्रापने यही कहा है कि इंटैंसिव एग्रिकंनचर ग्राप करेंगे, उसको पानी देंगे, इरिगेशन फैसिलिटिज म्राप बढाएंगे। लेकिन इस एक करोड़ हैक्टर भमि को ग्राबाद करने के लिए इसमें कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है। एक तरफ देश में भयंकर बेकारी है दूसरी तरफ 25 प्रतिशत लोग देश में ऐसे हैं जिन के पास बसने तक के लिए जमीन नहीं है. गांवों में रहने वाले हैं लेकिन उनके पास बसने तक के लिए जमीन नहीं है। यह जो भूमि परती पड़ी हई है. इसको खेनी के लायक बनाया जाना । चाहिंग. उस जमीन को उपजाऊ बनाया जाना चाहिथे ताकि उस पर खेती हो सके ग्रीर दूसरी तरफ जो एक चौथाई ग्रावादी बिना जमीन है घर तक के लिए उनके पास जमीन नहीं है। उसको भी आप घर बनाने के लिए जमीन देने का प्रबंध करें। करोड़ों म्रादमी म्राज गांवों में बेकार है।

तेरह चौदह करोड़ झादमी झाज देश में बेकार है जिन में ग्रधिकांश गांवों के नौजवान हैं। यदि एक करोड़ हैक्टर जमीन को खेती योग्व बना दिया जाए तो लाखों नौजवानों की बेकारी दूर हो सकती है। भूमि सना बना करके झाप इस प्रभियान को शुरू कर सकते हैं। इसके लिए झाप यहां इस प्लान में प्राक्धान करे तो मैं समझता हूं कि गरीबी झौर बेकारी दूर हो सकती ग्रांर जो बेकार पड़ी हुई जमीन है उसको भी प्राधाद कि या जा सकेगा जिससे हमारी नैशनल दैल्य बढ़ेगी।

हमारे यहां निरक्षरता वाला भी सदाल है। यह भी बहुत जटिल सवाल है। हमे तीस साल माजाद हए हो गए हैं। मभी भी हमारे यहां ग्रधिकांग लोग जो गांवों में रहते हैं उनको दस्तखत करना भी नहीं ग्राता है झौर वे निशान देते हैं जो हमारे देश के लिए राष्ट्रीय शर्मकी बात है। मैं चाहता ह कि मैट्रिक पास जो नौजवान है ग्रीर जो बेकार फिर रहे हैं लाखों की तादाद में उनको ग्राप इस काम में लगा सकते हैं। उनको श्राप तीन चार सौ रुपया माहवार न दें लेकिन सी सवा सी रुपया पाकेट खर्च देकर जनको ग्राप इस काम में लगा सकते हैं। जिस तरह से परती जमीन को ग्राबाद करने के लिए भूमि सेना बनाने की जरूरत है उसी तरह से देश से इस राष्ट्रीय कलंक को मिटाने के लिए. निरक्षरता को खत्म करने के लिए ग्राप मैटिक पास नोजवानों को निरक्षरता उन्मलन सेना में भरती करके तीन चार साल में देश से इस कलंक को मिटा सकते हैं।

इस्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस ड्राफट प्लान को ग्राप ग्राम पंचायनों के पास भेजे. बलाक लेबेल पर देजें. डिस्ट्रिय्ट डिब्लेप-मेंट कमेटी के पास भेजे ग्रीर वहां से कैसा प्लान होना चाहिये. कहां किस चीज की

[श्री बिनायक प्रसाद यादव]

जरूरत है, कैसे बेकारी दूर होगी, इस सब को जानकारी लें। इस तरह से म्राप प्लात बताऐंगे तभो देश म्रागे बढ़ सकेगा वर्ना जैते पञ्चोस ताल में साठ प्रतिशत लोग गरोबी की रेखा के नीचे गए हैं. वही हालत इस प्लान के बाद भो म्रापकों देखने को मिलेगी।

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इतना कह कर में प्राय्को स्रौर प्रधान मंत्री को धन्यवाद देता हं।

भी राममृति (बरेली): सभापति महोदया, छटे प्लान का भसचिदा इस संदन में पेश हैं। प्लान पर डिस्कशन करते समय स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू. जो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री रहे हैं, वह हमारे सब के सराहना के पात्र हैं। यह उनके दिमांग की उपज थी. वह चीओं को साइंटिफिक ढंग से वैज्ञानिक ढंग सेदे खा करते थे म्रीर उतका नतीजा यह हम्रा कि ज्यों ही हमारा सुल्क झाजाद हुझा. बल्कि उससे पहले से ही. हमारे मुल्क में योजना की बात चलने लग गई थी। योजना पर कार्य रूस में हो रहा था. वहीं से यह पडति हमारे देग में आयी। फर्क केवल इतना था कि वह एक अप्यीरिटेरियन गवर्ननेंट थी. हमारी एक की सोसंपटी है। हमारे प्लानमं ने इस बात को स्वीकार नहीं किया कि उनकी और हमारी कार्यग्रैली में खासा अन्तर है। बुनियादी अमूल जो योजना के चलाने से पहले प्राता है वह यह कि समाज को सर्वन्खी उन्नति हो । समाज का कोई मंग ऐसान रह जाय जांउनेक्षित रहे। अगर गरीर के अन्दर कोई हिस्सा कमजोर श्रीर कोई मजबूत है तो वह स्वस्व गरीर नहीं कहा जाता। उतीं तरह से समाज भो है।

27 साल हमारे देश में योजना चलते हो गर्य। कहीं कोई कमी जरूर थी जिसकी वजह से जां हमारे लक्ष्य थे, जो सिद्धान्त

था, ब्लिसिकी थी. दर्शन था उसको निगाहों से झोझव कर दिया गया । 27 साल के बाद ग्राज हम इस नतोजे पर पहंचे हैं कि देश के 51 फ़ीसदी आदमी गरीबी के स्तर के नीचे हैं। यह कैसी योजना है ? एक एक मद को देखिये। यह मैं नहीं कहता कि 30 साल में कांई तरक्की नहीं हई । लेकिन उसका ढंग क्या रहा। पहले हमारे यहां प्रश्न को कमी थी. बाहर से मंगाते थे. लेकिन माज हम इस काबिल हैं कि हमारे यहां खाने का स्टाक बना है. ग्रीर हो सकता है कि यही तरकी मगर हमारी रही तो साल दो साल बाद हम ग्रन्न बाहर भी भेज सकते हैं। लेकिन जरायहतो देखियं कि इतना 🗝 खाना होने के बाद 50 फ़ीसदी भ्रांादमी उस खाने का 67 फ़ीसदी इस्तेमाल करते हैं भीर बाकी लोगों को 33 फ़ीसदी मिलता है। ग्रीर इन 50 फ़ीसदी के लिये 2,000 से 2.500 कैलोरीज मिला करती है। कपडा ले लीजिये । 90 फ्रीसदी कपडा 50 फी सदी ग्रादमी जो गरीवी के स्तर के **ऊ**पर हैं इस्तेमाल करते हैं और 10 फ़ीसदी कपड़ा बाकी लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं। मकानों को लीजिए। 79 फ़ीसदी गेयर मकानों में इन 50 फ़ीसदी लोगों का है षीर 11 फ़ीसदी उन गरीबों का है जो गरीबी 🗕 के स्तर के नीचे हैं। बम्बई. कलकत्ता. दिल्ली. ग्रहमदाबाद. वंगलीर, मद्रास शहरों में देखिये ऊंची इ माग्तों की तरफ़ निगाहें जायें तो टोपी नीचे गिर जाय । इतनी जंची जंची इमारतें हैं। स्रीर उसके बाद लाखों गांव हैं जिनमें छप्पर हैं। मई, जन का महीना छा गया. छव ग्राग लगानी शुरू होगी, हजारों इसानों की बरबादी होगी । यह योजना क्या है? तालीम को देखिये? 100 से ज्यादा युनिवसिटीज हैं, हजारों कालेज हैं: टेक्नीकल, आइंस और मेडिकल के, लेकिन नतीजा क्या है ? हजारों झाज पढ़े लिखे लोग मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं 100 र० की नौकरी के लिये। तालीम इसलिए होती है कि इन्सान की काबलियत बढे,

289 Draft Five Year VAISAKHA 14, 1900 (SAKA) Plan 1978-83 (M) 290 Act etc. (St.)

वह म्रपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो सके। तो बजाय पैरों पर खड़े होने के गिरता जा रहा है। वे इस तमझा में हैं कि कोई सौ रुपये की नौकरी मिल जाये । भौर जब वे नौकरी कर भी लेते हैं, तो उन्हें इस बात का डर रहता है कि कहीं मालिक नाराच न हो जाये । इस के मुकाबले में राज 14 रुपये मांगता है, मजदूर 8 रुपये लेना चाहता है. मिस्ती 15 रुपये लेना चाहता है.

माज हमारी यूनिवर्सिटियां क्यों बन्द होती हैं ? इसलिए कि लोगों में फ़स्टेशन आ गया है, नाउम्मीदी पैदा हो गई है। ग्राखिर इस तालीम का क्या नतीजा निकला है? ग्राज हमारे मुल्क में डाक्टरों की भरमार है, लेकिन कोई डाक्टर गांव में नहीं जाना चाहता है----मुल्क की 50 फीसदी मावादी के दु:खों को कोई नहीं देखना चाहता है। स्राज कितने इंजीनियर ऐसे हैं, जो ग्रवने पैरों पर खड़े हो कर ग्रपना निजी - काम मुरू करते हैं ? कितन साइंटिस्टस ने लैबारेटरी से बाहर निकल कर एक्सटेंशन वर्क किया हैं ? वे सिर्फ ग्रपनी लैबारेटरीज तक महदूद हैं। इस मुल्क में इन प्लान्ज ग्रीर डेवेलपर्मेंट का क्या नतीजा निकला 書?

