May I seek one clarification from Shri N.K.P. Salve?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He can seek a clarification from the Minister and not from a member, When he speaks he can have his say.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM (Coimbatore): I welcome this amendment for the simple reason that it will add to the resources of the Government, though not further the socio-economic objectives about which Shri K. R. Ganesh elaborated the other day, because it does not require any argument now that the achievement of the socio-economic objective through the method of taxation has proved a failure in the last two or three years. We are celebrating the Silver jubilee of the failure of the policy of taxation with socio-economic objectives . . .

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): This refers only to direct taxes.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: Even in the field of direct taxation the socio-economic objective is not being achieved, because the reply came from Shri Piloo Mody immediately that they were not going to pay the taxes...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member can continue his speech on the next day.

15.28 hrs.

MOTION RE: SEPARATE CENTRAL SCHEMES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD AREAS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up the motion by Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar on the separate development schemes for the backward areas . . .

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): May I submit that more time should be given?...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me finish what I am going to say. I have not even finished my sentence.

This is a subject in which many Members feel involved, and, therefore, the tendency will be to make their submissions as strong as possible, and also as long as possible. But I would like to draw the attention of the Flouse to that fifet that only two hours have been allested for this discussion. As 5.30 p. us.,

we are taking up another matter. Therefore, I would request that the Members who speak will kindly be as brief and precise and incisive as possible.

Now, Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar.

SHRI P. K. DEO: May I submit that this is a very important subject? We talk of socialism and all that. There is appalling regional imbalance. It would not be possible to do justice to the subject if we have only two hours. So, I submit that more time should be given . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us see.

SHRI P. K. DEO: ... So, I submit that at your discretion you many extend it by one hour. I think that is the sense of the House also.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar) raw—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before we begin, more time is wasted on this.

SHRI P. K. DEO: We should have at least three hours.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I have submitted one amendment to the motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will see about it. We have not come to that stage.

भी नाष् राम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) : उपाच्यक महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव करता हूं :

'कि इस समा की राय है कि देश के पिछड़े सेत्रों जैसे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश में बुन्देलसंड और बिहार में छोटा नागपुर, के लिए पूनक पूचक केन्द्रीय विकास योजनायें आरम्भ की जाएं ताकि ये क्षेत्र अन्य विकास चीज सोच सोच को से पीछे न रहें।''

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि मेरे इस प्रस्ताव को जगर मान लिया जाए तो ये जो अविकसित क्षेत्र हैं, ये देश के विकसित क्षेत्रों के बरावर का सकेंगे और वहां की जनता मी यह महसूस कर सकेगी कि देश का जो विकास हुआ है, उसमें हमें मी हिस्सा मिना है, उसके इस मी मागीदार वने हैं। Schimes for

उपाच्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बुन्देलखंड क्षेत्र के जाता हूं। यह पूरे का पूरा पहाड़ी क्षेत्र है। देखी राजाओं के जमाने में वहां की जनता को कभी इस बात का पता नहीं चला कि सिका नवा होती है, बेती के सावन कैसे मुहैया हो सकते हैं। वहां की जनता को इस बात का मान नहीं हो पाया था कि हम इंसानों की जिन्दगी कैसे व्यतीत करें। आजादी के बाद से हम यह देखते हैं कि गरीबी होने के कारण बराबर वह क्षेत्र डाकुओं से पस्त रहा है। पीछे अभी हाल ही में मुख्य मंत्री के सामने कई डाकुओं ने अपने आपको सरेंडर किया था। चुंकि उन लोगों की तथा वहां की जनता की आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत ही खराब है इस बास्ते उन लोगों को मजबूर होकर डकैती के बंधे को अपनाना पड़ा। उनके पास रोजी रोटी का कोई जरिया नहीं है। पूरे के पूरे बुन्देलखंड क्षेत्र की तीन चौथाई जमीन पयरीली है, पहाड़ी है। सिचाई के साधन वहां नहीं के बराबर हैं। कहीं कहीं पर अगर छोटे मोटे वांघ बनाए गए हैं तो कहीं पर उनसे दो सी एकड़, कहीं पर तीन सौ एकड़ और कहीं पर चार सौ एकड़ भूमि की सिचाई होती है। हिन्दुस्तान के आंकड़े आप देखें और मध्य प्रदेश के देखें और उनका मुकाबला करें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि मध्य प्रदेश में केवल छः सात प्रतिशत भूमि के वास्ते ही सिचाई के साधन उपलब्ध हैं। उसमें ही बुन्देलखंड क्षेत्र और भी ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ है।

टीकमगढ़ में राजा चन्देली के जमाने में 750 तालाब बनाए गये थे। जहां उस पहाड़ी इसाफे में तालाब बने, उसके पास लोग आकर बस गए और वहां उन्होंने बेती करनी शुक की। उन तालाबों में से केवल 110 तालाब ही ऐसे हैं जिनकी आजादी के इन पिछले पचीस वधों में मरम्मत हो पाई है और उनसे करीब पच्चीस हजार एकड़ जमीन ही की तिचाई होती है। यही रफ्तार रही तो इन साढ़े सात सी हुओं की मरम्मत करने में करीब दी सीसाल सग आएग। क्या इसके लिए हम तैयार है ? विवाई की सुविवायें उपलब्ध हों क्या इसके

लिए हमकी वो सी साल इन्तजार करना पड़ेसा ? यह सम्भव है। मेरा अनुराम है जहां आप बड़े बड़े बांच बना रहे हैं बहां आपकी छोटे छोटे बांच, छोटी छोटी स्कीमों को बी हाथ में लेना चाहिए और जिन तालावों की मरम्मत के लिए पण्जीस हजार या पणास हजार या एक लाख कपया लगता है उनकी मरम्मत कर काम भी आपको हाथ में लेना चाहिये। लखु सिंचाई योजनाओं की ओर आपको अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिये। यह बहुत खकरी है अगर आप अविकसित क्षेत्रों का विकास करना चाहते हैं।

iopment of backward areas (Motn.)

वहां पर बड़ी बड़ी नदियां हैं, बेतबा, धसान, केन, जामने जादि और उनमें बारहों महीने पानी रहता है। आज तक उस पानी का कोई उपयोग नहीं किया गया है। टीकम-गढ़ और इस्तरपूर जिलों के बीच में धसान नदी में बहुत पानी बहता है और उसमें बारहों महीने पानी रहता है। 1930 में इसका सर्वे किया गया था और एक मास्टर प्लान बनाया गया था। यह अंग्रेओं के जमाने की बात हैं। उसमें यह था कि यदि बराठा नामक गांव के स्यान पर एक बांध बना दिया जाए और बड़ी बड़ी नहरें निकाल दी जाएं तो पूरे छतरपूर टीकमगढ़, बुन्देलखंड को ही नहीं बरिक उत्तर प्रदेश आदि के भी कई जिलों को वहां से पानी मिल सकता है जो लोग पश्ररीली जमीन में कुएं खोद कर खेती करते हैं, इससे उनके कुओं का लेबेल भी अंचा रहेगा बौर वहां बरा-बर पानी पहुंच सकेगा और सिचाई की सुविधार्ये उपलब्ध हो सर्केगी। इसके बारे मैं कुछ नहीं हुआ है ।

इसी तरह के और भी कई सिंचाई बोज-नायें हैं। वेतवा नदी पर ओरखा बांच बनना था। इसे 1958 में गुरू किया गया था। राष्ट्र संघ से इसके लिए बस लाख क्यो मंजूर हुए थे। वह पूरे का पूरा रुपया बरुष हो नया है लेकिन बाज तक प्रिलियनरी सर्वे नहीं हो पाया है। यह कियने अस्चर्य की बात है कि क्य लाख स्वया सर्च हो जाने के बाद की प्रिलिमिनरी सर्वे तक नहीं हो पाया है। अधर इसी गति से काम चलता रहा हो उस क्षेत्र की प्रगति कैसे हो पायेगी ?

षहां तक सिचाई के सामनी का सम्बन्ध है, टीकमगढ़ और छतरपुर में सत्तर हजार गरीव किसानों ने कुए खोदे हैं और वे उनसे सियाई करते हैं। वहां पर बीस हजार टन फर्टनाइजर इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। पूरे बुत्देलसंड में एक लास टन फर्टलाइजर इस्तै-माल होता है। इसको द्ष्टि में रखते हुए क्या उस धीत्र में एक फटेलाइजर का कारकाना नहीं लगाया जा सकता है ? ऐसा करने के उस क्षेत्र के बहुत से लोगों की बेरीजगारी दूर ही जायेगी।

इस क्षेत्र में आवागमन के कोई साधन नही हैं। जब हम केन्द्रीय सरकार या उद्योग-पतियों से वहां पर कारकाने लगाने के लिए कहते हैं, तो वे जवाब देते है कि वहां पर रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। और जब हम केन्द्रीय सरकार से बहां पर रेलवे लाइन बिछाने की मांग करते हैं, तो कहा जाता है कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। कहा जाता हैकि अगर वहां पर उद्योग न हों, तो रेलवे लाइन बिद्धा दी जायेगी, लेकिन वहां पर उद्योग इसीलिए नहीं हैं कि वहां पर रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। तो फिर इस समस्या का समाचान कैसे हो ?

