

[श्री चरण सिंह]

पुरिया जी के अधिकार में आ गई है, ऐसा मैं ने सुना है। श्री सीताराम जी शायद गान्धियाबाद की किसी फैक्ट्री के मालिक करार दे दिये गये हैं। लेकिन यह चीजें जवाब देने के लिए चूक गैरमुताल्लिक थीं इसलिए उनमें मैं ने जाने की कोशिश नहीं की। (व्यवधान) जो व्योरेवार बहुत सी बातें बतलाई गई हैं उनको मैं उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की नोटिस में ला दूंगा कि इस पहलू से सारे मामले की तहकीकात की जाय। अगर जरूरत हुई तो जो सेन्ट्रल पुलिस एजेंसीज हैं उनकी इमदाद भी उनको देने के लिए हम तैयार होंगे। बाकी जिम्मेदारी सारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की है।

एजिटेशन के क्या क्या मेथड्स हैं, मैं यह गुस्ताखी नहीं कर सकता कि बसु साहब को बतलाऊं या सिखाऊं क्योंकि इस मामले में वे बड़े एड्वैंट हैं—वे हैं श्रीर उनकी पार्टी है और बहुत लम्बा चीड़ा तजुबां वेस्ट बंगाल का कम से कम उनको है। (व्यवधान)।

जहां तक महात्मा गांधी के जमाने की बात है, कांग्रेस का सत्याग्रह होता था सरकार के खिलाफ, घेराव नहीं होता था। पिकेटिंग हमेंती थी। धरना भी अगर होता था तो फिजिकल दबाव या रूकावट लोगों पर नहीं होती थी, सिर्फ मारल प्रेशर होता था। घेराव जो है वह एक प्रकार से बिकुल क्राइम है, डेफिनिट क्राइम है, रांगफुल कन्फाइनमेंट है आई पी सी की दफा 342 या 344 के अघीन। तो घेराव का दुकानों के सामने पिकेटिंग करने के कोई मुकाबला नहीं है।

डी आई जी की बात जो आपने बतलाई है वह बड़ी डिस्टर्बिंग है, मैं उसकी तहकीकात करूंगा। (व्यवधान)।

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for lunch till 2.15 p.m.

13.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at twenty two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION RE. STEPS FOR REMOVAL OF ECONOMIC BACKWARDNESS OF FOUR DISTRICTS OF EASTERN UTTAR PRADESH—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): The mover of the motion has stressed, as far as I could gather, three or four main points: viz., the extreme poverty and unemployment in the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh, the need to include in the proposed Special Development Programme 15 Districts of the Eastern UP and not just the 4 districts covered by the Patel Study Team, that the Patel Team's recommendations were not comprehensive and that even the limited recommendations have not been fully implemented.

The hon. mover raised a very unfortunate issue on an important subject and I have full sympathy with what he said. The position in the Eastern UP is certainly not what can be called desirable from the economic point of view or the educational point of view and even from the social point of view—in the 15 districts as they have mentioned. There are 240 such districts in the whole country, not only these 15 districts, which are like this. But these are all called industrially backward and not economically backward. As a matter of fact, they are all economically backward more than industrially backward, and all this has happened over many years.

The Patel Committee referred only to four districts as those 4 districts were referred to them. All the 15 districts were not referred. But it will not be correct to say that they have not implemented a major portion. I cannot say that they are all fully implemented but several items have been implemented, but that does not have much impact on the problem. That I am ready to admit. All this happens because our development has not put that priority and emphasis on the development of the villages as it should have as I pointed out even earlier. It is, therefore, the task on which we are engaged at present. How best and how soon we can make village life rich and happy, rich not in the sense of mere material things, but rich in the sense of satisfactory, happy human life.

This is a task which is not easy, nor can it be accomplished merely for the wish of it. All will have to work hard for it and we are engaged in finding out how best we can implement this programme—of giving full employment to everybody in every village, how best to bring out production to the maximum on every inch of land in the village, how to see that nobody is partially employed but fully employed. Therefore, cottage industries and very small scale industries are common in the rural areas and practically every home may have a cottage industry. There should be good roads connecting villages with other villages and with the town. There should be good proper drinking water and complete cleanliness.

If these things you are able to achieve in ten years, as we have set the task before us, I think we will have changed not only conditions in Uttar Pradesh but in all the parts of India with which we are concerned.