इन हालात से हमारे मुल्क की जनता में जो क्यूमुलेटिव रीएक्शन हुआ, उस ने फांग्रेस की सरकार को-इतनी खंबदस्त आर मखबूत सरकार को भी हिला दिया। जनता पार्टी का गठन एक हिस्टारिक नेसेसिटी है। वह कांग्रेस का विकल्प हैं। लोगों को जनता पार्टी से जो प्रांशार्ये पीर तमझायें हैं, अगर उन की पूर्ति नहीं होनी, तो इस देस में बड़ी 952 L.S.-10 भारी नाउम्मीदी पैदाहो जायेगी, ग्रीर हालात को संभालना मुक्तिक हो जायेगा। हमारे ठपर जो दायित्व हैं, उसी को दर्ष्ट में रख कर छटे प्लान में मुल्क की 50 फ़ीलची ग्रावादी की तरफ़ तवज्जुह देना जरूरी समझा गया है।

मगर हम एग्रीकल्चर मौर रूरल इंडस्ट्रीज की तरफ़ व्यान नहीं देंगे, तो इस मुल्क की तरक्की नहीं हो सकती है। केल श्री स्टीफन की बात को सुन कर मुझे कच्ट हमा। वह बहत पूरान पब्लिकमैन आगेर इतने तजुर्बेकार श्रादमी हैं । उन को ताज्जूब था कि रूरल इंडस्ट्री कैसे चलेगी, उस के लिए क्या इनफ़ा-स्टुक्चर है। हम भी जानते हैं कि उस के लिए इनफ्रा-स्ट्रवटर ग्रभी तैयार नहीं हुआ। है। लेकिन रूरल इंडस्ट्री को बढावा देने में क्या मश्किल है ? ग्राज 40 फ्रीसदी गन्ना बडी फैक्टरियां ऋग करती हैं भौर 60 फ़ीसदी गन्ना छोटे कमरों क, झौर दूसरे तरीकों से, इस्तेमाल में लाया जाता है। ग्रगर यह निश्चय कर झिया जाये कि भव नई भुगर फ़ैक्टरियां नहीं लगेंगी, बौर छोटे कगरों बादि के द्वारा ग्रीर ग्रधिक काम किया जाधेगा, तो इस में क्या कठिनाई है? इस से हम ग्राधिक लोगों को काम दे सकेंगे। मालूम हुझा कि म्रब कोई शूगर मिल नहीं खुलेंगे।

प्राज 10 मिलियन प्रादमी रूरल एरिया में कपड़ा बनाते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि इन लोगों को 300 दिन के लिए रोजगार मिले श्रीर इस प्लान के दौरान कम ने कम श्रीर 3 मिलियन भादमियों को वहां काम मिले। यह कौन सी बड़ी बात है, जो हम नहीं कर सकते है ? इसी तह अहां ग्रेन मिलिंग का सम्बन्ध है, प्रगर गेहूं, धान भीर प्रन्य गल्ले को पीसने भीर प्रासेस करने का काम रूरल इण्डस्ट्रीच के सेत म बढ़ा दिया जाये; तो इस में क्यां मुक्लिल है ? सकड़ी का काम,

[श्री राम मूर्ति,

स्माल फ़बिकेशन, सेरेमिक्स मादि में ऐसा कौन सा कठिनाई है, जो करल एरियाज मैं नहीं किया जा सकता है ? बड़ी भौर मेजर इंडस्ट्रीज से यह प्रपेक्षा हैं कि वे इस के लिए इनफा-स्ट्रक्वर खड़ा करने में हमारी मददगार हों। वे प्रासेस बतायें और रूरल एरियाज की टेकनाजोजी को डेवेलप करें, ताकि वहां के लोक फ़ायदा उठा सकें। उन्होंने घरबों रुपये पदा किये हैं, तो क्या वे इस मुल्क के लिए इतना भी नहीं करेंगे ?

जहां तक खेती का तालुक है, यह एक जाइगेंटिक प्रावलम है। 1971 की सैन्सस के मताविक हमारे देश में 70.5 लाख ऐसे लोग हैं, जिन के पास एक हैक्टेयर से कम जमीन है। इन लोगों की बड़ी मुश्किलात ग्रीर समस्यायें हैं, जिन की तरफ़ सरकार को बास तौर से ध्यान देना पडेगा । उन के पास अमीन जोतने का साधन नहीं है, सिंचाई के सिए पानी का साधन नहीं है। अच्छे बीज इन को नहीं मिल पाते हैं, इनपूटस इन के पास नहीं हैं, फसलों में जो बीमारियां लबती हैं उन को ये दूर नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए भी विशेष तौर पर सराकार को अपना कदम उठाना पड़ेगा और वह भी जो एजेंसी माज काम कर रही है उस के अरिए से हीं, झानरैरियम दे कर लोगों को लगाना पडेगा, तब इस प्राबलम का सॉल्य्शन हो सकता है। जब इस प्राबलम का साल्यू शन हो जायगा तो कोई भी आदमी ऐसा नहीं होगा कि जो एक एकड़ में 15 क्विटल गेह मीर 16 क्विटल धान पैदा नहीं करेगा । इतना ग्रगर कर सकें तो प्लान की पूरी कामयाबी होगी।

जहां हम यह काम करने जा रहे हैं वहां इस बात का भी क्याल रखना पड़ेगा कि जो हमारी सोमल सर्विसेख हैं भीर जो इन्फ़ास्ट्र-क्यर बना रहे हैं या बनाने वाले हैं, उनके

Plan 1978-83 (M) 292 Act etc. (St.)

विचार गरीवों से सहानुभूति रखने वाले है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि खादी का काम करने भेज दें झौर उसे जिन्दगी भर यही पता न रहा हो कि खादी बया होती है? फिर उस की श्रद्धा झौर निष्ठा क्या होगी खादी में? इसलिए हमें इस को भी देखना पड़ेगा ।

माज जो क्लाक की एजेंसीख हैं वह माउट-मांडेड हो गई है। उस में जो मेहता कमेटी का उद्देश्य था वह नहीं रहा। इन के दिमाग में भी वही बात भा गई जो माम नोकरों के दिमाग मैं मा जाती है कि 30 तारीख के बाद तनक्षाह तो मिल ही जायगी, काम हो या न हो। कोई सेवा करने का उत्साह उन के प्रग्दर नहीं है। इसलिए म्रानरैरियम दे कर लोगों को लगाना पड़ेगा। इस मे हम ज्यादा कामयाब हो सर्केंगे।

इस के साथ साथ कुछ कर्ब स्रीर कुछ रुकाधटें भी पैदा करनी पडेंगी । जो फैक्टियां हैं इन के डिविडेंड, इन के डंतजामात ग्राप को देखने पडेंगे। ये जो खान्दानी तरीके से मालिक बने बैठे हए हैं वहां आप को प्रोफेशनल मैनेजमेंट लगाना पडेगा । उस के बगैर यह काम पूरा नहीं हो सकता । ऐसे ही वर्कर्स ग्रीर एम्प्लायर्स के बीच में इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेश्रम ग्रच्छे कायम करने पडेंगे। हमारी जो ग्रोथ रेट है उस के साथ-साथ एम्प्लायमेंट लोखों को ज्यादा से मिलना चाहिए । जो कन्ज्युमर्स गुडस हैं उन की तरफ खास तौर से ध्यान जाना चाहिए और जो एसेंशियल गडस हैं उनकी प्राइसेज न बढ़ने पाएं इस बात की तरफ भी खास तौर से ध्यान देना पडेगा। माय-साथ जो लोकल रिसोर्सेज हैं उन का परा परा इस्तेमाल करना पडेगा।

इस के साथ साथ हमारी पालिसी शिफ्ट बड़े से छोटे की तरफ़ होनी चाहिए, बड़े विखनेस की तरफ नहीं। छोटी रूरल इंडस्ट्रीज, काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज, होम इंडस्ट्रीज

293 Draft Five Year VAISAKHA 14, 1900 (SAKA) Plan 1978-83 (M) Act etc. (St.)

की तरफ हमें जाना पडेगा। मभी तक इस बात की कोशिश रही कि बडे बडे कारखानों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया लगाया जाय. एम्प्लायमेंट बढे, इस की कोई फिक नहीं। बाभी पिछले दिनों किन्हीं मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि कलकत्ते म 23 करोड़ की कोई फैन्टी लगी है जिस में 12 म्रादमी सिर्फ काम करते हैं। सब काम एलेक्ट्रानिक से हो रहा है। ऐसी इण्डस्ट्री की हिन्दुस्तान में गुंजाइश नहीं है, अमेरिका में हो सकती है। अहां पर इस बान का ख्याल रखना पड़ेगा कि जो बेकार लोग हैं उन्हें एम्प्लायमेंट मिले । और इस को नीची निगाह से, नफरत की निगाह स नहीं देखना चाहिए । 👕 चाइना में इन इंसानों के जरिए से वह काम कर दिया जो बडी बडी मशीनें नहीं कर सकीं। सारी नहरें, सारी इमारतें, सडकें इन्हीं के जरिए से बनी हैं। हमारे मुल्क में भी वही कंडी शन हैं जो चाइना में है। जो हमारे पास फोर्स है हम उस का पूरा इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं।

इस के साथ-साथ जैसा मैंने क्रजं किया मशीन से ज्यादा हाथ की तरफ ध्यान देना पड़ेगा स्रोर झर्बन के बजाय रूरल की तरफ हमें जाना पडेगा।

मुझे स्टीफेन साहब की एक बात से मौर तकलीफ हुई। फारेन एड का उन्होंने जिक किया। हमारे मुल्क में तो शुरू से अब तक इस वात की कोशिश रही है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा फारेन एड मिले, उस को हम प्रपने काम में लगाएं भौर मुल्क को खुशहाल बनाएं। उन्होंने कहा कि हम इतनी फारेन एड लेने जा रहे हैं कि यह मुल्क प्रब कालोनियल मुल्क हो जायगा, प्रब यह गुलाम मुल्क हो जायेगा। उन की खबान से यह बात प्रच्छी नहीं लगी। जब कमी बोलना हो तो रेस्पांसिबल ग्रादमी को योडा संयम के साथ बोलना चाहिए।

ग्राखिर में एक बात और कहूंगा कि कुछ बोड़ी सी ऐसी बातें भी हैं जिनपर गवर्तनेंट को खास तौर से सोचना पड़ेगा) 13 हजार करोड़ रुपये के रिसोर्स मोबिलाई जेशन की जो बात है जिसमें स्टेंट्स को भी 4 हजार करोड़ के रिसोर्सेज मोबिलाइ ज करने हैं उसमें मुझे शुबहा है । जो ग्राज स्टेट्स की हालत है उसमें एग्री कल्चर पर टैक्स लगाना, एलेक्ट्रिटी के न्ट्म बड़ाना, इरीगेशन के रेट्स बढ़ाना ---- यह हा नहीं पायेगा । इसलिए सरकार को पहले से सोचना चाहिए कि कहीं ग्रागे चल कर हमारे रास्ते में रुकावट न पैदा हो जाये ।

में ग्रापका शुक्रिया ग्रदा करता हूं कि ग्रापने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया ।

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): Madam Chairman, we have to take stock of our total resources, our assets, our llabilities before we launch on a new programme of advances and we have to consider whether we should not play the game invented by the colonists and those who are dominating today the scene of the industrial world. It is true that so far we have pursued a course which has not yielded the expected result, but it is only by experience that we can learn these things and rectify them in the course of our development process. Here, we should avoid, in our Plan, such sort of activities.

Somehow, or the other, going through the Plan Document, I could not escape the conclusion that we are still pursuing de facto some of the idea which had been pursued in the earlier plans, though the emphasis has been shifted to agriculture, I would say that that i_t is not to such an extent that it will make a real impact. One of our most important things has been that by merely providing resources and by drawing plans, we do not get the expected performance.

In the past we had seen that these things had not been rewarding. In fact, most of them have proved to be illusions. I would suggest that from now onwards, we may, as well, look

[Shri D. D. Desai]

to better system or better way of evaluating or better way of undertaking our Plan. Here, I would like to say that a shift in emphasis or evaluation sometimes may make a difference. Today, somebody with hig mansions or big cars or some big units or power or position and that sort of things has been considered to be a big or rich one who has achieved greatness in his life. Now if we give some importance to small persons who produce and save and less value to power and assets or some prestige to the underdeveloped areas, then I think we have tried to solve some of the problems. A beginning will have to be made by the people who are at the top.

Some time back, I was very happy when our President made a statement that he would move to a small house. Mahatma Gandhi had mentioned that our Raj Bhavans and other things should be converted into hospitals. All these things, I think, are not relevant to the Plan, to a great extent; but the point which I am trying to make is that we have to consider the shift in our outlook, the shift in our evaluation system which may enable us to achieve better performance. This idea may take us to the villages. because instead of visiting our cities more, if we look towards villages it will help us.