वहां पर लोहे का पहाड़ है, लेकिन आज तक यह एरजाबिन नहीं किया गया है कि उसमें नोहे का कनटेन्ट कितना है। वहां पर सीसे की बान निकली है, लेकिन उसका काम बाज तक शुरू नहीं किया गया है। सूरजयुर में मुरेनियम निकला है, जिसका एयरो-मेगनेटिक सर्वे किया गया है। इसी तरह चित्रकृट में तांबे का बंधार निकला है। लेकिन इन सारे नैपुरन रीसोसिंग का एक्सप्लायटेशन नहीं किया गया है। इन कारणों से वह क्षेत्र दूसरे मेनों के मुकाबने में बहुत विश्वका हुआ है।

्रहम देशते हैं कि बुन्दैक्सब में माताडीला बांग बना हुना है, लेकिन उसकी विजसी है कानपुर के कारवाने यस रहे हैं और अड़े वड़े केटी की कोटियों में रिविकरेटर आदि यस रहे हैं जबकि हमारे किसान सिचाई करने की दृष्टि से विजली के लिए तरस रहे हैं। इस वदस्या में हम कैसे सोचें कि हमारी मी अवति होसी। हुमारे यहां छोटे उद्योग-अंघों के लिये विजली नहीं मिलती है। राष्ट्रीयकृत वैकों से उद्योग-षेषों के लिये कर्ज नहीं मिलता है। मैंने कई व्यक्तियों की अपने क्षेत्र में लच्च उद्योग सड़े करने के लिये कहा है, लेकिन रेल हैड न होने भीर पानर शार्टेज की चजह से वे ऐसा नहीं कर पाये हैं। अगर सरकारी बशीनरी इसी त्रह काम करती रही, तो हमारे क्षेत्र का विकास कैसे होगा ? योजनायें तो बनाई जाती हैं, लेकिन उनको कार्यान्त्रित न किये जाने से देश का विकास नहीं हो पा रहा है। हमको गम्भीरता से इस विषय में सोचना वाहिये।

बुन्देललंड में इमारती लकडी, इमारती पत्यर, सन्जियां और गल्ला बहुत मात्रा में होता है। वहां पर सीमेंट और फर्टलाइजर के कारकाने कोले जा सकते हैं। वहां पर पलोर मिल्ज भी सोनी जा सकती हैं। इस प्रकार कारखाने स्रोल कर उस क्षेत्र का विकास किया जा सकता है। सरकार कहती है कि चूंकि वहां पर रा मैटीरियल नहीं है, इसलिये वहां कारकाने नहीं सोले जा सकते हैं। में पूछना चाहता है कि फरीदाबाद, दिल्ली और बहादूरगढ़ में कौनसा रा मैटीरियल है। शरिया से कोयला बाता है, दूसरी जगहों से लोहा आता है और इस तरह कारखाने चलाये जा रहे हैं। क्या हमारे क्षेत्र में ये चीलें नहीं पहुंचाई जा सकती हैं ? स्या वहां पर देलवे साइन नहीं बिखाई जा सकती हैं ये बहाने की बातें हैं। हमारे क्षेत्र के पिछड़ा हुआ रहने से वहां के सोगों में उत्तेजना पैदा हो रही है और बेकार तीजवानः मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं। केवल बातें करने और स्कीमें बनाने से कुछ नहीं होते नाला है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि बेहारी और पिछड़े केंगों के विकास के सिवे ठीस कदय उठाये जायें और जो स्कीमें बनाई जानें, यनकी पूरी तरह कार्य रूप में परिवत किया पाये। सरकार की यह कीति अपनाली बाहिये कि केवल उन्हीं खोगों को लाइसँस दिये जार्थेये, जो पिछड़े बीर देहाती [भी नायू राम बहिरवार]

क्षेत्रों में कारकाने जनायें। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ते ऐलान किया है कि जो लोग वहां पर उद्योग खड़े करेंगे, उनको सेल्य टैक्स बौर विजली के दर में रियायत दी जायेगी। इसके बावजूद कोई उद्योगपति वहां कारजाने नहीं लगाते हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि वे सेकेटेरियट के अफसरों से मिल कर अपने सब काम निकाल केते हैं बौर इसलिये दिल्ली और अन्य शहरों के निकट ही अपने कारजाने लगाते हैं। सरकार को गम्भीरता से यह सोचना चाहिये कि हमारे क्षेत्र बौर अन्य पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में कारजाने लगाकर उनका विकास किया जाये।

मैं एक बार जाड़े के दिनों में छतरपूर जिले की बिजावर तहसील में गया। मैंने गांबों में देखा कि वहां पर केवल दस बारह साल के बच्चे और बुढे थे। मैंने कहा कि सब स्रोग कहा गये तो कहा कि जंगल गये हैं। मैंने प्रख्या काहे के लिए तो कहा कि बेल एक पेड होता है जिसके पत्ते पूजा में चढाए जाते हैं, उसकी तोब कर लाएंगे और उसको उबाल कर साएंगे। 25 साल की आजादी के बाद यह हालत है। हमारे यहा कौदौ, टकी, गठारा, यह ऐसा अनाज होता है कि आप खाना चाहें तो सा नहीं मकते हैं, उसको साने से आदमी को टट्टी नहीं उतरती है, ऐसा अनाज हमारे यहां के लोग अब भी खा रहे हैं। गावों में पीने के लिए पानी की कीई व्यवस्था नहीं है। मवेशियों को दो दो तीन तीन मील जाना पड़ता है पानी पीने के लिये। ऐसी हासत मे सोबना पड़ेगा कि हम केवल बड़े बड़े शहरों में नाकर बिजली चमचमाएं, उससे देश का विकास नहीं होगा…

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): On a point of order You wanted this to be a sort of a general discussion. Luckily we have in our midst our Planning Ministers. I wonder whether it would not be fitting if the scope of the discussion on this is broadened to cover the entire backward areas. (Interruptions.) We have submitted some amendments. If it is going to be considered tomorrow also, our amendments and motions will be in time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall do something at that stage,

SHRI P. K. DEO: You should extend the time to three hours.

भी माण् राम महिरवार : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने क्षेत्र की बात इसलिए कह रहा था कि उसकी मुझे ज्यादा जानकारी है। उसके बलावा देश में और भी ऐसे पिछा सेन हैं, खोटा नागपूर है, संवाल परगना है, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के हिस्से हैं, उनकी भी तरक्की होनी चाहिये। जो भी देश के पिछड़े इलाके हैं उन की सबकी तरक्की होनी चाहिये। यह नहीं मेरा कहना है कि केवल मेरे ही इलाके की तरककी हो। ऐसे इलाके और भी देश में अन्य जगहों पर हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसा इलाका है जहा चुहें मारकर लोग खाते हैं। तो और भी ऐसे इलाके हैं जिनकी ओर सरकार का व्यान होना चाहिये। मैं बृन्देलखंड की षटना इसलिए वर्णन करना चाहना हं कि देश में आज भी ऐसा पिछड़ा इलाका है और इसी प्रकार के और भी दूसरे क्षेत्र हैं उनका भी विकास होना चाहिये। मैं पूरे देश के लिये कह रहा हं, केवल बुन्दैलखंड के लिये नहीं । पूरे देश के लिये ऐसी स्कीम बननी चाहिए, यह मेरे कहने का मनलब है। "(श्यवधान)"

एक सामग्रीय सदस्य : इन पर समय बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये।

भी नायू राम अहिरवार: मैं यह कह रहा
या कि जगर सरकार गम्भीरता से सोखती है
कि वास्तव में पिछाड़े इलाकों का विकास
करना है तो सरकार को सबसे पहले वहां
कारकाने डालने चाहिये। सरकार खूद नहीं
डाल सकती है तो जो कारकाने वाले लाइतेंस
लेने के निये जाते हैं उनसे कहें कि जाप अपना
कारकाना उन पिछाड़े इलाकों में डालें। दूसरी
वात में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इसमें
पैसे के वृष्टिकोण से म देखें हम बरावण इस
वात की मांग करते जा रहे हैं कि बुल्येलखंड में
यातायात के साधनों की बड़ी कनी है। एक
रेलवे लाइन साजितपुर से टीकानगढ़ खारसुव
बजुराहो होकर बांदा के निये बनाने की स्थीन

रेलवे लाइन वननी चाहिये। इसी तरह से खतरपुर पन्ना सतना लाइन की स्कीम भी पड़ी हुई है, उसे भी बनाया जाना चाहिये। जिना रेलवे लाइन के उस इलाके का विकास नहीं हो सकता है क्योंकि वहा जो उत्पादन होगा वह रेल से न जाकर मोटर ट्रांसपोर्ट से जायगा तो उसका खर्चा ज्यादा पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि देश के जंदर ऐसे जितने भी पिछड़े इसाके हैं, चाहे खोटा नायपुर हो, संयाल परगना हो या उत्तर प्रदेश के और बिहार के पिछड़े हिस्से हों, उनका सबका सर्वेक्षण करा कर उनकी एक स्कीम सरकार बनाये और प्रायरिती के आधार पर उनका विकास किया जाय। इन्हीं सब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बान समाप्त करता ह।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House is of opinion that separate development central schemes be undertaken for the backward areas in the country, such as Eastern U. P., Bundelkhand in Madhya Pradesh, Chhota Nagpur, in Bihar so that these areas may not lag behind other developing areas".