It is natural that the hon. Member is concerned more with the Uttar Pradesh, that is very natural, but there are many parts in this country and every State has got backward areas economically and otherwise. I do not say which is worse and which is better. They all require attention and they must be given attention. We have, therefore, to mobilise all non-official effort for this and the States have got to take it up. This cannot be done from the Centre. But the Centre can fully participate in it by helping the State and all the non-official agencies which can be mobilised for this task and that is the task in which we are engaged at present—how best to mobilise all the non-official agencies to see that the people get enthused in taking up the work so that we succeed in doing what we want to do. This is what we propose, to do, not propose but we have already started work in these directions. But until they begin to show some concrete results, I have no desire to make much publicity about it. Then we might lose ourselves in publicity and may not be able to give as much attention to the task as is necessary. Work must speak for itself, that is the slogan in which I believe and not mere publicity.

It is true that the task is such as requires immediate attention. That, water facilities not only for drinking but for irrigation is also very essential. But I hope my hon. friend accepts that this is a task in which the State Government has got to activate itself much more than has been done before. I do not want to blame anybody for this. I think they are all responsible for it. What is the use of blaming any one person or any one authority for it. But we would

be blamed now if we do not go earnestly about it. All who have to cooperate with it will be blamed if they do not cooperate. This is not a task in which there should be any political considerations, in my view. We do not have the help of everybody in this task so that we can utilise all our energies fully in solving this problem.

A scheme was referred to for irrigation on an All-India scale. It is called Water Grid Scheme. It is a garland canal scheme, if I may say so. I have read about that scheme which was prepared by an Engineer Dr. Dastur from Bombay more than three years ago. I was very much attracted by that scheme. But soon after that, I was not able to do any work. As soon as I got out of my confinement in detention, I took this up. I contacted him and I discussed it with him. I discussed it with other engineers of the Government. I took it up in right earnest to see how it can be worked. It is a scheme which involves more than Rs. 15,000 crores of expenditure. But that does not deter me from it. I do not think that will be a problem. But what I have got to be sure that the scheme is feasible and it will not result in any disaster, because, then, we will do more harm than good. We have therefore enlisted the sympathy of the F.A.O. and their engineers also are engaged in a scrutiny of it just now. It is possible that the scheme may not be possible to be taken up as a whole because there also the Government of Nepal is concerned and their territory comes in that area. But if that does not happen, even then, I am determined to see that irrigation facilities are available fully in all parts of the country by mobilising all the natural water that we receive and they don't go to waste in the sea. We have to see that we are saved from floods. Both these things have got to be done. From that point of view, the engineers are paying all their attention to it. But I cannot hurry it. I am sure it might take two years to come to any definite, practical working scheme. But, in the meanwhile, we are trying to utilise all the water that can be utilised in any small way or big way so that we are not postponing any of these things for the bigger scheme because then that might be not very useful for us at all. All the schemes which we take up now can always be merged in that scheme and can be utilised. If we are able to implement that scheme, then there will be no problem of electricity. We can have any amount of electricity, that may be required, throughout India, and cheaper electricity. There will be no dearth of employment. This scheme itself will employ more people than are already employed. That is how it can immediately do the work. And by that time the scheme comes into working order the land will give also more work to the people there. Various other openings will be there for work for

(Shri Morarji Desai)

everybody. At the same to me, industry also will get an impetus. Industries also depend more on the produce of the land. Agriculture also gets assistance from the industries. These are not unrelated questions. There was some time a propaganda being made that we are against heavy industries or bigger industries and we want only to have agriculture. We say that agriculture is primary means and agricultural production is of the greatest importance to our country. Without that, our county will not live. Therefore, that has got to get priority and that is where industries will get there sustenance. If the agricultural people are not able to buy them, what will industries do? These are all connected problems; we are not going by any fads or by any inhibitions or prejudices or any ism; we are interested in seeing that we have a society in this country which lives in equality as human beings with out any feelings of high or low or without any exploitation from any body.