In fact, I recall one of the earlier statements made by Mahatma Gandhi. I think it was made in 1927. One American gentleman had asked Mahatma Gandhi to come to America on lecture tour instead of wasting his time in dirt and dust of small villages. Mahatma Gandhi said: 'My work here will speak in America and in the World better than my lecture speeches in U.S.A.' Now, this is something which may have some significance in our approach. When we are taking into consideration all our resources, we can base these things on them. We have got nearly 329 million hectares of land, out of which 165 million

Plan 1978-83 (M) 296 Act etc. (St.)

hectares are arable land. We have 630 to 640 million people. We have 105 centimetres of annual rainfall. We have intense sunlight-tropical and sub-tropical sunlight-which, in turn, generates renewable resources. We have limited non-renewable resources. We have a population which is contented. They are, not looking for something very big. This sort of infrastructure is a God-sent for chalking out an entirely new course of civilization for ourselves, so that we do not fall into the traps which the world has been showing; the civilization of the recent past had failed, and the present civilization is not ultimately going to succeed.

16.52 hrs.

[MM. DEFUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Take the 105 cms, of rainfall, some people might ask. What has that to do? How does that help us?' That is equivalent to nearly 48 inches of rainfall. That is enough to provide water for our requirements, for all kinds of agricultural produce and renewable resources. I would say that we must have some sort of an arrangement because the excess growth or production results ultimately in debacle or distress to the growers. Instances are available: see the fate of sugarcane growers, see the fate of tobacco growers, see the fate of shortstaple cotton growers, see the fate of potato growers, see the fate of onion growers. If they produce more, the consequence is distress for them. There should be some system under which we may provide some support like Agricultural Produce Price Stabi-Board, Commodity Credit lisation Corporation, Disaster Fund etc. These are some of the things which we will have to undertake if we are to solve these problems. The renewable resources can bring us prosperity: the intense sunlight, the carbon-di-oxide in the atmosphere and a little water produce all the products and these between themselves constitute an area of production which might give us real prosperity which the activities

based on the existing non-renewable resources will not be able to give.

As I had mentioned, we had recently some cases of low prices of short staple cotton where there was distress to the growers. Here the distress was further aggravated by import of viscose fibres. What was the necessity to import a huge quantity of viscose fibre which is really a substitute for shortstaple cotton? Similarly there has been import of edible vegetable oil, cotton and such other things. True, some sort of oil shortage was there. But you have to look into it and find out whether this oil shortage could be eliminated next year.

Today we are in the month of May. There has been no support price declaration. I would strongly urge on the Government that the support prices for the ensuing kharif season should be announced early and they should provide a package for the new crop, particularly proved high-yielding varieties of seed. Last year, the impression was that short rainfall or failure of last railfall had inhibited the growth of pods of groundnuts and, therefore. the yield was not to the expectation. The fact was that the seeds gave huxurious foliage but less pods. These are some of the things which we may have to take care of now itself.

For example, we have the distress of rice growers in Andhra Pradesh. In Andhra Pradesh it is said that rice is being sold for below the support price, at Rs. 50. The support price is Rs. 77. The machinery we have, that is the Food Corporation of India, is not able to undertake the purchases which we had expected them to do. This occurs in different areas, at different times. That is why our operating system will have to be rectified.

Then besides fertilizers, pesticides and high-yielding varieties of seeds, credit is an important factor. Finance is the principle bottle-neck we have found. While the Industry, which contributes something like 18 per cent or so gets a credit of something like Rs. 14,000 crores the total credit to the agricultural sector does not exceed Rs. 1700 crores. This sector provides about 45 per cent of our national wealth. It is well known that these people do not have the wherewithal even for agricultural operations and to expect them to undertake this function with the limited resources means inviting for ourselves shortages.

We have one very important problem, and that is about rainfall. It was just mentioned that it is about 105 centimetres. Recently I read the speech of the Israeli Agriculture Minister. He said 'we have got every drop of rainfall that comes to this country. We have conserved it and used it; now we have to look to alternatives.' But in our country we have been planning for drain-off. This is very unusual. For example in regard to the Mahiriver in my constituency the plan is that 40 per cent of its water will be allowed to flow into the sea. That is the provision because they say the submergence of some constructions would make it compulsory that the dam height should be low and conservation of water cannot be done. Still, if we make some minor dams, conservation of water can be made. Even it can take place where the water fallsit can be done in farms and so on. But there is no provision today for doing so. Similarly, almost 100 per cent of the Narmada river is flowing into the sea. This is something which, we must understand, a poor country like ours cannot afford. We have got intense sunlight which enables us to produce almost treble of the scandinavian countries. In fact so far as forestry is concerned, in India tree girth size of 12 inch can take place in 15 years whereas there it requires 60 years. Therefore, the ratio is 1:4. If that is the advantage we are having, why should we not make the best use of water? Because, sunlight is free and carban-dioxide is free and all that we have to put in is water. Soil is not, of course, that much consequen-

[Shri D. D. Desai]

tial and fertilizers and other things are only additives: they are not structural blocks of the ultimate produce.

We have increased grain production to 120 million tons but we may recognise that production of about 80 million tons sector has remained stagnant-e.g. coarse grains and rice. There we do not have the impact of development yet except in irrigated areas where we have been somewhat successful. That is why I would suggest that we do need additional research. In fact, the research provision which we have made is hardly about Rs. 100 crores Now, we know that for a a year. production of about 40,000 crores, if at least 1 per cent, that is Rs. 400 crores is provided, it may have some impact-because we have just started. We do not have an already established system: we are at the bottom in the production of agricultural output per hectare. If this is so, a certain investment at the developmental stage becomes obligatory on our part. Besides, we have talent in the country and that talent, I would suggest should be used at the University level. It is unfortunate that our Universities have a bad reputation for some reason. But the fact is that it is a new generation and we cannot desert them altogether. Whatever the faults and whatever the failures of those people we still have to see that Universities do not have disturbed campuses as we are having today and the reasons for that will have to be rectified because this is also, I would say, one of our Plan problems which we have to solve.

I will now only sum up all the points.

17 hrs.

One of the great advantages is that in this document, a great emphasis has been laid on the small scale and cottage Industries and agriculture. This is the brightest spot that I can see in this document. There has been some criticism of over-emphasis on

small scale industries but we must see that they are responsible for producing a major portion of our products. Take for example soap; over fifty per cent of it is produced in the small scale sector; match boxes, over sixty per cent is produced in the small scale sector: radios more than 70 per cent is produced in the small scale sector. There are only a few products which cannot be manufactured in the small scale industries. It is not only the Khadi cloth alone which comes in the small scale sector: there are large number of industrial products which can be produced at village level and those industries will ultimately liberate us from our big problem of unemployment. I would therefore, like to congratulate the Government for having given proper emphasis on small scale industries and taken a bold step in providing maximum amount of money for agriculture and small scale industries.

There has been some difference in approach in the matter of exports. I believe, God has placed us in a situa. tion where we will have abundant agricultural produce. There are countries surrounding us particularly in the North and arid West which are short of agricultural produce in a large number of items. The countries In the arid zone, the countries; in the temperate and arctic zone do not have such possibilities. Therefore, we should think of export of large quantities of agricultural produce, worth sav Rs. 3.000 crores, or Rs. 5.000 crores or Rs. 10.000 crores. This is because it is not going to impoverish us of our non-renewable resources. It is something which comes by every rainfall and which we can have over and over again.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Only after we get a two-square meals a day for everybody.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: There has been some talk about the farmers becoming

301 Draft Five Year VAISAKHA 14, 1900 (SAKA) Plan 1978-83 (M) 302

rich and some abuses have been hurled on successful farmers. We must, on the other hand, give credit to these people. If a poor farmer through his hard work produces more on a small farm and enriches himself and thereby the country, it should not be considered as something anti-social and contrary to the Interest of the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please wind up now; I am going to call the next speaker.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: In the end, I would say that we should move to wheat, rice and other cereals for human consumption and we may use the coarse grains as fodder.

भी राम किशन (भरतपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय. जिस योजना पर हम चिचार कर रहे हैं, उस योजना म कई ऐसी चीजें हैं जिनका स्वागत किया जाना चाडिए। पिछले 27 साल के प्रनुभव के बाद हमने इस योजना में कुछ नई दिशाएं ग्रहण की हैं। खेती श्रीर ग्राम विकास की जरूरत की दुष्टि से इस योजना में एक नई दिशा ग्रहण को है। इसकी जरूरत इसलिए भी उत्पन्न हई है कि माज हमारी मार्थिक व्यावस्था जिस प्रकार के विरोधाभास में फंसी है. वह अपने आप में एक अजीब चीज है। एक तरफ़ तो अप्रेजों के जाने के बाद गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वालों की तादाद निरन्तर बढ़ती जा रही है और दूसरी तरफ हमारे देश में चीनी झौर झनाज का इतना स्टाक हैं जिसे कोई खरीदने को तैयार नहीं है। हमारे ग्रायोजन का सब से बड़ा दोव यह रहा है कि हमारे देश में जो बहसंख्यक जनता थी, वह खरीदने की ताकत नहीं बढा पाई है। ग्रायोजन से उसकी ऋय शक्ति में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हो पायी । हमारे देश में विकास हमा बड़े उद्योगों का सौर शहरों का। गांवों में इम एक प्रकार के संकट में फंस गये थे। नई सरकार ने इस संकट की स्थिति को समझा और इसी दुष्टि

से जब हम छोटे उद्योगों भौर प्राप्त विकास की बात कर रहे हैं तब न बड़े उद्योगों के खिलाफ कोई बात हैं, न शहरों के खिलाफ कोई बास है प्रसल जरूरत इस बात की हैंकि देझ के बहुत बड़ी तावाद में जो लोग हैं उलकी कय: शक्ति को बढ़ाया जाए ताकि घरेलू उद्योगः पनपें, प्राधिक स्थिति देझ की भी सुधरें। इस संदर्भ में इस ड्राफ्ट पर विचार करने की जखरत है।

यह कहना कि पुरानी सरकार ने कूछ नहीं किया इसको मानने के लिए शायद हम तैयार नहीं हैं। हां पूरानी सरकार ने पंजीवाद समाज निर्माण के लिए ढांचा खड़ा किया था। हम को कोई दूसरा रास्ता निकालना पड़ेगा और पूरानी विकास की जानीति थी जिससे एक तरफ देश में बेरोज-गारों की तादाद बढ़ी मौर दूसरी तरफ पुंजीवाद का निर्माण हुन्ना उस को हम को बदलना पडेगा। देश में बेरोजगारों की नादाद कितनी है इसका भी सही स्रंदाज नहीं हैं। लकिन प्रनुमान यह लगाया जाता हैं कि दस बारह करोड़ हैं जो बेकारी या **ग्रद्धं वे कारी का जीवन बिता रहे हैं।** इसी प्रकार से माज 36 करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जो। गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं। हमारा उद्देश्य यह होना चाहिए कि इन 46 करोड लोगों के कल्याण के लिए हम काम करें। अग्रूपर यह योजना इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर लेती है तब तो देश को हम नई दिशा दे पाएंगे झौर ग्रगर नहीं कर पाती है तो इसको हमारी विफलता ही माना जाएगा । इस पर लगातार चिन्तन करते रहने के लिए जो रास्ता ढंढा गया है साल के बाद विचार करने का जो मौका दिया गया है मैं समझता हं कि वह प्रक्रिया भी इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में सहायक माबित हो सकेगी।

जब हमें ग्रामीण विकास की चर्चा करते हैं तो एक बात का हम ध्यान रखना होगा।

[श्री राम किशन]