Three are a number of amendments given notice of by Members. The amendments of those who had given them in time had been circulated. A number of amendments were sent only today. In view of the importance of the subject, and Members are very much involved in it as they should be, and because the last two days were holidays. I shall accept all the amendments given notice of even today, with the difference that those Members who gave amendments only today, when they stand up to move their amendments, would read them out because they have not been circulated.

SHRI P. K. DEO: They could be circulated now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is some physical limit to what could be done. The time allotted is limited and even with extension of time, it will not be possible to give the members as much time as they would like. Therefore, I will request hon member to be precise. Very often, when you are precise, you are more effective.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA (Motihari) : I beg to move :

That in the motion,— Ar "in Biliar" mention"Santhal Parganas, Alawe and other places in Bihar where Dhangur and Musahars are living" (1)

SHRI S. C. BESRA (Dumka): I beg to move:

That in the motion,—

after "Chhota Nagpur" inset—

"and Santhal Parganas District" (2)

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): I beg to move:

That in the motion,-

for "Chhota Nagpur in Bihar so that these areas may not lag behind other developing areas"

substitute-

"Chhota Nagpur Division and Santhal Parganas District of Bihar, with a view to removing the regional imbalances existing in these areas as compared to other areas in the respective States" (3)

SHRI P. K. DEO: I beg to move:

That in the motion.-

after "Bihar" insert "the State of Orissa" (4).

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I beg to move:

That in the motion,—
after "Bihar" insert—

"five districts of North Bengal such as Cooch Bihar, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, West Dinajpur and Malda and also the area comprising Sunderban and the Purulia—Bankura districts of West Bengal" (5)

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): I beg to move:

That in the motion,-

after "Bihar" insert-

"and industrially backward States like Assum and Meghalaya" (6)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDIKA (Banka): I beg to move ;

That in the motion,-

for "in Bihar" substitute -

"and hilly areas of Banka Subdivision of Bhagaipur District, Santhal Parguns District and other places in Bihar where Scheduled Cantes and Scheduled Tribes are living" (7) SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD (Ballia): I beg to move:

Schemes for

That in the motion,-

for "separate development Central Schemes be undertaken for the backward areas in the country, such as Eastern U. P., Bundelkhand in Madhya Pradesh, Chhota Nagpur in Bihar so that these areas may not lag behind other developing areas" substitute—

"separate development Central Schemes be undertaken and medical college, agricultural university, veterinary college, sainik school and engineering college, be set up in each Eastern District of Uttar Pradesh with a view to removing regional imbalances prevailing in these areas as compared to other areas of the concerned States" (8)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Dimond Harbour) 1 I beg to move:

That in the motion.-

for "separate development Central Schemes be undertaken for the backward areas in the country, such as Eastern U. P., Bundelkhand in Madhya Pradesh, Chhota Nagpur in Bihar so that these areas may not lag behind other developing areas"

substitute-

"this country as a whole is backward and inter-State and intra-State disparity and imbalance are on the increase in the fields of rural electrification, irrigation, rural housing, rural roads, cooperatives, education, per capita income and consumption and in other spheres and therefore feels that sufficient allocation should be made in favour of respective State Governments specifically carmarked extra funds for backward-most areas and districts as indicated in the list of (180 districts) published by Planning Commission, including Eastern U. P., Bundelkhand, Chhota Nagpur, Purnea, Purulia, Bankura, North Bengal, Midnapur, Sunderbans, Kalahandi, Ramanathapurum and other such areas" (10)

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I beg to move:

That in the motion,-

for "The backward areas in the country, such as Eastern U. P., Bundel-khand in Madhya Pradesh, Chhota Nagpur in Bihar so that these areas may not

lag behind other developing areas"

"all backward areas in the country" (11)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, we quite understand that when the country was subjugated, before, 1947, regional imbalance was there; but that was to serve the cause of the ruling nation, namely, British. But after that, in every Plan they profess the aim of bringing down the regional imbalance. I would like to quote the Fourth Five Year Plan published by Shri Dhar and Company. It says:

"In terms of regional development there has been a natural tendency for new enterprises and investments to gravitate towards the already overcrowded metropolitan areas because they are better endowed with economic and social infrastructure. Not enough has been done to restrain this process. While a certain measure of dispersal has been achieved, a much larger effort is necessary to bring about greater dispersal of industrial activity."

I go further and quote another portion from page 1d:

"Balanced regional development and dispersal of economic activity are closely inter-related. Growth and diversification of economic activity in an under-developed area can take place only if the infrastructure required for this is provided in an adequate measure and programmes for conservation and development of natural resources undertaken."

India as a whole is very very poor. After 25 years of glorious Congress rule, we have the lowest per capita income in the world. If I am to believe a journalist who has taken a lot of trouble for collecting figures, the per capita income of India is 73 dollars while Pakistan had 121, Thailand 137, Ceylon 132, United Arab Republic 136 and Ghana 198. He says:

"India is at the rockbottom of economic progress. Economic progress is mathematically measured by the per sapits national income of a country."

He further states :

"It is poor not only in respect of feed and clothing, but in respect of housing, educational provision for maintenance of health as well. The plans have failed to improve India's standard of living. The

378

failure is generally attributed to 'population explosion' in this country. But a reference to the above Table will show that so far as the annual growth rate of population is concerned, other countries which have a similar or even higher growth rate, have larger per capital income."

So, you have been selling cock and bull stories.

Then I come to the inter-State picture. It is a Ramayana, tied in black, bound in black cloth because it deals with the dark age of the progress of this country. The per capits of the various States during the year 1969-70 are as follows: Punjab Rs. 945; Haryana Rs. 788; Maharashtra Rs. 731; Gujarat Rs. 635; Tamilnadu Rs. 616; Madhya Pradesh Rs. 560; West Bengal Rs. 562; Assam Rs. 545; Mysore Rs. 515; Jammu and Kashmir Rs. 513; Andhra Rs. 513; Uttar Pradesh Rs. 506; Kerala Rs. 505; Rajasthan Rs. 480; Bihar Rs. 402 and Orissa Rs. 375. This is what you have done in the course of 25 years of glorious rule.

Let us go to the performance of the public institutions. I will take one public institution, LIC, to show what sort of one-eyed creature it is. I am quoting the Finencial Express:

"The regionwise distribution of LIC's investment reveals wide disparities between States,"

Is it so? It is all in your hands and you are creating regional imbalance for purposes and reasons best known to you.

It further adds:

"Of the Corporation's total investments (which could be classified by regions) of Rs. 1109.48 crores at the end of March 1971 the major share of nearly one-third went to the western region, followed by southern and eastern regions with about a fourth each of the LIC's total investment in the regions."

I do not want to go into the details. I just wanted to show you one specimen how public sector financing institution have behaved in the matter of bringing down regional imbalance and disparity of which they talk so loudly.

Now, I go to LD.B.L. a very important institution. This is their latest report. This is about right in maintained distinguid by the I.D.B.I. from 1964-65 to 1970-71-(July-June). The amount of direct loans to other than backward districts, that is, advanced areas is Rs. 83.8 crores; direct loans to backward districts—Rs. 5.9 crores. It is not even 1/16th of what has gone to the advanced areas. You only render lip service to backward areas that you want to bring them up to the standard of advanced areas.

Then, this is the State-wise distribution of financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the I.D.B.I. during 1970-71. Take, for instance, Assam. Total assistance sanctioned: Rs. 7.5 lakhs whereas assistance disbursed—nil. In the case of Bihar, the assistance sanctioned is Rs. 863.9 lakhs whereas they have actually disbursed Rs. 181.3 lakhs. In the case of Maharashtra, the sanctioned assistance amounts to Rs. 3151.6 lakhs whereas the amount disbursed is Rs. 2698.7 lakhs. You can see the percentage ratio. In the case of West Bengal, as against the sanctioned assistance of Rs. 1459.5 lakhs, the actual amount disbursed is Rs. 597.2 lakhs. This is your wonderful performance.

Then out of the total number of 752 industrial licences issued during three years, 1969 to 1971, only 91 were issued for backward areas. Yet, these people have the courage to say that they are shedding bucketful of tears every day to alleviate the sufferings of backward areas, 181 districts identified and listed by the Planning Commission. This is really nothing but an utter concoction of everything.

Now, I go to rural electrification which will interest you, Sir-you don't cease to represent the people from Meghalaya. Take, for instance, Assam. The total number of villages is 25,702 and the total number of villages electrified is 707. That represents 2.75 per cent. Bihar-total number of villages is 67,665 and the total number of villages electrified is 7981, that is, 11.79 per cent. In the case of Madhya Pradesh, the percentage of the villages electrified is 11.2; Nagaland-9.21; Orissa topping the list-2.71; Rajasthan-11.09; Uttar Pradesh-18.78; West Bengal-7.89 and so on. Look at the disparity. Then, there are States where there is hundred per cent; then there are States with 77 per cent and there are States with 83 per cent. The backward areas have remained exactly what they were.