There is task which requires close working together by all concerned in full co-operation and wherever anything has to be pointed out that must be pointed out. Criticism is not barred; criticism is very necessary. These are not matters in which we cannot say that we know everything and what we do is all right. Wherever we have found that there is something wrong, we are prepared to take it up and rectify it. Certainly, we will do that. Therefore, this is how we are trying to tackle the whole problem. It goes without saying that eastern part of U.P. will receive our full attention. In Bihar also there are 60 districts and there are many districts in the whole country and it is not as if industries will only do all the good. There are crores of ruppes spent in Bihar on public sector industries. Has it changed the face of Bihar? No. On the contrary, there the problem is the same. It all depends on how these allocations of money are utilised and assimilated. That is where we have got to establish the connection and it is that task in which we are engaged in; and we will profit by the experience of the past and even by the mistakes committed in the past; I am not blaming anybody for the mistakes because mistakes can be committed. Of course blame will come if mistakes are not recognised and are propagated as big achievements, "then, of course, we will have to say something. That is where we want to do something. I do not say that there were three Prime Ministers who were from U. P. and yet U. P. is what it is. It is not only U.P. which was neglected by them particularly. I do not want to say that

कई मागन सबस्य : यही कहा जा ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : तो आपने पहले क्यों नहीं सुझाया तब तो आप देखते ही रहे । तब सोचना था । एसी बात करने से क्या फायदा है । मगर यह कहना ठीक नहीं है , दोष देने से क्या फायदा ।

We must rectify it. We must now benefit by the past and not try to allocate blame. Instead of that, let us allocate the task to all of us ourselves and, in that task, I enlist the mover of the Motion. I am glad when he said that he has seen in his place there is no harijan without land. I am very glad about it if he sees that in the whole area. That is what you should all do and I will help him in that process. He has also to enlist all the State Government's help and all other people and all of us have got to help in the matter everywhere. But, when he referred to some other pitiable condition of the people taking out grains from cow-dung or buffalo-dung and eating it, this is a very pitiable condition. But, that obtains not only in U.P. but also in some other parts of the country.

Fortunately, it is lessening to some extent now. But, we want to remove it completely. That should not be the case at any time. Why should that happen at all? That cannot be removed unless we give full employment to everybody and unless we produce in plenty so that even after exporting, we will have plenty here. This is what we have got to produce. We have capacity to produce all that. That is where we are fortunately endowed by nature. But we are not making use of it. We have enough brains, more brains perhaps. That is why perhaps there are more quarrels. But, if quarrels are given up and brains are all coordinated, we will be able to give our best to the task. That is where I enlist the cooperation of all my hon. friends and I would only request the Mover to see whether it is appropriate in the Resolution to say that 'this House regrets that this is there'. I do not think that is right. I am sure his purpose has been served by the discussion in the House, and I hope, he is satisfied with it.

MR. SPEAKER: He will withdraw it.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must first thank the hon'ble Prime Minister for a very rea-

soned, calm and effective reply and over and above all this his great sympathy for the suffering masses of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and all over the country.

Sir, when I began my speech I had said that my Resolution is not only for Uttar Pradesh. Sir, I would just most humbly beg to submit to the Prime Minister and I humbly differ with him when he say that something has been done in the Patel Commission Report. My whole burden of argument was not to blame anyone but to bring to the notice of the Prime Minister sheer negligence towards this extreme poverty that is prevailing. I wish to submit for the Prime Minister's consideration only two paragraphs of a report made by Dr. K. N. Singh, head of the Economics Department of Lucknow University. From these paragraphs he can judge how far the thing has been done in seriousness and how the attempts were made only on paper. I quote:

"The extreme poverty of the Eastern Districts is reflected by the fact that all districts in the region, with the exception of Allahabad and Mirzapur have a lower per capita income than the poorest western districts of U.P."

He further goes on to say that all the Five Year Plans have made no impact whatsoever. I quote the second paragraph:

"The study calls for a substantial increase in investment both in the public and in the private sector in the backward regions."

My whole argument was not only based on this fact that there should be only public investment and that might bring paradise on earth. That is not a fact. My whole burden of argument—probably, I may not have used the right words because of difference of age between me and the Prime Minister—was that as he said in his own words everyone should cooperate; every effort should be made from every side—the Government sector, the Private sector and the State sector—and along with it human initiative and individual drive. That is why I asked for a survey and an authority to carry on and coordinate all the efforts. What happens is about Rs. 75 lakhs were sent from here and so-called Rs. 46 lakhs were spent on a tubewell here and a tubewell there. This *मरहमपट्टी* business will not do. The disease is deep-seated and window dressing will not lead us anywhere.