गांवों में दो तरह के खोग रहते हैं। एक वे हैं जिन के पास जमान है झौर जमीन के अलावा दूसरी सम्पत्तियां भी हैं स्रोर दूसरे वे हैं किन के पास जमीन तक नहीं है। आज तक जो विकास हझा है ग्रगर कोई यह मान कर चलता है कि बर्तमान सरकार या वर्तमान योजना में हो ग्राम विकास पर ध्यान दिया गया है तो यह गलत बात होगी पराने समय में भी खेती के विकास पर ध्यान दिया गया था। छठी योजना झरू होने से पहुब तक पंद्रह हजार करोड़ रूपया पुरानी सरकार ने, परानी व्यवस्था ने ग्राम विकास पर खर्च किया था, कृति पर स्वर्च किया था। उसका नतीजा क्या हमा? साठ प्रतिशत रकम एक तरह से प्रशासनिक मामलों पर खर्च हो गई स्रौर बीस प्रतिसत से मधिक खेती के--- विकास पर भी खर्च नहीं की जासके। यह बीस प्रतिमत जो खर्च हुई इसका भी अधिकतर लाभ ग्रामों में जो पड़ह प्रतिशत परिवार हैं जिन के पास 66 प्रतिशत जमीन है, उनको ही मिला है। प्राज क्या हम उनको इस लाभ से वंचित कर पायेंगे, यह सवाल हमारे सामने है। जब हम ग्राम विकास की बात करें तो उस विकास का बिन्दू हरिजन, भूमिहीन किसान मौर खेत मजदूर स्रोर गरीब तबका होना चाहिए, जिनके पास आमदनी का कोई स्रोत नहीं है। परानी व्यवस्था भोर वर्तमान व्यवस्था में हम किस प्रकार से ब्रन्तर कर पायेंगे यह एक समस्या है जिस को हमें हल करना है। कौन सा ऐसा ढांचा खड़ा करें ताकि छोटे कादमी की मदद हो सके, यह समस्या हमारे सामने है और इस को आपको हल करना होगा।

मापने योजना का म्राकार बढ़ा दिया है। यह मौर भी बढ़ना चाहिए था। लकिन साधनों का सवाल भी सामने भा कर खड़ा हो जाता है। इस पर हमें दूसरे

इंग से विचार करना चाहिए। बाज साधनों ही स्थिति यह है कि खेती की मार्फत और गैर खेती की मार्फत राष्ट्रीय इनकम में बराबर की हिस्सेदारी होती है। जितना हम खेती से पैदा करते हैं उतना ही खेती के भलाथा रो अंधे हैं उन से पैदा करते हैं, उन से हिस्सा गता है। जहां तक टैक्सों के वजन का प्रश्न है खेती में लगे सम्पन्न वर्ग पर निश्चित तौर पर कम वजन पडा है। अगर योजना के आधार को बढ़ाना है तो साधनों को बढ़ाने ें लिए इस वर्गपर, गांबों का जो सम्पन्न र्ग है उस पर वजान डालने से---हमें झझक नहीं होनी चाहिए। गांवो का नाम ल कर अगर हम बहां के सम्पन्न वर्गको छोड देंगे तो साधनों का एक बहत बड़ा संकट हमारे सामने खडा हो जाएगा।

हमारे स्टिफंज साहब ने कहा है कि झगर हम विदेशी सहायता पर निर्भर रहे तो हमारा देश गुलाम हो जाएगा । पहली, **दूसरी,** तीसरी ग्रीर चौथी योजना में 28 प्रतिशत तक हमने विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त की बी। 22 प्रतिशत विदेशी सहायता भी हम ने ली। इस योजना में विदेशी सहायता का अंशदान केवल चार प्रतिशत है उससे ग्रधिक नहीं। भ्रगर किसी प्रकार से इस विदेशी सहायता को भी हम कर सके तो इससे बढ़िया. बात दूसरी नहीं हो सकती है। उसके लिए हमें समाज के ढांचे में परिवर्तन करना होगा तभी हम आगे बढ पायेंगे।

कृषि मंत्री जी ने बहुस में भाग लेते हए कहा है कि जमीन वितरण पर पूरानी सरकार के मुकाबले में हमारी सरकार ने इस एक साल में काफ़ी अधिक जोर दिया है। झगर हम इसी पर संतोष कर लें तो यह एक बड़ी गलती होगी झौर हम गलत दिशा में चले जायेंगे। पूरानी सरकार तो गरीबी मिटाने की बात किया करती थी. नाम तो समाजवाद का लिया करती थी लेकिन पुंजीवादी समाज का निर्माण कर रही थी। पूरानी सरकार से आप अपनी सरकार का

मुकद्भला न करें। झौर ढिलाई पुरानी काग्रेस सरकार के मुकाबले में नहीं, बल्कि जबुता सरकार जिन घपेकाझों के साथ आई बी हम उसी रफ्तार से इस काम को करना चाहिए था। यह काम धीमी रफ्तार से चला है, इसको हमें बढ़ाना पड़ेपा। बैसे प्रारूप में समय भी दिया है, लेकिन समय तो पुरानी कांग्रेस सरकार ने भी दिया था, दूसरी मौर तीसरी योजना में इसी प्रकार के समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम की घोचबा की थी, लेकिन उसके नतीजे मनुकूल नहीं झाये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक चीज खास तौर बर हमें देखनी चाहिए कि इन योजनाओं के नतीबें से जो सम्पत्ति पैदा हुई है उसका लाण किस वर्ग को मिला है ? जहां तक बडे बड़े उच्चोग पनपे, पुंजीवादी व्यवस्था का निर्माण हम्रा, यह तो साफ है, लेकिन ग्रवली दिक्कत झौर हुई हैं कि हमारे देश में हबने एक ऐसे वर्ग को पैदा कर दिया है जो कि आधिनिकता का शिकार हो गया है। हमें जब साधनों की तरफ़ ध्यान देना होगा तो उस समय हमें बचत बढ़ाने के लिए कोर्गिक करनी होगी । श्राखिर वचत न तो गरीब ग्रादमी बढ़ा सकता है, न भूमि-हीन, न हरिजन झौर न गिरिजन कर समझा है। अगर बचत की कोई माता है तो शहरों में सम्पन्न हमा नया वर्ग, गांवों के धनी किसान झौर देश के पुजीपति ही हो सकते हैं । लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी सारी पिछली योजनामों का जो दोष था उसको हम इस योजना में समाप्त कर भावेंगे कि नहीं ऐसा झाभास हमें नहीं मिल रहा है। हमारे देश के गांबों में 5 प्रतिशत के करीब माबादी ऐसी है जो 5 रुपये महावार के ज्यादा कमाती है मौर इसी प्रकार की ग्रादादी शहरों में भी है जिसकी संख्या कुछ ज्यादा है। लेकिन इस माबादी से ही हम टैनस की माशा कर सकते हैं, बचत की माशा कर सकते हैं, भौर इस भावादी से ही हम देश के निर्माण की मांशा कर सकते हैं। इस बजत को हम पानी की योजनामों में, बिजली की योजनामों में लगायें। पहले हमने ऐसा न कर के उस वचत को म्राधुनिक उपकरणों के पैदा करने में मौर जीवन के प्राराम की म्राधुनिक चीजें पैदा कर के उस सारी वचत को हमने बेकार कर दिया है, म्रोर मुझे इस प्रारूप में ऐसा नहीं दिखाई देता कि इस डांचे को हम तोड़ पायेंगे कि सहीं। केवल कुछ लोगों पर टैक्स बढ़ा कर विकास की गति को नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता है। विकास का लाभ जिन वर्गों को मिला है उसी को दबाना पड़ेगा, ग्रीर सरकार को ऐसा करने में कोई हिचक नहीं होनी चाहिए।

जहांतक प्राथमिकता तय की गई है, खेती के लिए, पानी के लिए प्राथमिकता तय की गई है उस में हमने केवल 600 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया है। यह सही है कि हमारे देश के गांवों में आज भी शुद्ध पानी नहीं है, लाखों गांवों में पीने का पानी नहीं है। यह प्रावधान उसके हिसाब से बहुत कम है । राजस्थान के जिस इलाके से में आता हूं वहां की योजना तैयार करायी, उस राजस्थान के लिए ही कम से कम 600 करोड़ रु चाहिए । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उस वजन का भरेगी ? लेकिन हम इन चार सालों के भीतर श्रौर कोई बडा काम कर सकें या नहीं, देश में एक काम जरूर करें कि देश का कोई भी गांव बगैर पानी के न रहे, इसका प्रावधान तो करना ही चाहिए । रोटी, कपड़ा ग्रीर मकान की बात दूसरे नम्बर पर झाती है। जहां तक इन चीजों का सवाल है झाज हमें इस योजना पर दोबारा विचार करना पड़ेगा ।

इसी प्रकार उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रावासीय व्यवस्था के लिए भी सरकार ने कुछ प्रावधान किया है। यह सहीं बात है कि पिछली योजना के मुकाबले इस वार ज्यादा प्रावधान है। लेकिन समस्या की गहनता कितनी है? [श्री राम किशन]

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आसज भी देश के अप्रत्दर 1 करोड़ 70 लाख भूमिहीन परिवार ऐसे हैं जिनके पास रहने के लिए आरावास की व्यवस्था नहीं है। जब तक इसकी व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकेंगे, बानी की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकेंगे तो मैं समझता हुंकि विकास की जो दूसरी गतियां हैं वह अपाने आराप निरथंक हो जायेंगी।

इसके साथ-साथ हमें एक दूसरी बात को भी ध्यान में रखना होगा। हमने लख उद्योगों की बात कही है, ग्रीर जिस बजह से नही है उस के कारण कहा कि कोई बड़े उद्योग का विरोध नहीं है। म्राज जो बड़े बड़े उद्योग हैं उनमें जिस प्रकार से पूंजी नगी हई है उसके बाद भी वह केवल 55 लाख लोगों को रोजगार दे पाये हैं। लेकिन जो छोटे उद्योग हैं जिनमें पुंजी कम लगी है उनमें 1 करोड़ 14 लाख लोगों को रोजगार जिला है। लेकिन इस साल अगर आंकडों को देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि बैंकों ने, बडे बडे व्यावसायिक केन्द्रों ने बड़े उद्योगों के लिए 55 ग्रारब रू० का कर्जा दिया है जिसमें केवल 55 लाख लोगों का रोजगार मिला इम्रा है। लेकिन छोटे उद्योग, छोटी इकायां जो । करोड़ 14 लाख लोगों को रोजगार देती हैं उनके लिए कर्ज की व्यवस्था 50 करोड के ग्रासपास भी नहीं है। क्या हम आगे से ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे कि ज्यादा रोजगार देने वाले उद्योगों को प्रोत्सहन देने के लिए और अधिक सूविधायें दी जायें ? और उसके लिए हमें किसी प्रकार की व्यवस्थायें करनी पडेंगी। हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी का सवाल बहुत गहन श्रीर व्यापक बन चुका है। जनता पार्टी ने दस साल में बेरोजगारी को मिटाने का बादा किया है। लेकिन जनता पार्टी ने ही यह वादा किया है, मैं यह नहीं समझता हं । दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में भी यही वादा किया गया था कि हम विकास-दर को 5 परसेंट प्रति-वर्ष बढ़ा हेंगे झौर दस साल में बेरोजगारी को दूर कर

देंगे । दोनों योखनायें समाप्त हो गई, लेकिन न हस 5 प्रतिव्वत की विकास-दर पर पहुंच पाये भौर न दस सालों में बेरोजगारी को दूर कर पाये ।