In the case of literacy, I am quoting from the Cabinet Segretariat draft which says :

*Clountectual with the large of primary

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

education is the question of adult literacy as well as the overall literacy in the country, particularly in those areas where the level of literacy is considerably lower than the all-India average. The preliminary data released after the 1971 census shows that the "overall literacy percentage for the country as a whole has increased from 24.03 per cent in 1961 to only 29.34 per cent in 1971, showing a low rate of increase in the literacy percentage of the population, i. e. about 0.5 per cent per annum..."

The backward areas have remained where they were.

Then, it further says:

"There are as many as 33 districts with a total population of 32.07 million where the literacy percentage is less than 15 per cent..."

In 67 districts with a total population of 105.93 millions, the level of literacy is only between 15 and 20 per cent. That is all they have been able to do.

16 hra.

On small scale industries, the State-wise advance by scheduled commercial banks was as follows: Assam—the number of units financed 801; Bihar 1492; Himachal Pradesh 89; Jammu and Kashmir 443; Maharashtra 18,247; Meghalaya 1; Nagaland 24; Orissa 697; and West Bengal 5,035. That is the picture. That is what they have done in the last 25 years. For vote-catching they will come and tell the people that they would get the Moon, but later on that will be proved to be nothing but Moon shine. I condemn this Government. I would expect them to accept my amendments given for the betterment of the country and for the improvement of the lot of the people living in backward areas.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyai): The time at our disposal is very short. I do not want to go into the details of the entire matter. I entirely agree with the Mover of this Resolution with regard to some concrete steps that have to be taken to develop these backward areas in the country as a whole,

The Planning Commission has realised this grave necessity when they have made a detailed study and have indentified certain areas at backward areas and areas which

require preferential and special treatment by the Central Government as well as the State Governments. In identifying such areas, the Planning Commission has not taken sufficient precautions to see that the funds allotted to the various State Governments for such of those schemes that are being undertaken by the grants given by the Gentral Government are spent usefully and properly in those areas for which they are intended. So, in this long time of 25 years, in spite of the fact that large amounts have been spent and several irrigation projects and other development projects have been undertaken, the disparity is growing and the regional imbalances are growing. There is something wrong somewhere which has to be rectified and remedied in order to correct these regional imbalan-CCS.

Take, for instance, the case of Andhra Pradesh where there are two regions which are chronically famine-affected and where adverse seasonal conditions prevail once in alternate years-Royalascema and Telengana, the backward areas of Andhra Pradesh. These are the two striking examples that the attention that was supposed to have been paid by the Central Government and the State Government has failed to create any tangible results. Even to this day hundreds of villages go without the basic, elementary need of drinking water, and there are several places where the area is subjected to famine. Recently there was one interesting incident. A daughter-in-law wanted to commit sucide by drowning herself in one of the wells; she could not do so because all the wells were dried up. It had come in the newspapers also. This is the state of affairs after so many years of planning. These areas have been identified; that is allright. But what is happening? In the backward district of Royalaseema, a board has been constituted by name Royalaseema Development Board for amelioration of the backward areas. But no special funds have been allotted. That is only a sort of recommendatory body without any mandatory or statutory functions. It has become the fifth wheel in our machinery, with the result that the schemes which are to be executed are being delayed eternally. The irrigation schemes or the ameliorating schemes that have to be undertaken have been slowed down. I might mention a specific example of a bydro-electric scheme in that region started at a cost of Rs. 30 concer, by seems, the Scientium Hydro-plectric scheme. It has to be

completed by this time according to the schedulc arranged by the Government but it has not yet been completed at now the cost may go upto Rs. 100 crores There are many such schemes. I do not want to enumerate all those schemes.

Schemes for

One thing is that there is something wrong with the infra-structural activities that are to be undertaken. For instance, when they want to set up industries in those areas, they have no infra-structural facilities to start industries. Though we proclaim more than once that we will induce industrialists to go and start industries in those backward areas, in practice nothing has so far been done.

So, these are all factors which smack lack of sincerity with regard to the implementation of the schemes. As I said, even the elementary facility of drinking water has not been provided, leave alone irrigation projects. So, I suggest that there should be a sort of statutory Board at the Centre comprising all the identified backward areas in the country and they should direct the funds to be distributed to the various Governments to see their implementation in right earnest. Unless it is taken up at this level, any amout of speeches made in the Parliament or any amount of speeches made in the Assemblies or anywhere will not bear any fruit. So, these are the real facts of life and I might emphasize that the Planning Commission should seriously apply itself to the task of narrowing down these regional imbalances with regard to backward and famine-affected areas. For that I would suggest that they should take it up in right earnest. There is no point in asking the State Governments which are already overburdened with the overdrafts and many of the State Governments are utterly bankrupt. They are not able to meet even their minimum requirements and their ways and means position is very hard. For instance, in Andhra Pradesh, the entire State is in the grip of a terrible famine. The Chief Minister was recently here and he was given Rs, 21 crores, With this financial position, I do not expect any State Government will be able to take up these works in right carnest and do justice to these famine-affected areas. So, I would only street upon the Planning Commission to see that a separate cell is established here, as a sect of co-ordinator and a centralised body to be constituted here, and the funds to be piven should not be selected to the State plans. They must be suppress funds outside the

State Plam so that they may be put into operation and infra-structural difficulties are removed and industries are induced to go and set up units in the backward areas. Thon only there will be any remedy for this longfelt need of improving the condition of the backward areas.

development of backward

areas (Moin.)

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): The President in his Address on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of India's Independence in the Central Hall on the midnight of the 24th, stated "the prosperity and progress of every part of India is the concern of the whole nation." It is very heartening and it has to be remembered that the strength of the chain lies on the weakest link.

If you trace the history of the modern development of this country, you will find that it is a historical accident. The Fort St. George in Madras, the Fort St. William in Calcutta and the Fort St. David in Bombay provided three spring-boards for imperialist expansion and they were the centres of gravitation for development and with a centrifugal development the entire hinterland was neglected for the enrichment of the three cities.

Orissa was the last of cede to the British supremacy in Eastern India and fought every inch for its independence and the British deliberately persecuted the State of Orissa, No development scheme was taken up in Orissa and Orissa was kept in pic-bits in Bihar, in Bengal, in Madhya Pradesh and in the Madras Presidency. In 1935 Orissa was formed; in 1947 the States merged and still there were many outlaying Orlya tracts left in the adjoining areas. It has been repeated parrot-like that they will remove the regional imbalance; in all Plans, this is what is being repeated, But what is being done? What is the result? In 1966-67 Orissa's per capita income was Rs. 278.80 as against national per capita income of Rs. 481,50, a difference of Rs. 200. This difference of more than Rs. 200 has come about in the sixties as against the discrepancy of Rs. 100 only in the early fifties. All these years, the Congress was in power in Orissa.

Sir, in 1967, the non-Congress Government came to power. It was an era of development and a new impetus was given for industrial and for agricultural development. Many schemes and projects were submitted to the Central Government, The State Covernment implemented many schemes. One [Shri P. K. Dec]

of the unfortunate opisodes has been that some of the schemes previously conceded by the Central Government have now been siphoned to certain other areas. There is the case of the Naval Boys' Training Centre at Barkul for which there was site selection and only formal opening remained to be done. This is near Chilita lake and would have brought many indirect benefits to the area. Mr. Chintamani Panigrahi comes from that area. This has been put in cold storage. Justice has been sacrificed at the alter of political expediency. Let Mr. Chintamani Panigrahi resign on this issue; we will all see that he is re-elected on this issue.

Schemes for

If, however, the Naval Boys Training Centre at Barkul would not be suitable for ecological reasons, I suggest, it should be located in some other area along the Orissa coast. I suggest, it should be located at Paradeep.

Regarding the ship-building yard at Paradeep, the project report was prepared; this is the deepest seaport in the country. It has harboured the largest ship that has ever anchored on the Indian port. Still it is denied the ship-building yard. It has gone to Haldia. I have no grudge against Haldia. Near Haldia, there is another establishment of the Defence Ministry, Garden Reach, which also builds ships. Nature has endowed Orissa with all the natural resources and even Dastur and company gave a report that cost of production of steel here would be the lowest. They said, if the next steel plant is located in Nayagarh the cost would be Rs. 354 per in got tonne as against Tisco's Rs. 413, Durgapur's Rs. 450 and Vizag's Rs. 414. Still no consideration was shown to it.

The setting up of a Jute Mill has been approved by the Planning Commission and is stated to be under consideration by Shri L. N. Mishra. This Jute Mill is not coming up, even though we grow jute in 50,000 hectares or 1.50 lakh acres of our land. From these, you will be convinced that the Centre is guided by various pulls. The States have no autonomy even to put up an industrial plant or to raise the royalty for their mineral ores. Nature has endowed them with rich natural resources. When there was arise in the international price of iron ore, the Central Government raised the export duty by Rs. 10 per tonne, whereas the States were, denied of

the right to increase their royalty or their quota of finance.