Sir, I do not wish to take any long time but I would again most humbly and respectfully beg of the Prime Minister at east to see that the report of the Patel

Commission is implemented in its entirety because the Study Team was sent by the Centre. That Study team made a number of recommendations. If you will permit me, Sir, I will quote a few of them. There are a large number of recommendations, but I do not wish to go into the whole lot of them because that will take a lot of time. But, may I with your permission, Sir, quote a few recommendations from the administrative point of view about agricultural output, per capita real income in rural areas, population, yield per acre, irrigation, electrification, road mileage, health, education and all these things? But then to carry out these things successfully a proper infrastructure is needed. We have no administrative infrastructure for this. Therefore, may I suggest most humbly to the Prime Minister to see that every backward district has an officer of the stature of a Deputy Director of the different departments posted there to see that the work is completely and honestly carried out. Without a proper infrastructure you cannot succeed. When he says, I should do it, well, I am just one MP there. We have been trying to do it. But nobody cares to hear us, and that is our misfortune. We can only talk, request and beg what else can we do? Therefore, I still most humbly request the Prime Minister to see at least that this Patel Commissions' Recommendations are properly implemented, because it is the Centre's business. And they should see that it is implemented. Further, they should see that the States also implement what is directed. So far, the practice has been, they go on shifting the allotments from here to there and God alone knows what they do?

Therefore, I would only request the Prime Minister with all his sympathy in his more sympathetic heart, to be good enough and kind enough to see that the recommendations are implemented and an impact is made, a dent is made, if I may say so.

He has said that it is my responsibility to see that all the Harijans in Jaunpur district get it. I can only say, ask and beg. What was in my hands, I did it. What is in the hands of others, I cannot be made responsible for that.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not make you responsible.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT : Let me thank all the hon. Members on this side and that said, who have supported my resolution and I am very grateful to them. Let me also thank my friend Mr. Sathe,—I am afraid he is not here, I wish he is here—I thank him for his lung power, but he seems to be very deficient in his brain power. He stated that Rs. 20,000 crores....

[Shri Yadvendra Dutt]

MR. SPEAKER : No, No. Avoid such words.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT : That is Parliamentary, I will withdraw the word if you say so. But they have used even stronger words than this in the House of Commons. He said that Rs. 20,000 crores have been injected into the blackmarket and that money is floating. I would not blame anybody. But before he makes an assertion against the Janata Party, he must see who was responsible.

I again beg of the Prime Minister and appeal to his sympathy to see that this Patel Commission Recommendations are completely implemented and to see that we do really get road, drinking water and communications. With these few words, on the request of the Prime Minister, I would say, or his advice because he is just like a father to me, I beg of the House to permit me to withdraw the resolution.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Brij Bhushan Tiwari, are you withdrawing your amendment ?

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI : Yes, Sir. I seek the leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ram Dhari Shastri, are you withdrawing your amendment ?

SHRI RAM DHARI SHASTRI : Yes, Sir. I seek the leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 2 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ugrasen, are you withdrawing your amendment ?

श्री उग्रसेन : मैं अपना संशोधन वापस लेता हूँ इस उम्मीद से कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो कुछ कहा है उसका असर पड़ेगा और हम को कुछ उससे लाभ प्राप्त होगा ।

Amendment No. 2 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Yadvendra Dutt, are you withdrawing your resolution ?

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT : Yes, Sir. I seek the leave of the House to withdraw my resolution.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

14.50 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI (Ghaziipur): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-second Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Hundred and Seventy-eighth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) relating to the Cash Assistance for Export of Man-made Fabrics.

PETITION RE. EXPORT OF GROUNDNUT SOLVENT EXTRACTION AND GROUNDNUT HANDPICKED AND SELECTED

श्री घनसिंहभाई पटेल (पोरबंदर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से मूंगफली सोल्वेंट एक्सट्रैक्शन तथा मूंगफली हाथ फोल शींगदाना के निर्यात के बारे में श्री सबदास ठाकर श्री० पटेल तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित एक याचिका प्रस्तुत करता हूँ ।

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव करता हूँ: "कि भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद् के नियमों, विनियमों और उपनियमों के नियम 20 (16) और (17) और 24(2)