आगज हम ने प्रामीण विकास झौर खेतों को ज्यादा पानी देने के बारे में जं प्राथधान किये हैं, उन से शायद प्रामीण जनता को ज्यादा काम तो मिल जाये, लेकिन देश को सम्पूर्ण बेरोखगारी को मिटाने के लिए लधु उद्योगों, कुटीर उद्योगों झौर प्रन्य उद्योगों पर ज्यादा खोर देना पडेगा।

कुछ दिन पहले जनता पार्टी ने झचना जो झायिक कार्यक्रम घोषित किया है, उसमें 7 प्रतिणत प्रति-वर्ष की विकास दर प्राप्त करने की बात कही गई है। लेकिन इस ड्राफ्ट प्लान में हम ने केवल 4.7 प्रतिशत विकास दर का लक्ष्य रखा है। इस बारे में कहा गया है कि पहले घी हम ने 5 डीर 7 प्रतिशत के बीच में विकास-दर का लक्ष्य रखा था, लेकिन हम केवल 3.2 ग्रीर 3.8 प्रतिशत प्रति-वर्ष की विकास-दर प्राप्त कर मके हैं।

में समझता हूं कि उस का कारण दूसरा था। उस का कारण यह था कि पिछली योजनाओं में खेती पर ज्यादा जोर नहीं दिया गया था। इस लिए 27 साल के योजना-काल में खेती की विकास-दर 2.5 परसेंट ग्रीर 2.75 प्रतिशत प्रति-थर्ष से ज्यादा नहीं हो पाई। ड्राफ्ट प्लान में खेती झौर उसमे सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रमों की विकास-दर 3.98 प्रतिशत प्रति-वर्ष रखी गई है। जब खेती की विकास दर 4 प्रतिशत के करीब हो गई है, तो क्या दूसरे उद्योगों की विकास-दर घटने की सम्भावना है, जिस को 7 प्रतिशत के बजाये 4.7 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है? झगर प्रधान मंत्री जी इस बारे में स्पष्टीकरण करें, तो देश का भला होवा, अन्यथा कांग्रस के लोगों को यह प्रचार करने का प्रवसर मिलेगा कि इन लोगों ने 7 प्रतिशत विकास-दर के हवाई किले बनाये थे, लेकिन 3, 4 प्रतिशत पर हक गय हैं।

हमारी जिन योजना के लक्ष्य पूरे नहीं हुए, उसका कारण केवल ब्यूरोकेसी या जन-सहयोग का ग्रभाव नहों था, बल्कि हमारी दिशा उलत थी । अब हमारी दिशा सही हो गई है ग्रौर हम लोग लघु उधान. प्राप्त विकास, खतो को ज्यादा पानी देने ग्रोर छोटे वर्गों के कल्याण की ग्रोर जा रहे हैं । इसलिए विकास-दर निष्चित रूप से ऊंवी रखी जा सकती है ।

जहां तक साधन जटाने का सवाल है, हिन्दुस्नान सें जो काला धन है, उस को निकालना चाहिए धीर गांवों के सम्पन्न वर्ग पर दताव डालना चाहिए । इस प्रकार की हम ग्रावश्यक साधन प्राप्त कर सकते हैं । इस देश की विगालना ग्रीर वढ़ती हुई बेरोजगारी की दृष्टि से यहां पर बड़ी योजना बनाना बहन जरूरी है !

मैं चाहूंगा कि इस ड्राफ्ट की जिन दो तीन कमियों का मैंने जिक किया है, सरकार उन पर ध्यान दे। वैसे, यह इतना विश्न्न ड्राफ्ट है कि जब तक इस के एक-एक चेप्टर पर लम्बी वहस न की जाये, तब तक कोई विशेष नतीजा नहीं निकाला जा सकना है। इसमें तीन लक्ष्य रखे गयं हैं: ररीबी मिटाना, बेरोजगारी खत्म करना ग्रीर ममानता लाना। पहले दो लक्ष्यों को तो हम प्राप्त कर सकते है, लेकिन मुझें इस ड्राफ्ट सें ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं मिलती है, जिस के माधार पर हम समानता के लक्ष्य तक पहुंच पायेंगे।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think you would agree with me that if we are to make the Plan an effective instrument for bringing about socio-economic changes, the very first thing that the Planners should take into account is the economic reality of the land.

On the basis of that economic reality, the 'Plan Frame' should be built up, so that the necessary socio-economic changes are brought about, as desired by the people and also the Planning Commission. My first attempt would be really to paint the profile of our economic life in this country. I quote and I paint that profile on the basis of the available figures which have been mentioned by this document itself.

On the basis of this document I say that 29 crores of our people are below poverty line; over 20 crores adults are unlettered; over 2 crores and still sixty lakhs young men and women are either chronically or partially unemployed. Malnutrition is rampant very high in our country. The lowest twenty per cent accounts for 9.5 per cent of total consumption in the rural areas. The document further states that much of the benefits from the development had accrued largely to the relatively affluent. The assets of the top twenty business houses increased from about Rs. 2,500 crores to Rs. 4,500 crores between 1969 and 1975. I wish Mr. Stephen was here. It was during the regime of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Four private firms control more than half of the total sales in seven industries and the parallel picture is that 82 per cent of the assets in the rural areas is controlled by only thirty per cent of the people who are affluent. On the other hand, thirty per cent of the population at the lowest strata own only two per cent of the rural assets.

This is the analysis; this is the profile. Then what does this analysis reveals? Putting it short, it reveals that the main causes of the revulsive facet of India are two:

> unequal distribution of wealth and means of production or productive assets;

(2) exploitative nature of the social and economic institutions.

This is the main drawback for the further progress of the society. The real touchstone of the Planned Economy should be determined on the basis of the action, upto what extent, these two fundamental obstacles are sought to be removed during the course of the planned development. That and that alone should be the touchstone according to me, of course. This is my approach to the plan frame. I think neither the Governor nor the Planning Commission has this approach. They have got a different approach with which I entirely disagree. Tested on the basis of this touchstone, if I. am permitted to say, the draft plan is nothing but a disappointing one. It is This docunothing but frustrating. ment is nothing but it merely repeats the earlier one and nothing new has been introduced not to speak of any fundamental departure from the past planning document.

Why should I say so? I think you would also agree with me that there has been a phenomenal concentration of assets in the hands of the twenty business houses. Did this not suggest any radical measure to remove this concentration of economic power in the hands of these twenty business houses?

Nationalisation is the only way-out. No mention has even been made about the Government's policy regarding the nationalisation of the industries. Not to speak even of social control. This cannot remove the concentration of economic power in the hands of a few.

The public sector today has proved its mettle. It is as efficient as—if not more efficient than—the private sector. But I am sorry to say that although the public sector is a feasible proposition today, yet there has been not much attempt to further expand it. I think it is because of the ideological phobia of the Janata Party which is opposed to nationalisation itself.

Secondly, the planners have considered that there has been disparity in the holdings of agricultural land but there has been no programme for aggressive land reforms. I am told in the original document which was placed before the Cabinet for consideration there was no mention about land reforms itself. On second thoughts the planners might have thought something should be said with regard to land reforms and some lip-service has been paid to the land reforms question in a separate chapter called 'Distributive Justice'. The approach is very meek. It is not at all aggressive. Only aggressive land reforms can really remove the disparity in the villages.

Thirdly, there has been much talk about the minimum needs programme. I am afraid it is nothing but a populist and a hyprocritical slogan mongering like that of the previous Government. It is a design if I may say so, to relegate into the background the fundamental question of property relationship, the fundamental question of institutional changes.

Fourthly, there has been much talk about shift towards agriculture. Agriculture has not been neglected. We cannot say so as we are today in 1978 when our granaries are over-flowing and when we have got the problem of storage. Therefore it is not correct to say that agriculture has been neglected. Larger allotment for agriculture would ultimately enable the richer section of the rural community to gird up more and more and build up a capitalist economy in the rural side.

Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, this has been the approach of the World Bank that there should be a reversal from industrialisation and we should build up an agrarian economy which will ever remain sub-servient to a neocolonialist economy. I only take the opportunity to quote Dr. William David Hopper:

"The World Bank has hailed the exciting departures in India's planning concepts and the change in priorities...."

The World Bank authorities have hailed the shift towards agriculture and neglect of large-scale industrialisation. I think that will reverse the process towards modernisation. That will deindustrialise our country and ultimately our economy shall ever remain a colonial adjunct. Even if we imple ment the Sixth Five Year Plan the poverty line will ever remain undelible. Even after the successful implementation of the Sixth Five Year Plan 38 per cent of the people will remain below poverty line in 1982-83. In 1987-88 there will still be 277 of our population who will be below the poverty line. Sir, the hon. Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, in his intervention, was saying that they want to stabilise the production. But I would say that the Sixth Plan wants to stabilise poverty while the Janata Government is to break poverty. Now the whole concept of the Plan is to stabilise poverty, to de-industrialise "Our country, to reverse the process of modernisation and I would only like to quote Mr. Brian Davey regarding . unemployment in India:

"The I.I.P.P. estimates an addition to labour force of 48 millions in the 1970s. Adding the presently unemployed 15 millions and subtracting 3 million people for death and retirement there would be 60 million people for whom jobs would have to be found. If the manufacturing sector were to grow at the same rate as in the 1950s and 60s-*i.e.* at 8 percent p.a. with a 3.9 per cent p.a. growth in productivity-then it would provide a mere 5 million more jobs between 1972 and 1982." The objective of the plan document is to provide employment to 4.9 millions. Sit, before concluding my speech I would like to say that I am am in complete disagreement with the policy approach of the plan. I would request the Planning Minister to redraft the plan and place it before the House so that the House and the country can have a meaningful debate over it. Otherwise, it will ever remain a paper plan divorced from the realities of the life and it will not lead us to any progress but it will reverse the process of modernisation.

भी राम सेवक हजारी (रोसड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महादय, पंच वर्षीय योजना का जो प्रारूप हमारे सामने है, यह इस बात को साबित करता है कि इस से पूर्व जिन लोगों के हाथ म सत्ता रही है, उनका वया वृष्टिकोण रहा है---इस देशकी समस्यात्रों के बारे में । इस प्रारूप से लगता है कि 30 वर्षों के बाद जब सत्ता में परिवर्तन हुमा है, तो राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी के जो सपने थे, जो उन के विचार थे, उन का कोई सच्चा प्रनुयायी, उन के मार्ग पर खलने वाला कोई झादमी, इस सदन में द्याया है, उसके हाथ में सत्ता प्राई है।

उपाध्यक्ष महादय, यह देश क्रुपि प्रधान देश है। ग्राप जब देखेंगे कि इस के पूर्व जब 1974 में 1979 के बीच की जो यो जना बनी थी, जो प्रारूप रखे गये थे, उन में क्या आवंटन किया गया था छोर ग्रव नई सरकार के प्राने के बाद जो प्रारूप ग्राय है, उन में क्या मावंटन किये गये हैं---ता इनका अन्तर बिल्कुल स्प¹ट हो जायगा। इन्हा से सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रमों के लिए 1974 से 1979 की योजना में 3109 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान था, जब कि इस प्रारूप में 1978 से 1983 के लिए 5800 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। इसी तरह से बामीण विकास के लिए उस योजना

[श्री राम सबक हजारी]

म 1193 करोड़ हार्य का प्रावधान था, परन्तु इस प्रारूप में 2800 करोड़ हपये का प्रावदान किना गया है। सिंबाई और पावर नियन्त्रण के लिए उस योजना में 4926 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान था, लेकिन इस योजना म 9650 करोड़ रुपये का का प्रावधान है। ये सब इस बात का संकेत करते हैं कि जो हमारी समस्यायें हैं, उन को तरफ़ हमारी सरकार का घ्यान गया है।