I would like to submit in this regard that even in the matter of distribution of essential commodities like iron and steel, the Centre controls it. We talk of the development of backward areas. The infra-structure has to be developed. As for rural electrification, there should be a network, but the biggest impediment is being put by the Central Government by not releasing sufficient quota of iron and steel for the transmission line from Takher to Thruvali and Balimela. I would like to point out that this is a direct challenge to the youths of Orissa, and to the uneducated unemployed of Orissa, and I hope that they will rise to the occasion and they will give a fitting reply to the Government.

Regarding railway lines, Orissa has got only 11 k.m. per 100 sq. k.m. whereas West Bengal has got 36 k.m. per 100 sq. k.m. and Punjab has got 44 k.m. per 100 per sq. k.m. The Jakhpura-Banspani-Koira valley line and the Amaguda-Kesinga railway line have been kept in cold storage in spite of the feasibility report. If Government want that Paradip port which is basically an iron-ore-exporting port should not be connected with her hinterland and the entire iron ore resources of Orissa should be siphoned off through the Haldia port, then there is some high politics behind it and some dirty politics behind it.

Lastly, there is a feeling that Orissa is being given parochial treatment by the Centre, even though there is a Chief Minister who has been planted there, who has got no mandate from the people of Orissa, with an inflated majority with defectors who have been promised loaves and fisher and who have been rewarded with Minister ship. What more can we expect? We feel that it is Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray and Shri Priyaranjan Das Munsi who are ruling over Orissa and not Shrimati Nandini Satpathy. She will not be able to fulfil the hopes and aspirations of the people.

I would conclude with the following suggestions. First of all, if regional imbalance has to be removed, then planning should be decentralised. Instead of from the top from the Yojana Bhavan, it should start from the panchayat to the district and State level and then it should come to the Cleases. Secondly, there should be the creation of the busic infra-structure like irrigation, power, reads.

railways, educational facilities etc., for skilled workers, hospitals and workshops, and the incentives suggested by the Pande and Wanchoo Working groups of the Planning Commission have to be fully implemented in letter and spirit. Unless these things are done and early steps are taken in this behalf. I fear that India's unity is in danger. Bangla Desh is an eye-opener.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I come from a land of paradox. It is a paradox in the sense that I come from that State and that area which contributes the largest amount of foreign exchange for this country; I come from that area which provides this country with oil; I come from that area which is the seat of different ethnic groups, caste and people of different tribes, and obviously an area of this nature should be rich, but the paradox of it is that it is one of the most backward regions of the State.

We speak with great regret that even though 25 years have elapsed since Independence, we have not seen much of an improvement in that region. A very unfortunate thing is that the basic factors which require immediate attention from the Central Government in many respects have not been attended to. Many Members have aircady talked about the infrastructure. It is extremely unfortunate that in the entire castern region, even the minimum requirement of infrastructure for the growth of the economy is not there.

For example, the first requirement is the requirement of communication. We have said that if there should be industrial or agricultural development in that region worth the name, then there should be proper communication, and a very minimum request has been made to the Central Government for the extension of the broad gauge railway line to Assam, Even though there has been repeated demand from the people of Assam for this minimum requirement, yet this has not been attended to,

We have recently seen that the prospect of proper agricultural production in the State has been completely upset by the recurrence of floods not once or twice but thrice in a year. Therefore, we cannot but ask the Central Government to have some schemes whereby the situation created by the Brahmputra, bursting its kanks can be handled and solved. But we have found that due to interministerial lack of co-ordination, no decision has on the bean taken in that respect. Though

the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission has been constituted, it is remaining idle for want of funds.

Thirdly, even in the State from which you Mr. Deputy Speaker, come, Mexhalava. nothing has been done in this sphere Meghalaya is rich in mineral resources. There is tremendous scope for development of agro-industries. There is considerable scope for the development of fruit preservation industries. There exists tremendous scope for development in other hill regions too. But nothing has been done so far in this direction. We have not seen any agricultural or industrial development of which we can be proud.

Therefore, in the limited time at my disposal, I would ask the new Planning Minister who is undoubtedly a dynamic personality...

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): And his old assistant.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOS-WAMI: By his dynamism, he will undoubtedly carry his assistant with him. We would like him to come to our assistance about the interest of our State. We would request him to create an infra-structure in our region so that there may be proper industrial and agricultural development.

Here I make a suggestion. As industrialists are very much reluctant to go to this region, whenever industrial licences are given to monopoly houses, it should be with the condition that the industrial undertakings must be located in the backward regions. I think a list of priorities in regard to backward regions must be drawn up in clear terms.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The law does not allow it.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOS. WAMI : If so, we have sufficient powers to amend the law.

My second submission is that if industrialists represent and Government feel that the indigenous people are at a great disadvantage in locating their industries in those regions, they could even consider giving a tax holiday to those industrial concerns. This undoubtedly will please Shri Mody and ment with his approval. In making this suggestion. I am not wanting to make the rich richer. I am making it order that the poor people by the backward regions may get [Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami] rich and also black money might come to surface in the form of white money and be of use in the industrial development of the country. Undoubtedly, if by declaring a tax holiday, we can achieve the purpose of bridging the gap of regional imbalances, that will be of great benefit to the country. I hope the Minister of Industrial Development will consider this with other Ministers.

Schemes for

In the short time at my disposal, it is not possible to catalogue the various deficiencies of our State; also this debate is not intended for that purpose. The purpose of this debate is to focus the Government's attention in general terms on the urgent needs of backward regions in regard to development. I am sure that our new Minister and his Ministry will undoubtedly make an integrated approach particularly for the development of these regions.

After all, we have got a massive mandate from the people. When we go back to our people, the question asked of us is: what are you doing after we have given you a big mandate? Obviously, in the years to come if we cannot do anything in this direction, it will bring discredit to the entire nation. Therefore, to fulfil the mandate the people have given us, I request that immediate and urgent attention be bestowed on the development of not only Assam, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh but the entire eastern region which is so rich in cultural traditions and industrial and agricultual potentialities.

भी सारकरडे राथ (भोसी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछड़ापन हमारे देश में एक दायमी रोग बन चुका है। इसकी एक विशेषता है कि एक सुबा दूसरे सुबे से पिछड़ा हुआ है, एक सुबे के भीतर एक अंचल दूसरे अंचल से पिछडा हुआ है और एक जिले के अन्दर एक भाग दूसरे भाग से पिछड़ा हुआ है। पिछड़ेपन की बह विशेषता हमारे देश में है। हमारे देश में मीपनिवेशिक दासता के अवशेष हैं। सामन्ती व्यवस्था के बने हुए चिन्ह इस देश में मौजूद हैं जिनको हमें पूरी तरह समूल नष्ट करना होगा। हमारे देश में अंग्रेजों का विकास का द्ष्टिकोण केवल एक या-अपने साम्राज्य का हिता उन्होंने उन्हीं चीओं की वैदावरर बढाई. पहीं पर उन्होंने विशेष ध्यान दिया जहां से जनके साम्राज्य के द्वित के लिए कच्चा सास

मिलता या उनके देश से अप हुए माल को निकी और खपत अच्छो होती। यह साझाजयनादी शोषण का वृष्टिकोण था। मैं इस
बात का खारौप करता हूं सरकार पर कि
सरकार के वृष्टिकोण में भी कोई बुनियादी
परिवर्तन आजादी के बाद नहीं हुआ। वहीं
पूंजीवादी कैन्टेलिस्ट बुर्जुआ एप्रोच एक प्रकार
से मारत सरकार की भी रही है। चाहिए यह
या कि प्यूपिस्स एप्रोच के जरिए देश के निकास
की समस्याओं का समाधान किया जाता।

उपाध्यक्ष महोवय, मैं पूर्वाचल के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हं-उत्तर प्रदेश का पूर्वीचल। जैसा कि प्रस्तावक महोवय ने कहा है बुन्देल-सण्ड और पर्वतीय इलाके के समान यह इलाका भी पिछड़ा हुआ है। अंग्रेओं ने इस इलाके की उपेक्षा क्यों की ? अंग्रेजों ने इसकी उपेक्षा इसलिए की कि 1857 के प्रथम स्वातंत्र्य यद में बाब कुंबर सिंह और देवी बक्श सिंह की कमान में इस इलाके ने अंग्रेजी सरकार को सत्ता की कान्तिकारी चुनौती दी थी और अपनी तलबार का पानी उन्हें चसाया था। सन् 1942 में अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ उस इलाके ने बगावत की थी। बलिया सात दिन के लिए स्वतन्त्र हो चुका था और उसे तत्कालीन मबर्नर हैलेट के शब्दों में रीकांकर करना पड़ा था। यह इलाका सदैव बागी रहा था। परन्तु इस सरकार ने 25 सानों तक इस इलाके की क्यों उपेक्षा की ? मेरा चार्ज है सरकार पर। इसलिए कि उस इलाके में मजदूर किसान संप्रामशील संघर्ष ज्यावा हुए हैं। सामन्तवाद के सिलाफ, पूंजीबाद के सिलाफ और कांग्रेस सरकार की गलत नीतियों के खिलाफ संवर्ष हए इसलिए वह इलाका बर्तमान सरकार की उपेक्षा का शिकार बना रहा। यहां अभीन पर बोझ ज्यादा है और वहां की आबादी ज्यादा है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि ऐसे विश्वहें इलाकों की तरफ, चाहे वह उत्तर प्रदेश का पूर्वांचल हो, चाहे खतीसगढ़ का इन्नाका ही, मन्य प्रदेश का सथवा महाराज्य या देश के किसी साम का हो, उनकी बीर विशेष क्यान विशा जाने । विहार की हमारे वैशा का एक

बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ भाग है। कुछ मायनों में क्रुख इसाके तो बहुत ही पिछड़े हुए हैं। छोटे-बीटे उद्योगों की तरफ हमें व्यान देना होगा, केवल बड़े उद्योगों से इस देश का काम नहीं चलेगा जिसकी आबादी 56 करोड़ तक पहुंच गई है। हमें छोटे उद्योग, मझोले उद्योग और बढ़े उद्योगों का समन्वय करना होगा। आप वेसोंगे कि आज स्रोटे स्रोटे कस्बे और वेहात उजदते चले जा रहे हैं। जहां पर पहले 50 हजार की आबादी थी वहां 10 हजार की आबादी ही रह गई है। वे कस्वे इसलिए उजड़ते जा रहे हैं क्योंकि वहां पर कोई काम-षंषे नहीं रह गए हैं। आज पुरानी प्रयायें और पूरानी चीजें ट्ट रही हैं लेकिन नयी और बेह-तर चीजें जनकी जगह ले नहीं रही हैं। यह है वसमजस्य आज की स्थिति का।

मैं एक छोटी सी बात कहना चाहता हुं। एक मिनी स्टील प्लान्ट मजूर हुआ बलिया जिले के लिए, बलिया, बागी बलिया, गोपाल पांडे, मगल पाडे और चित्तु पाडे का बलिया-लेकिन अब पता लगा है कि पोलिटिकल प्रेशर से किसी नेता को खुश करने के लिए वह मिनी स्टील प्लान्ट टहल कर कहीं और जा रहा है। में इसकी निन्दा करता हूं। आज देश के जितने पिछाई हए जिले हैं उनमें 22 जिले उत्तर प्रवेश के हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के 54 में 22 जिले पिछड़े हुए हैं जिनमें पूर्वांचल में ही 13 जिले हैं। मैं कहता हूं मौजूदा सरकार का सबसे बड़ा पर्दा-फाश्च इस बात में होता हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के हरिजनों को आज तक हर गांव में एक अच्छा पानी पीने बाला कुवां भी नहीं मिल सका है। इससे बढ़कर जौर निन्दनीय बात और क्या हो सकती है ? इससे बढ़कर असफलता और नहीं हो सकती है इस मौजूबा प्लानिंग की, नियोजन की भीर विकास पथ की। हैंडलूम बीर पावर-मूम हमारे देश का सबसे बड़ा उद्योग है बेती-बारी के बाद। समस्त देश में डेढ़ करोड़ बादिवरों की रोडी चलती है हैंक्जूम और पाणस्त्र से । हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में 40 लाख बावनियों की जीविका निर्भर करती है हैंडसूम कीर पात्रक्षय पर । वेशिक उसके प्रति को

उपेक्षा सरकार की हैं उसकी कहानी बड़ी लम्बी है, समय तथ जायगा, मैं कह नहीं सकता, केवल इतना ही कहूंगा कि 40 लाख आदमी बाब बगर 'औन दी वर्ज आफ स्टारवेशन' नहीं तो वर्ष मुखमरी के किनारे पहुंच चुके हैं सरकार की सूत नीति, कपड़ा नीति, बिकी नीति कर नीति और ऋण नीति के देखते हुए।

areas (Moin.)

हमारा पूर्वाचल इलाका कितना गरीब है मैं उसका एक ही नमूना कहूंगा, यहां बहुत कुछ कहा जा चुका है, कई बार कहा जा चुका है, हजारों आदमी हैं वारिया जी, जो चैत, बैसाख में गोबरहा खाते हैं। शायद आप के यहां नहीं होता होगा, अच्छा हो न हो, लेकिन हमारे यहां गोबर से आनाज निकाल कर महीनों खाते हैं। गरीबी नग्न तान्डब रूप में उन इलाकों में पड़ी हुई है।

में नियोजन मन्त्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं बुनियादी बात है, जैसा प्रस्तावक महोदय ने भी कहा है कि हमारे देख में सिचाई के जो साधव सामन्तों ने दिये थे, अंग्रेज सरकार ने दिये थे, वे उपेक्षित हो गये। सामन्तों के बनाये हुए केवल बुन्देलसम्ब अंचल से तालाब, 750 हैं, चौपट हो गये हैं। इनमें दर्जनों तालाब मैंने स्वयं देखे हैं। पुराने साधन समाप्त हो गये हैं और नये बनाते जा रहे हैं। यह नीति क्या सही है कि पुराने मिटाते चलो और नये बनाते चलो। क्यों नहीं पुरानों को मेन्टेन किया जाता है और नये बनाये जाते हैं?

हमारे उत्तर प्रवेश में रिहन्द हैम से विजली
वैदा होती है, हिन्दुस्तान के सबसे बड़े आदमकोर, चनव्याम वास जिड़ला की ऐलमुनियम की
फैन्ट्री ''हिन्डांलको'' बहां हैं। उस मौत के
सीवागर को विजली उत्तर प्रवेश सरकार दो
वैसे से कम में देती है जो लागत मूल्य का
तिहाई से भी कम है, जबकि जनता को 22
पैते से नेकर 44 पैसे प्रति यूनिट के हिसाब वें
वी जाती है, चाहे वह क्रवक हो, खोटा उद्योगपति हो, जा मध्यम उपनीक्ता हो। यह ऐसीवेंट 25 साल का है। उत्तर प्रवेश की ससम्बक्ती
की इतिनिहित विकायन कमेटी ने प्रतिवेदन

भी सारकार्य राय विया है और सरकार से सिफारिश की है कि हिन्दालको का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाय, उनका समझौता रह कर दिया जाय। उसे बिल्कुस न बढ़ाया जाय। मैं जानना चाहता हं केन्द्रीय सरकार इस विषय की तरफ अपना न्या दिष्टकोण अपनाती है। चंकि घंटी बज चुकी है इसलिये मैं आखिर में कुछ सुझाव देना बाहता है। मेरा पहला सुप्ताव यह है कि हमारे देश और प्रदेश के अन्दर और प्रवीचल में भी पिछड़े हए क्षेत्र में खासकर जितनी परती बन्जर जमीन बची हुई है वह मूमिहीनों में बांट दी जाय। जो जमीन के चौरकट हैं उनसे जमीन छीन-छान कर बेत-मजदूर लोगों में बाटी जाय ताकि कुछ तो गरीबी दूर हो। गरीबी तो दूर नहीं होगी लेकिन कम से कम उनकी रोटी तो चल सकती है।

पूर्वात्वल की जितनी चीनी मिलें हैं, सास-कर हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की जितनी चीनी मिलें हैं उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की समस्यायें मिली हुई हैं। हैंडलूम और पावरलूम को पूंजीपति दानवों के हमले से बचाने का पूरा इंतजाम करना चाहिये। वरना यह इस उद्योग को चवा जायेंगे पचा जायेंगे और आपकी धारिया जी पता भी नहीं चलेगा।

यातायात के साधन बढ़ाये जायें। मैं एक जिला बताऊंगा, माननीय कुष्ण चन्द्र पांडे नहीं हैं। उनके बस्ती जिले की हालत यह है कि 25 साल से वहां ऐसे इलाके हैं जहां एक फर्लामा मी सड़क नहीं बनी है। यह दशा है वहां की। बिलया, आजमगढ़, गाजीपुर में, जो पूर्वान्वल का सेन्टर है, जहां से बगावतें उठी हैं, हिन्दुस्तान में, वहां पर एक भी नाम लेवा छन्नोय आज तक नहीं बना। 25 साल के अन्दर अंग्रेजों की बात क्या कही जाय, पटेल कमीचन एक बार कायम हुआ था, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी यहां बैठे हुए थे, हिमालय हिला था, जब यहां पर गाजीपुर के कदस्य भी गहमरी जी ने रो दिया था जपने इसाके का दावण करीवी का वर्णन करते हुए।

वह कमीयन बना या, लेकिन उस कमीयन की सिफारियों को नी ठंडे वर वें मेज दिया गया और एक मी सिफारिय लागू नहीं हुई।

माखिर में मैं छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। कितनी बार कहा गया, सब तरफ से, बाहर से, भीतर से आवाज उठी कि पूर्वान्यल की जिलनी छोटी लाइनें हैं उनको बड़ी लाइन में बदल दिया जाय। लेकिन कोई प्रभावी कार्यवाही नहीं हुई।

बासिर में मैं फिर अपील करता हूं कि इन तमाम बातों को सोच समझ कर पूरे प्ला-निंग और विकास के ऊपर जो कूरजुवा और कैपिटलिस्ट ऐप्रोच है उसको छोड़ा जाय और पीपुल्स ऐप्रोच बढाप्ट किया जाय तमी विकास की गति तेज होंगी, पिछड़े इलाकों का असंतु-लन दूर होगा, और जो पिछड़े इलाकों के बान्दोलनों का नेतृत्व गलत लोगों के हाच में चला जाता है और उससे अनेकों समस्यायें उठ जाती हैं उससे भी छुट्टी मिल जायेगी।

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Domariaganj): Sir, my friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu revealed to us certain figures which should be painful reminders to us that we are still far from a satisfactory situation which can really please us. But it is no use complaining against what has not been done so far, because there are certain very basic reasons which should be apparent to my friends in the opposition and to us also and those basic reasons are not going to be solved in a day or two or in a year or two or even in five years. Let us be quite clear about that. Otherwise, day in and day out, the opposition throws wordy stones at us and it does not affect us. Let us try to find out why an area becomes backward or forward in a country.