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लेकिन में एक बात प्रवश्य कहना वाहता हूं--- उत्तर-पूर्वी ग्रांचल के लिए विवुत को जो व्यवस्था की गई है, वह पर्याप्त नहीं है । पहली योजना में केवल 79 मेगावाट को व्यवस्था थी, इस योजना म 200 मेगावाट को व्यवस्था की गई है, लेकिन ग्रमी भी बहां 500 मेगावाट को कनी है । इस लिए मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी का ध्रात इस तरक खींचना चाहता हूं----ग्राप इस क्षेत्र की वियुत की समस्या की तरफ विगत रूप में रेंज की वियुत की प्रापूर्ति को तरक ध्रान देंगे, तमी उस क्षेत्र के समुचित लेकाम की प्रावश्यकता को पूरा कर सर्केंगे ।

उ गध्यक्ष महोदय, शिक्षा में भी उसी तरह से हैं। तो यह सारा देखने से लगता है कि सरकार दरप्रसल में देश के समुचित विकास के लिए सोच रही हैं। बल जब स्टीफन साहय बोल रहे थे तो मैं उन के भाषण को सुन रहा था। हमारी उन के प्रति श्रद्धा है लेकिन सच्चाई भी कोई चीज है ग्रीर सच्चाई से किसी को मुकरना नहीं चाहिए। उन्होंने इन्दिरा जी के डर से भल ही यहां पर कहा हो लेकिन में ऐसा समसता हं कि म्रापनी मारमा से वे कल यहां नहीं बोल रहे थे। जब इन्दिरा जी गासन में थीं ग्रीर यह कहा जाता था कि इन्दिरा गांधी ग्राई हैं ग्रीर नई रोशनी लाई हैं, उस समय को देखिए। उस समय 1969 से 1975 के बीच 20 बड़ घरानों बी सम्पत्ति 2500 करोड़ रुपये थी ग्रीर फिंर वह बढ़ कर 4,500 करोड़ रुपयं हो गई। इस से सावित होता है कि वे क्या नई रोशनी लाई थीं, यह उस का ज्वलन्त उदाहरण है।

इतना ही नहीं, मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस झोर सींचना चाहुंगा कि झाप ने लघु उद्योग झौर कुटीर उद्योग की बात कही है लेकिन ये जो बड़े उद्योग बहत बडे पैमाने पर चल रहे हैं, इन के बारे में अन्य देशों में भी यह सान्दोलन चल रहा है कि मजदूरों का उन में समुचित हिस्सा मिले, उस में उन को भी प्रतिनिधित्व मिले । जैसे दूसरे देणों में हो रहा है वैसे ही यहां पर भी मजदूर को उन बडे बडे मिलां के प्रबन्ध में हिस्सा दिया जाए । आज ब्रिटेन फ़ांस कीर जर्मनी में ग्रीर ग्रन्थ देशों में भी यह आन्दोलन बल रहा है कि जो उद्योगों में लगे हुए मजदूर हैं, उन के प्रबन्ध में उनको सम्चित हिस्सा मिले । इसलिए हम-प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह चाहेंगे कि वे भी इस तरफ़ ध्यान दें झीर जो मजदूर कारखानीं में लगे हुए हैं, उन को उन कारखानों म समचित प्रतिनिधित्व मिले।

इस के साथ ही साथ मैं उम से यह भी ग्रजं करना चाहूंगा कि हमारे यह योजनायें तो बन जाती हैं और पिछली सरकार ने भी योजनाएं बनाई थीं, लेकिन उनका कार्बा-न्वयन सही ढंग से नहीं होता है। उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेबन सही ढंग से हो, इस की तरफ़ माप को व्यान देना चाहिए। हम यह भी माग्रह करेंगे कि एक समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम आप बनाएं। आप कहेंगे कि यह काम तो राज्य सरकारों को करना है लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि विशेष परिस्थिति में झाप इस का एक समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाएं और राज्य सरकारों को कहें कि उस के प्रनुसार षह कार्य करें। जो योजनाएं बनती हैं, उन योजनाओं का कार्याक्यन हो और सही रूप में वे किसानों झौर मजदूरों के सामने जाएं और जमीन पर वे योजनाएं उतारें। इस के लिए आप तीन, चार वर्ष का समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाएं और उस को पूरा करें, नहीं तो कागज पर योजनाएं बन जाती हैं और उन योजनाओं का सही पालन नहीं हो पाता है।

बिहार की जहां तक बात है, बिहार के सम्बन्ध में मैंने पहले भी प्रधान मंत्री जी से बाब्रह किया था कि बिहार भारत में सबसे पिछड़ा हम्रा राज्य है। उन्होंने कहा था कि बिहार को सब से ज्यादा सहायता दी बई। हम उन से कहना चाहते हैं कि हम आप से जिक्षा नहीं मांग रहे है, हम भीख नहीं मांग रहे हैं बल्कि हम यह कहना चाहते हें कि बिहार का उत्थान भीर बिहार की प्रगति तनी सम्भव हो सकती है जब बिहार में जितने कल-कारखाने है, जितनी माइस -हैं, जितनी खदानें हैं, उन के प्रधान कार्यालय भी बहीं पर खोले जाएं ; बाहर उन कार्वालयों के होने से बिहार को बहुत बड़ा घाटा हो रहा है, दो सौ हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रति वर्ष बिहार को घाटा हो रहा है। यदि इन कार्यालयों को भ्राप बिहार में स्थापित कर दें भौर वहां की खदानों से जो कच्चा माल निकलता हैं भौर बाहर उस से सामान बनाया जाता है, भगर वह सामान वही बिहार के कारखानों में *बनने लगे, तो बिहार काक्की प्रगति करेगा । हम माप से धिका नहीं मांगने जा रहे हैं। हम यह चाहेंवे कि वहां के 450 ऐसे कार्यालय है, जो कि दिल्ली, बम्बई ग्रीर कलकता में रुवापित हें और विहार में प्रधान कावलिय

न होने से वहां पर करोड़ों रुपयों का घाटा हो रहा है। इसलिए उन के प्रधान कार्यालयों को बिहार में स्थापित करें, यह हम उन से प्राग्नह करना चाहेंगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इत्ति का जहां तक सवाल है, आप की यह बहुत अच्छी योजना है कि झाप छोटे किसानों कां, मजदूरों को मबेशी देवे जा रहे हैं। यह झाप का बहुत ग्रच्छा कार्यक्रम है थौर मुझको व्यक्ति-यात्न रूप से जानकारी है कि यह बहुत सफल योजना हैं। यदि इस योजना का कारगर ढंग से पूरे देश में लागू कर दें, तो इस से छोटे किसानों झौर मजदूरों को बहुत फ़ावदा होगा। हर जगहों में हमने देखा है कि जिन लोगों को मवेशी दियं गयं हैं, जिनको रोजगार दियं गयं हैं, बे इस योजना मे बहुत बुझा है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि झाप रोजगार की तरफ़ विशेष ध्यान दें।

गांवों में रहने वालों को तीन चीजों की जरूरत है। सड़क, विद्युतीकरण ग्रीर इरीगे दन । यदि यं तीन चीजें उन्हें ब्यापक इंग से भीर योजनाबद्ध ढंग से दे देते हैं तो फिर भारत का विकास अपने आप हा जाएगा ग्रीर ग्रापको इसँलिए कोई विणेष प्रयत्न नहीं करना होगा । इस तरफ़ पिछली सरकार ने ध्यान नहीं दिया हैं। जब हन लोगों से मिलते हैं तो वे यही कहते हैं कि ग्राप हमें जमीन में पानी दे दीजिए, ग्राप हनें बिजली दे दीजिए ग्रीर हमारे गांव तक सड़क पहुंचा दीजिए । उनकी म्राकांका है कि उन्हें ये तीन चीजें दे दी जाएं। अगर ये तीन चीजें उन्हें मिल जाती हैं तो वे मुखी हो जाएंगे। यह बात किसान भी कहते हैं स्रीर मजदूर भी कहते हैं।

हम प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहते हैं कि भाज देश की झाशाएं प्रापकी तरफ़ लगे हुई है। बाव बांधो जी के पथ पर पलने वाले हैं ।

[श्री राम सेवक हजारी]

आर्पाप इन योजनाओं को सही ढंग से, सवल रूप से चलायें। इसी तरह से भारत काविकास होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ में पुनः प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं झौर झाशा करता हूं कि उन के नेतृत्व मैं भारत का ग्रवश्य विकास होगा।

भो एस॰ मार॰ रेड्डी (गुलवर्गा) : मिस्टर डिप्टी स्पीकर, यह जो पांच साला प्लान इस सदन में जिस रूप में ग्राया है. उसके लिए में किसी को दोष नहीं देना चाहता हर सियासी पार्टी का यह फर्ज होता है हें । वह अपनी मुखालिफ पार्टी का, जो कि सरकार में होती है, विरोध करे। लेकिन मुझे झफसोस इस बात का है कि जनता पार्टी ने जिन उसूलों को मुल्क में लाने की बात कही थी, जिन वातों का अपने मेनिफेस्टो में वायदा किया था, उनको हम इस प्लान में पूरा होते नहीं देखते हैं। कोई भी सियासी पार्टी जो कि हकूमत करती है, उस के प्लान के बारे में मुखालिफ पार्टी को यह देखना होता है कि उसने अपने वायदों को अपने प्लान में पूरा किया है या नहीं। अगर किमी सरकार ने ऐसा नहीं किया है तो उसे इस मुल्क पर हकूमत करने का कोई हक नडीं है।

आज की बहस में, इस तरफ के जिन स्थीकसं ने हिस्सा लिया है, उन्होंने यही कहा कि तीस साल में कुछ नहीं हुमा है। में उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि तीस साल तो हो चुके हैं, अगर उन तीस सालों में कुछ नहीं हुमा है तो उसे छोड़ें मगर ध्रापने जो देश के सामने बायदा किया है, उसे तो प्राप पूरा करें। उन बायदों के मुताबिक ग्राप प्लान लायें बीर प्रापको जो करना है वह तो ग्राप करें। लेकिन बार बार पिछले तीस सालों की बात करना ग्रच्छी बात नहीं है। किसी भी सियासी पार्टी के लिए यह ग्रच्छी बात नहीं है।

मैंने इस प्लान की प्रायरिटीज देखी हैं। पिछली सरकार की प्रायरिटीज से ये कोई निराली प्रायरिटीज नहीं हैं, झलग प्रायरिटीज नहीं हैं। यहां यह भी कहा गया कि पिछकी सरकार ने एग्रीकल्चर के डवलपमैंट पर ध्यान नहीं दिया ग्रब इस सरकार की तरफ से उस पर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। अभी हमारे ग्रानरेबल फ़्रेण्ड चित्त बसू ने कहा कि यह कहना बिल्कुल गलत है कि पिछली सरकार ने एग्रीकल्चर फीतरफ ध्वान नहीं दिया था, ग्रब इस सरकार के ध्वान देने की वजह से इतना प्रोडक्शन हुन्ना है। मुझे अफसोस के साथ यह बात कहनी है कि ऐसी चीज नहीं है जो कि एक साल या 6 महीने में डवलप्ड हो जाए। यह तो निरन्तर तीस सालों की कोशिशों का नतीजा है? हमें म्राज ग्रनाज जमा करने के लिए भंडार नहीं मिल रहे हैं।

तीसरी बात यह है कि यह कह देना कि हम रूरल उचलपमेंट के लिए कुछ कर रहे हैं । हमें यह देखना होगा कि हमें क्या क्या करना चाहिए ग्रीर क्या क्या हमारे-देश में होना चाहिए? हमें इसकी तफसी-लात को भी देखना पडेगा । जैसा कि: यहां कहा गया कि हिन्द्स्तान देहातों में रहता है झौर देहातों में कितनी गरीबी है। गरीब लोगों की हालत को सुधारने के लिए हमें क्या करना चाहिए ? देहातों में 8 0-90 फीसदी लोग एग्रीकल्चर पर निर्भर रहते हैं। भव हमें यह देखना है कि ये जो लोग एग्रीकल्चर पर निर्भर हैं उनके पास कोई जमीन है या नहीं। मगर उन लोगों की हालत को हमने सुघारना है तो लेक्ड रिफार्म्स इज ए मस्ट । लैण्ड रिफ्रांम्ज को झमल में लाना बहुत जरूरी है 1 जैसा कल' स्टिफंज साहब ने कहा कि इसके लिए

321 Draft Field Field VANSAKHA 14, 1800 (SAKA) Plan 1978-83 (M) 322

पोलिटिकल बिल होना बहुत अरूरी है और जनता पार्टी में है या नहीं मैं नहीं कह सकता हूं। जेवर नहीं है तो प्लान को ग्रमल में लाना युविकल हो जाएगा, इसको इम्प्लेमेंट करना युविकल हो जाएगा।

मैं आपका झ्यान कर्नाटक की झोर दिलाना चाहता हूं । वहां ऐसी पार्टी पावर में है जिस के पास पोलिटिकल बिल है । श्री देवराज झर्च की लीडरशिप में हमने औण्ड रिफार्म्च को इम्प्लेमेण्ट किया है । जितने टेनेंट एक मुकरेरा तारीख पर बे उनको मालिक करार दे दिया गया है । 54 एकड़ से प्रधिक जिन के पास ड्राई लैण्ड बी उन से उस सरफलस जमीन को ले कर लैंडलस लोगों, हरिजनों झौर गिरिजनों में तक्सीम कर दिया गया है । इस तरह से इस को वहां झमल में लाया गया है जिससे काफी लोगों को जिन के पास जमीन नहीं बी जमीन मिल गई है ।

लैंडलैंस लेबर काफी तादाद में हमारे देहातों में रहती है। सब को जमीन देना नामुम्किन है क्योंकि जमीन बहत लिमिटेड है। हर किसी को नहीं दी जा सकती है। इसलिए दूसरे जो पेशे हैं, मान्यपेशज हैं वे उनको देने की जरूरत है। जैसे फिजरीज है, पोल्ट्री फार्मिंग है, एनीमल हर्सबैंडरी है, डेरी फामिंग है, इन के जरिए से हम लैण्डलीस लेवर की इकोनोमी का सुधार कर सकते हैं। कर्नाटक में स्माल फार्मर्ज डिवेलेपमेंट एजेंसी की मार्फत यह सब चीज हां रही है। सबें यह बताता है कि इससे उनकी जाधिक हालत में सुधार माथा है। बनाब इसके कि हम एक दो एकड़ जमीन कें, इस चीज पर हम ध्यान दें ती ज्यादा अल्छा होगा। सकर वो एकड मान 'कमीन दें जौर कह इरिनेटिड नहीं है तो उससे भी फायदा बही हो सकता है। इरि-गेंडिड अप्रिड को एनड भी समर किसी को मिल माली है सो बह काफी ही जाती है । 952 LS-11

लेकिन हर किसी को इरिगेटिड लैण्ड देना नामुस्किन है। यह कहना कि हर जमीन के वास्ते हम इरिगेशन का प्रवन्ध करेंगे नामुम्किन लगता है। हर जगह पानी की सहलियत नहीं होती है। इसलिए ग्रच्छे तरीके से वाटर मैंनेजमेंट करने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए, पानी को सम्भाल कर रखा आगए कौर कनवेंशनल फार्मिंग से जो इरि-गेशन होती है उसको अपनाया जाए तो ज्यादा लाभ हो सकता है। जैसे स्परिकलर है, ड्रिविंग है, ये जो इरिगेशन के साइंटिफिक मैथडस हैं भगर इनको हम बढावा दें तो मैं समझला हं कि ज्यादा एकडेज इरिगेशन के तहत ग्रा सकती है. वाटर मैनेजमेंट से ज्यादा एकडेज को सिचाई की सुविधा प्रदान की जा सकती है।

हमारे मुल्क में ड्राई एरियाज भी हैं। साइंटिफिक तरीके से ड्राइ फार्मिन की तरफ प्रधिक ध्यान ग्रापको देना चाहिए वयोंकि आजकल देखा जा रहा है कि जंगलात जो दस साल पहले थे उनका रववा कम हो गया हें ग्रीर बहत ही नीचे वह चला गया है। इसकी बजह से मल्क में वर्षाकी कमी हो गई है। सायल इरोजन बढ गया है ग्रीर जितनी बमाती सड़ी चड़ी प्रोजैक्ट्स हैं इरिगे-सन की को सन टुकी के जना में सिल्ट जमा होने जय गई है। अस्त्रिए कारेस्ट एरिया को बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। जो मिनिमम एरिया है फ.रेस्ट ना उस से भी वह कम हो गया है। यह इसलिए हां गया है कि डोम्मैस्टिक फ्यल की तरफ हमने ध्यान नहीं दिसा है । सगर कोई झाल्टरनेटिव पयुल हम लोगों को दें तो मैं समझता हं कि फारेस्टरी को बचाया जा सकता है। इसलिए उसकी तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देना जरूरी है। हमारी स्टेट में एक फ्राम फारेस्टरी की स्कीम चली थी, चन्द जगह वह कामयाब हई सीर चन्द जगह फेल हुई । इस स्कीम को झाप फिर एक बार एग्जामिन करके अगर इंट्रोड्युस करें तो भच्छा होगा। इस तरह से हम

फारेस्ट्स को बढ़ा सकेंगे और लोकल भ्यूल की ग्राज जो किसान की जरूरियात हैं उसको पूरा करने में हम उसकी मदद कर सकेंगे।

यह कहा जाता है कि जनता को प्रसान में इनवाल्व करना 🖁 चाहिए । लेकिन यह जो प्लान कार्मलेट किया गया है इसको एन डीसी के सामने भी फाइनल करके पेश नहीं किया जा सका है। यह कहा जाता है कि ग्रमी भी यह फाइनल नहीं हवा है क्योंकि फाइनैन्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट ग्राने के बाद इसको फिर एन डी सी के सामने रखा जाएगा भौर इसको फाइनल किया जाएगा । तो यह कहने की बात भौर है. भमल करने को बात दूसरी है। इस प्लान में कहा गया है कि ब्लाक ऐरिया डवलपमेंट प्लान होना चाहिए ग्रीर ब्लाक लेबिल का युनिट होना चाहिए । मैं समझता हं ब्लाक लेबिल के बजाय डिस्ट्रिक्ट को मगर युनिट समझा जाय तो प्लान को इम्प्लीमेंट करने में ग्रोर फ़ौरमुलेट करने में सहलियत होगी, क्योंकि ब्लाक बहुत छोटा हो भौर ब्लाक लेबिल तक ग्रागर प्लान की स्कीम को ले जायें तो मैं समझता हं कि छोटी छोटी स्कीमें ग्राती हैं जो पंचायत परिषद या तालुका बोर्ड या जिला परिषद कर सकती हैं। हमारे पास डिस्ट्रिक्ट िलॉनिंग अफसर हें जो डिस्टिक्ट के लेकिल के प्लान्स झौर-मलेट करते हैं झौर जिला परिषद के जरिए से उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होता है । यह जिला परिषद् हर स्टेट में रखी जाये, क्योंकि किसी स्टेट में जिला परिषद है, किसी में नहीं है। महाराष्ट्र झौर गुजरात में जिला परिवर्दे बउत मण्छी तरह काम कर रही हैं भौर उनकी नकल भगर दूसरी स्टेटस में भी की जाय तो डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेबिल पर प्लान के फ़ौरमुलेझन झौर इन्प्लीमें-टेशन में सहलियत होगी।

इण्डस्ट्रीज के बारे में मेरा निवेदन है कि जिस जगह जो रा-मैटीरियल मिलता है नहीं इण्डस्टीज अगर उसी एरिया में डाली जामें तो वह कामयाबी से चल सकती हैं। मेरे क्षेत्र गुलबर्गा में लाइम स्टोन का बहुत भंडार है मौर वहां तीन सीमेंट की फ़्रैक्ट्रीच चल रही हें----दो ए० सी० सी० की झौर एक सी० सी० ग्राई० की । वहां रा मैटीरियल है, पानी है इसलिए वहां सीमेंट के भौर कारखाने डाले जा सकते हैं। माज देश में सीमेंट की कमी है झौर वह इस बजह से है कि मौजदा प्लाण्टस को बढाने के लिए पर-मीशन नहीं देते हैं झौर न नई क्रिक्टीज कहीं और जगह डालते हैं। तो मैं प्रधान मंत्री से दर्खास्त करूंगा कि वह इस तरह से सोचें कि जहां जो रा-मैटीरियल मिलता है उसी पर बेस्ड इण्डस्टीज को वहां लगाया जाय क्योंकि वहां रा-मैटीरियल की कोई कमी नहीं होगी, साथ ही प्रोडक्शन भी बढेगा ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि कर्नाटक के लिए विजयनगर स्टील प्लान्ट मन्जूर हुए 10 साल हो गये हैं लेकिन धाज तक उसका काम खुरू नहीं किया गया है । स्टील मिनिस्टर ने एक स्टेटमेंट दिया कि चूंकि पावर की कमी है इसलिए कर्नाटक का स्टील प्लान्ट हाथ में नहीं ले सके । जब हम कर्नाटक की तरफ से पावर के लिए धर्मल प्लान्ट के लिए कहते हैं तो यह कहा जाता है कि धर्मल प्लान्ट्स इकोनामिकल नहीं हैं, ध्रौर गैस टरबाइन्स प्लान्ट्स भी नहीं देते हैं, तो वही मसल है जो हमारे यहां कन्नड में कहावत है ।

According to a Kannada saying, a mad man cannot marry. Nobody will give the bride to him because he is a mad man and his madness will not go unless he is married. Like that, unless power stations are set up, unless thermal plants are given to Karnataka State, power cannot be generated there. According to the Steel Minister, unless power is given, steel plants cannot be taken up. This is the argument of the Union Government. I think the construction of a steel plant will take at least 5 to 10 years. So, within that time Kalinadi hydel project will be coming up and the power will be sufficient there for steel plants.

I conclude with one remark that next to landless jabourers, there are the handloom weavers. But nothing has been said about the handloom weavers in the Plan. The annual Plan allocations say that some of the quality of the cloth will be reserved for the handloom weavers, but as was said by Mr. Stephen yesterday, small-scale industries should be provided marketing facilities and then only this problem will be solved. So also is the case with handloom products. They are finding it very difficult to market their produce. So something should have to be done for marketing the products of handloom weavers. I think the Janata Government at least should stick to their ideology and see that according to their own lights the Plan is executed and implemented.

SINHA SHRI PURNANARAYAN (Tezpur); Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir: When the hon. Prime Minister spoke yesterday, the House intently heard and carefully noted the outline of the first five-year plan of the Janata regime. With a view to translating into action the goals of social economic policy prescribed by the Directive Principles of the Constitution in order to usher in a national programme based on the assessment of minimum needs and resources, we find considerable cohesion between the directions as laid down in the planning strategy of the Government in the Budget which we have just passed, and in the outline of the five-year plan which we are going to launch as soon as the National Development Council grants clearance to the Planning Commission.