16.36 hrs.

[Sum K. N. Trwary in the Chair]

After all, why should Bombay be so progressive and forward and Ories is backward accommically, socially and from other points of view? There are certain inherent situations which obtain and which need to be considered. I would like to draw attention to those condi-

tions but there is no time for it. I will at present only give some suggestions for the consideration of the Planning Ministers who are sitting here.

One thing appears to be quite clear. Millions of people who are unemployed today cannot get employment by merely organising small-scale or cottage industries in the backward areas. The fact of the matter is that you cannot develop small-scale or cottage industries in proverbially backward areas where the industrial culture or way of life has not developed. It will take a long time for Balia or Basti to see a miniplant prosper as it would prosper in a place like Kanpur or Bombay. I am not against such plants but what I am emphasising now is a known alternative. We in the Congress Party have recently pledged ourselves to implement a very big programme of re-distribution of land in rural areas. That has the implication of economic development in such a way that you will not find a quicker method of economic development. Millions can find employment by the development of land in our rural areas, but millions cannot find employment through small-scale industries in a short space of time. This is a fundamental question which must receive the attention of government. Whatever pledges we have made, whatever instructions have been received by the Chief Ministers with regard to re-distribution of land, agricultural development, etc., they must receive precedence and be implemented in the most honest way. Come what may, the land must be recovered from those who do not descrive to hold it. If they still retain the land and only distribute it to their servants and benamis, nothing can be done about the development of backward areas. What I want to emphasize is that the first necessity, the first programme which confronts us today is the development of that rural land which is still in the possession of the people who caunot develop it. It is the state which has to come forward to develop those areas for those people, and it has to be done urgently.

Secondly, planning has to start from below. Although this has been talked about in a hig way for a number of years, this has not been done. I make a concrete suggestion. Let us choose about ten districts in the whole country. Let the District Magistrates of those districts convene a conference of important non-official markers of that district. I sio not think they will number more than 1.000 to 1.509. Let them he a convention of

those people for three or four days under the chairmanship of the District Magistrate. Let those people make suggestions with regard to small schemes which they consider necessary in their own areas like small roads, hospitals, tubewells, schools etc. Some representatives of the State Government and the planning division of the Central Government should attend this convention and record the suggestions. In other words, planning should emanate from these people. Then you can create in them a feeling of association, that they have made a suggestion which has been considered and accepted. Then it will become a peoples' plan. I do not say that you have to accept all their suggestions but most of them you will find you will have to accept.

So, the programme of agricultural development and redistribution of land require most serious consideration by the Central Government. You must create some machinery by which you see that the programme is implemented. That will give us millions and billions of rupees every year which will go ultimately to create a situation where urban poverty can also be taken care of. If you only talk of giving small-scale industries in rural areas and creating mini-steel plants where it cannot be done, then you are only wasting time So, the first priority is the implementation of the land programme and the second is to start planning from district levels by associating the people who live there.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Mr. Chairman, the Resolution emphasizes that the Central Government should come forward with ambitious plans so that the backward regions might come up to the level of the other regions within a shorter period. Even according to the Planning Minister's own admission, no development has been made to those areas during the last few years. If you take the statistics of the two decades you will find that the number of people who are living in object poverty and below the standard is remaining the same.

I quote from the Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan, para 3:

"Economic development in the last two decades has resulted in an all round increase in per capits income and the proportion of the poor defined as those living below a basic living standard of consumption has slightly come down. Yet, the absolute number of people below the 195

(Shri B. K. Daschowdhury) poverty line today is just as large as it was two decades ago."

Further, it says that if this process is to be continued to remove these regional imbalances or to make up the shortages of backward areas upto a certain standard throughout the country, it may take 30 to 50 years or even more. It is their own admission.

I quote another one line more:

"Available projections suggest that if one were to rely on the growth alone without directly tackling the problem of unemployment and income distribution, it may take another 30 to 50 years for the poorer sections of the people to reach the minimum consumption level."

So, the only question, to finish within a very short span of time that is available to the Members today, is whether the Government will agree to the suggestions put forward by the hon. Members that there should be a separate development authority to give a momentum so that the huge momentum of generation of development schemes may come up in the course of a few years upto the normal standard throughout the country. This is the only course.

In the Fifth Five Year Plan also, certain measures have been taken. Unfortunately, even those measures we find are not in a position to cope with the gigantic problem of the development. As a matter of fact, even with so many measures taken for the population control, the birth control, the population is increasing at such a rapid rate and the number of persons living in adject poverty is also increasing. There is no way out. It is only if the Government of India comes forward to tackle the situation on a warfooting, not only by suggesting certain measures, as for example, small farmers, development programme, that of marginal farmers. agricultural labour and some other sectors. It is not enough. I quite admit that these are certain incentives to makeup the deficiency to make up the gap.

As far as West Bengal's per capita income is concerned, as stated by my hon. friendwithout coming to the real point of discussion today, he has stated many figures—the per ceptita income in 1969-70, is 511. But I pose another question, to give the district-wise per capita income. The statement was laid on the 19th April, 1972. I quote them. Though

in general it is said, considering there are certain districts where the per supile income is far far less, it is stated. Purulia-197. Clooch-Behar-229, Bankura-229, Midnapore-231, Malda-245 and all these variations, varying from 197 to 389 in Howrsh. The per capits income of Calcutta is not stated here. But it must be more. The average per capits of income for West Bangal being 511, it must be round about 1000 or a little more.

In view of all this thing, it is quite clear that backward areas are remaining as backward, backward regions are remaining as backward, even with certain incentives here and there for the development of backward area. It is not meeting with the real situation a gigantic problem, that has to be taken up and shouldered by this Government. Backward areas will remain backward whatever might be the incentives announced from time to time, unless the basic infra-structure, as said by several other hon. Members also of development is there.

Now, it has been stated by the Government of India that to increase this basic infra-structure of development, such as, communications, irrigation, electricity, these things are to be taken up by the State Government. Even I quite appreciate that these are the State Government's responsibility. But considering the huge problem, the question is whether it would be very difficult on the part of the Government of India to take up all those schemes so that the basic infrastructure of development, particularly in these backward regions throughout the country might be taken up under a special development authority by the Government of India. I have already moved an amendment to insert after 'Bihar' the five districts of North Bengal such as Cooch-Behar, Jalpaiguzi. Darjeeling, West Dinajpur and Malda. These five districts are giving huge profits to the national exchequer by way of their forest products. (Interruption) These five districts are having a population of nearly 50 lakhs, i.e., one-sixth or one-seventh of the total population of the State of West Bengaleven minus Calcutta; --- these five districts are giving one-third of the total agricultural wealth generated in the State. For that reason, Sir, no further development has been taken up there-no industry, no road communication, no irrigation projects, so electricity project. It was accepted by the Prime Minister and the other has Minister house

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by Mr. Mohan Dharia also; he replied to the House 'Yes; there shall be a North Bengal Development Board'. (Interruption) Unfortunately the North Bengal development, along with the development plans of the Development Authority for the progress and development of Sunderban, Bankura and Purulia districts, has not yet been taken up. Take, for example, irrigation and electricity. I know, West Bengal Government has taken up a gigantic programme for rural electrification. The total quantum of electricity that is available today is about 1,000 megawatts. But If the West Bengal Government is to develop that to the extent. Of having electricity throughout all the villages in the State of West Bengal, according to the present, rate, it will require about 2,300 megawatts. To have this additional 1300 megawatts of power, will it be possible for the West Bengal Government alone to construct huge projects? So, considering all these things, I would only impress upon the hon. Minister and the Government of India through you that we should have a certain Centrally-sponsored Development Authority throughout the country to develop the backward regions, to create basic infra-structure so that the infrastreture will lead to further development and the proverty will be minimised in a certain limited period.