We had considerable backlog during the last five five-year plans, due to the defective implementation during the last 30 years. But it must be added that the planners being men drawn from the profession of professors or

passive students of political science and economics, they had planned in such a way, based on our national resources, on the infra-structure and also on the external assistance. From the first five year plan onwards, till last one just about to the completed, the last-one just about to be completed, the backlog in employment continued to pite up by millions of people. The figure of unemployment has now reached a colossal figure. In fact, those who are in the live register of the employment exchanges may be 20 million but those who have been refused registration and those who are reaching about and not even coming to the employment exchanges. may be about 40 million. We have so very elaborately discussed the achievements of our past planners, in this House.

India is basically an agricultural country. 80 per cent of the people survive on agriculture. From time immemorial, our people are cultivating land and growing paddy. To-day, in 1978, officers of the Departments of Agriculture in the basicaly rice-eating States of India are sent to Japan and Philippines to learn how improved varieties of paddy are grown. And they are sent to participate in rice research in Philippines. We are depending upon other countries which are less developed than we are for gathering technical know-how, i.e. how to grow more crop and more paddy, for the purpose of feeding our population. This is a defeat for the planners. Therefore, the planners have not been able to select the right men for the right jobs. Talents and brains have been drained out, or driven out of this country. Brilliant luminaries of our country-scientists and doctors-are residing elsewhere e.g. in the much developed countries of US, UK and Germany. This is the pathetic result of our defective planning. Engineers in India, those who have come out of our engineering colleges, are driving motor cars and taxis. Having no other means, they have taken licences for driving owner-driven taxis, in order

327 Draft Five Year

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[Shri Purnanarayan Sinha]

to eke out a living. They do not get employment. Doctors are roaming about in search of hospital jobs. There are 15,000 medical graduates in the country, asking for jobs. But still we have not been able to provide them.

I come from a region which is, I should consider, the richest in respect of natural resources, forest produce, agricultural output and minerals,

18 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He can finish in another ten minutes, if the House agrees.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: I will speak tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You complete today. We will sit for another ten minutes.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: I am speaking on behalf of a very backward region. Therefore, I would require time to speak leisurely.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEANCER: Every Member gets only 15 minutes. Whether he is the speaker or the first, it makes no difference. Therefore, either you speak today and complete what you want to say in unother ien minutes, or speak temorrow, but it will be strictly ten minutes. As far as I am concerned, it will make no difference.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Tomorrow, in a more genial atmosphere, you will be able to give mamore time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: It is the fag end of the day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why you continue and complete taday.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Of the 85,000 square miles in the northeast, 65,000 constitute a greenery, with fauwa said flore. In glundance.

For the last ten years, Rs. 15 crores worth of matural gas has been flared away in our region. According to technologists, our region has enough crude oil for feeding five refineries, fertiliser factories and petro-chemical units for a century to come. The coal that is available in the Indo-Burma border is so good that it can feed all our steel mills with first class quality of coal.

Assam has grown 550 million kg. of tea and earned as many crores in foreign exchange. Shri Mohan Dharia... is considering its increase to 600 million kg. If sufficient help is given by the Planning Commission, Assam and the northeast can produce 1000 million kg. tee of the best quality in the world.

SHEN HAR VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): It is not backward then?

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: The Prime Minister does not like to call any, area backward. He wants that mentality to go. When I told him I feel frustrated, he asked what I do with the frustrated people? My belief is that if you take the frustrated people along, with you, they will also feel that shey are participating in planning and working. If they fail, they will realise that they could not do it and therefore they failed.

Ten is in the private sector. There is a demand from the progresses Members of the House that the ten industry should be nationalized. I slos feel the same way. There is no parity between the production price of tan and its selling price. The cost of production of See, even after paying duty, comments any An. 6 per kg., but it's sold, as eveny how. Member knows, at Rs. Stepen ing, and at Rs. 306 a Up. In the London market. After blending, ten-long, its quality. There is nDW a talk that the tea gardens should supply directly for internal consumption. I think, people will start getting good tea. If you take one kilogram of Assam tea, you will always ask for Assam tea, you will always ask for Assam tea, and nothing else. Some hon. Members have tested it and they have praised it. Our Rashtrapati says that it is very good tea.

Our area is the richest part of the country in respect of natural resources. If resources are utilised, the people are ready to participate. But what happened in tea industry in the 30 years of planning? The price of tea has gone up the area of cultivation has gone up but the employment in tea industry has gone down by 50 ; cent. This is a highly employsent-oriented industry. You will find in every tes garden out of 25 lakh people, 12 to 13 lakh of people are unemployed. The Draft Plan says that in the country, 40 per cent of the people are below the poverty line. But in Assam, 70 percent of the people are below the poverty line. There are 50 lakh of Harijans and Adivasis. Nobody has taken care of them. 75 per cent of the total people are poor and out of them 65 per cent are below the poverty line. There is nobody to look after them.

When it is a question of investing Centre's money, I regret to say that Assam has been split up into five States. There they have spent crores of rupees after the new set-up of government, for building new capitals and for providing other paraphernalis. The Central Government during the last 30 years had never cared to find out as to how the money was being spent by them. What is the economic prosperity of that area with naked Nages naked Miris, naked Mikirs, naked Daphalas. Our people in the plains are as noor as they were. Their economic backwardness could liave been removed starting some projects there. But instead of doing that, separate States were given just for the asking only to split the minds of people and hearths of the families. Why don't you divide Bihar where tribals are asking for Jharkhand State? Why don't you divide U.P.? One Ram Naresh cannot manage it. It requires three Ram Nareshs to manage this State. You say that in Nagaland, some money is spent there and that the per capita expenditure is 31 per cent. It includes the expenses of keeping peace-keeping forces there.

390

Now, during the Chinese aggression so many army personnel were posted there and will their expenditure also be tagged on to Arunachal Pradesh? They, will say that the per capita expenditure is 70 per cent and, if that is adde I to that of Assam, it will be 100 per cent.

When we ask for money, we do not get it. We asked for money for a bridge. The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission has written to me. In the meanwhile somebody said, it is an emotional necessity. It is a social necessity. Whether it is a techno-economic necessity or not, that is to be seen. When I asked for money, the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Prof. Lakdawala, wrote to me giving historical reasons. I want to quote him. He says:

"The main problem in the North-East is that this region is, for historical reasons, comparatively deficient in infra-structure and, in view of the general resources position of the country, it taken time to fill up the deficiency."

We resisted the Mughals for 17 times. The people who could resist the Mughal invasions for 17 times, the people who could remain free upto the middle of the Eighteenth Century -it was only in 1870 that Assam way completely annexed by the Britishcould do everything to build up the infra-structure. The engineers have gone from here; the planners have gone from here; the IAS officers have gone from here. They, together with the people of Assam who remained independent for so long upto 1010 could build the infra-structure. How could they not build the infra-strueture for historical reasons? Where

[Shri Purnanarayan Sinha]

is the deficiency? They say that the infra-structure has not been built for historical reasons. As to what are the ristorical reasons, I have still to ask the Planning Commission and get an answer.

How much money did we ask? For the broadgauge line we asked for Rs. 37 crores. For years, the money is not given. If you take 10 years or more, Rs. 37 crores will become Rs. 73 crores. If you do not give the money; then wait. When, there will be agitation, there will be arrests and firing and slaughter and, thereafter, after 10 years or so, you will give the money. We ask 27 crores for a bridge today. After 10 years the cost of the project will become Rs. 72 crores, but you will not give Rs. 27 crores now. This is the treatment meted out to the people of Asam. They are offended; they are frustrated. The Planning Commission should look into this matter.

There, it is regional imbalance. Assam is an area which is suffering the most. There is regional imbalance In Bihar, Karnataka, etc. What is the per capita income of the State taking 1949-50 as the base? It is Rs. 296. The growth rate, taking 1949-50 as the base, is 4.2 per cent so far as Assam is concerned as wgainst 25.56 per cent in Haryana. In Kerala, it is 1.2 per cent. In Assam, if you go to the hills of Assam, you will find that it is below 1 per cent. Is this not a regional imbalance? The Planning Commission should change the outlook. Today, this is the consideration that they give to the backward areas. It is a land-locked areaa; yet it is out off from the rest of India. Still we are contributing above Rs. 3,000 crores to the Central Exchequer every year. I have worked out that figure. It is Rs. 3100 crores a year. If Assam were a sovereign State of North-East-for argument's sake. I say-it could sell its oil to India at Rs. 110 per barrel, at par

with the Saudi Arabian crude oil what You are purchasing for Rs. 45. You do not give the due royalty. Then, there are so many tea companies, about a thousand tea companies with the head-offices at Calcutta. They are contributing a huge amount to the Exchquer and the share is taken by the State of West Bengal. We are deprived of even a headoffice. No head-office has been shifted to Gauhati. If I fly from Delhi to Calcutta, it takes one hour and 50 minutes; If I fly from Calcutta to Gauhati, it takes 55 minuutes. If I drive from Gauhati Airport 12 miles to the Capital of Assam, it also takes 55 minutes. When such is the condition of the roads in a city, you can just conceive of the conditions of roads in the country-side and between the district towns. All these are the instance of regional imbalances. I feel that if there is any excuse that there is no infrastructure or these or those things are not there that is bunkum and there is no sense in it. I do not believe in the statements of the Professors of Political Science, Economics, History and Civics. This is nothing practical. I am amazed at that. Such words as he did, should not have been used. This is a matter of offending our self-respect. We are not inefficient people. Our people, wherever they are placed, have shown their worth. If you expect a local Chief Minister to become very active and successful in five years-all these IAS and IFS officers who have been posted from here to help the backward people to see the light of the day yet they could not help our people to do something concerete than the question of infra structure for historical reasons could not be raised today. Whatever small demands there are, you cannot meet, but you are spending thousands of rupees on vivisecting these people. You cannot give me a hundred crores or two hundred crores of rupees for our development which should develop not only the areas but also show some progress that India has made so that they should also feel that they are

334

equal to Delhi and Haryana where the per capita income is so much, the gross national product is so much. As far as all the States in India are concerned, it is very interesting. In Delhi, it is Rs. 2130; in Assam, it is Rs. 850; in West Bengal, it is Rs. 1046; in Goa and Andaman, it is Rs. 1046; in Goa and Andaman, it is Rs. 1689; in Punjab, it is Rs. 1518 in Maharashtra, it is Rs. 1330 and in Himachal Pradesh, it is Rs. 1050. Where do we stand in order of per capita income?

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the figure for Bihar?

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: The figure of Bihar is not available with me. So, with these words, I appeal to the Government, that we are not asking for finance commissions' or the Planning Commission's assistance without giving anything. We are contributing a lot of money; we are contributing a lot of money; we our crude oil is not processed in Assam for employment potential; it is processed in Barauni. These systems must go. We are not only to evolve the problem of unemployed by manning menial and Class III employees only. We are having engineers and others who are gitting idle; they are unemployed. They should be also given jobs.

Then there is a question of public sector. The public sector is denying all the privileges to the people of Assam, although the whole projects are being built up on the resources of the State. With these words, I appeal to the Government, to my Prime Minister to give help to the people who need it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Being the last speaker, you got all the advantages.

The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.9 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clack on Friday, May 5, 1978/Vaisakha 15, 1900 (Saka).