SHRI NIMBALKAR (Kolhapur): This is a very important subject. Many of us want to speak, but the time at our disposal is very short. I, therefore, suggest that the time for this debate may please be extended.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The time may be extended by two hours.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : The time may be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are many members from all sections of the House who want to speak on this. So, we will not be able to finish it before 5.30 p.m. There are so many names from this side of the House as well as from the other side of the House. The debate will go on upto 5.30 p.m. At 5.30 p.m. the half-an-hour discussion will be taken up. The debate on this will be carried forward tomorrow. Those who will not get the time today will be given time somorrow. I am not in favour of extending the time of the House today.

AN HON. MEMBER. What is the time is allowed for this tomorrow?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): At least three to four hours will be needed to accommodate the members from all sections of the House. This is a crucial problem. You may please communicate this to Speaker and get more time allotted for this because we would certainly like our Planning Minister to have the benefit of the views expressed from different sections of the House. It is a matter in regard to which we all feel very strongly in which we are all interested. So, the debate may continue till 5.30 and then some more time may be allotted some other day.

areas (Moin.)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why some other day? Why not tomorrow?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: How is it possible? The Speaker is against extending the time after 6. He has expressed it on the floor of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Upto 5.30 I agree. You take a motion and let the House extend the time.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Tomorrow we are having the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. It is a very non-controversial Bill. We have kept it for the whole day. In case it is passed early and if the House so pleases, whatever time that may remain after discussion and passing of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill may be utilised for this discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Business Advisory Committee is meeting morrow. This will be put up before the Committee and they will decide the time and other things. The hon Minister is on the Committee. Because the Constitution (Amendment) Bill is there before the House, it will be taken up first and the decision of the Committee will be communicated to the House.

SFIRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): After the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, if there is time, we may utilise it for this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That I said. The item will be put down but the Committee will decide about the time and when it will be brought before the House for discussion. The Minister will communicate it to you.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I hope the hon, Members will certainly co-operate with us in having the Constitution (Amendment) sill passed as early as possible.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Sir, I agree that this discussion be given more time. But, unfortunately, as there are some prior engagements fixed for Mr. Dhar, that will not be convenient to him though it may be convenient to me. So, in that context, I suggest that this may be kept in view and if not tomorrow, it may be day after tomorrow.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We want both of you to be present.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here and he has noted it down. He will certainly take note of your convenience.

Shri D. N. Tıwary

भी डी॰ एन॰ तिबारी (गोपालगंज): सभापति जी. बैकवर्ड एरियाज कौन कौन से हैं मीर कीन कीन से नहीं हैं, इसका प्रमाण तो प्लानिंग कमीशन के मन्त्रालय में होना चाहिये। उनको माल्म है कि किस एरिया की पर-कैपिटा इन्कम कितनी है, जिस एरिया की पर-कैपिटा इन्कम जितनी कम है, उसकी उतना ही बैकवर्ड समझना चाहिये। बहुत से सदस्यों ने कहा है कि अभी तक बैकवर्ड एरियाज का कोई इम्प्रवमेन्ट नहीं हुआ, लेकिन मुझे तो यह रोना है कि इम्प्रवमेन्ट तो दूर रहा, बिहार मे, सास-कर नार्थ बिहार में हम लोग पीछे गये हैं। माज से 10 वर्ष पहले पर-कैपिटा इन्कम की रैचो कन्टी से जितनी थी, बिहार की उसमें सातवीं या बाठवीं पोजीशन थी, लेकिन आज उस की पोजीशन सबसे नीचे हो गई है-इसका ज़या कारण है ? यह खुदा की देन है या मैन-मेड है-ऐसा क्यों हुआ ? हम लोग सातवीं षा माठवीं पोजीधन से लास्ट पोजीधन मे आ शये. हमारी क्या तरक्की हुई ? हमको सन्तीष होता, यदि हम वहीं के वहीं रहते और आगे तरक्की नहीं किये होते, लेकिन आज बिहार के सम्बन्ध में हालत बहुत पीछे नशी गई है और पैंकि जाने के बाद भी सरकार के कानों पर अ नहीं रेंगी कि इस सम्बन्ध में जांच करे कि विद्वार की ऐसी हालत क्यों हुई ? विहार की ही ऐसे ही सातवीं या बाठवीं पोजीजन से 16वीं, 17वीं पोजीजन हो नई है। तथा कारी

है ? मैं इतको नहीं मानता जैसा मामवीक जी ने अभी कहा कि केवल लैंक रिफार्स के इम्म्डीन मेन्ट होने से गरीकी दूर ही आवेगी। अधर ऐसा होता तो सायद कुछ संतीच होता। लेकिन आज खेती पर बिहार में 78-80 परसेन्ट सोय निर्मर करते हैं। कितनी भी तरक्की आप खेती में करेंगे लेकिन जभीन इतने लोगों का मार्च बर्दास्त नहीं कर सकती है। आपको वेकना होगा कि वहां की पापुलेशन की दूसरी जगह कहां पर लगायें जिससे उनको एडीशनल इनकम हो सके। यदि ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो मैं समझता हूं बैकवर्ड एरिया का उद्धार नहीं हो सकता है क्योंकि 80 परसेन्ट लोगों का मार्च जमीन पर हैं और भूमि इतने लोगों का भार वर्दास्त नहीं कर सकती है।

17 hrs.

यह भी कहा गया कि बैकवर्ड एरिया में इन्डस्ट्री जल्दी नहीं लग सकती है। मुझे माल्म है जहां जहां स्टील प्लान्ट लगे हए हैं जैसे बिहार मे जमशेदपुर में तो जमशेदपुर एक बहुत गरीब गांव या लेकिन वहां पर स्टील प्लान्ट लग गया तो वहां कितमी उन्नति हो गई। रूरकेला की भी वही दशा है। बोकारो में भी कुछ नहीं था। तो जहां जहां स्टील प्लान्ट लगाना चाहते हैं या कोई दूसरी इन्डस्ट्री देना चाहते हैं, यह कहना कि उन एरियाज में अल्दी लग नहीं सकते हैं और वहां का उद्घार नहीं हो सकता है मैं समझता हूं यह गलत बात है, यह कहना ठीक नहीं होगा । मैं समझता हुं सरकार यदि प्रयत्न करे तो कितना ही बैकवडं एरिया कीई हो, यदि वहां पर कोई इन्डस्ट्री लगे तो वह एरिया फलता फूलता नजर आयेगा और वहां के लोगों की सामदती सक जायेगी। यह कहना कि सरकार यह कर सहीं सकती है, मैं समझता हूं उचित नहीं होना बस्कि सरकार की बक्षमता ही विश्वनाना होगा ।

तो ऐसी दशा में हम क्या करें ? आज जो सारे देस की पर-कैपिटा इनकम है असकें आजे से भी कम इनकम जिहार की है, आसकेय नार्व विहार जहां की सामनी साई करोड़ है 4 हैं समझता हूं देश की कुछ स्टेट्स की आबादी तो उसकी बाधी भी नहीं है जैसे कि केरल है, कैस्र है, असम है, उड़ीसा और मेनासय है जिनकी काकादी एक या डेड करोड़ ही है। इसरी तरफ केवल नार्थ बिहार की वाबादी ढाई करोड़ है। ... (ज्यवजान)... तो मैं यह कहना चाहता या कि इतना बड़ा एरिया नार्थ विहार का जो है उसकी पर-कैपिटा इनकम आप देशें हर जिलें की तो कहीं 125 द०, कहीं 145 द० और कहीं 150 ६०। छोटा नागपूर के एक आष जिले की आमदनी और संवाल परगरे की वामदनी उतनी ही है। समूचे बिहार की जितनी पर-कैपिटा इनकम है उसकी एक चौथाई या एक तिहाई आमदनी इस इलाके की है। तो फिर आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं? मैं समझता हुं आपको एक परमानेन्ट मशीनरी बनानी चाहिए जो हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में, जहां जहां भी बैकवर्ड एरिया है, उसकी जांच करे और उपाय बतलाये कि उसकी उन्नति कैसे हो सकती है। हमसे पूछा जाय बाप बताइये क्या किया जाय । तो मैं इतना ऐक्सपर्ट नहीं हुं कि सब बात बता सक्। लेकिन को चीज वहां अवेरएविल है उसकी इंडस्ट्री बना दीजिये तो वहां कुछ राहत हो। आप तो ऐसी जगह पर इंडस्ट्री बनाते हैं जहा न कोई रा-मैटीरियल है, न कोई ऐनसपर्टाइज है, लेकिन फिर भी काम-याबी होती है। तो ऐसा ही आप नौर्घ बिहार में कर सकते हैं। वहां इंडस्ट्री कम है, केवल पौच-दस चुगर मिल्स हैं जो आउटहेटेड हैं। इसी वजह से उनकी रिकवरी भी साढ़े सात परसेंट, बाठ या नी परसेंट रहती है। यदि उनको मौडनीइज किया जाय तो कुछ राहत हो। नेकिन इतने से ही काम नहीं चलने वाला है। इतने से ही 150 ए० से 500 ए० पर-कैपिटा इनकम नहीं हो जायगी। तो प्लानिय की सोचना है कि उन जगहों की आमदनी कैसे बढ़ायी जा सके जहां इतनी भागवती कम है और जोगों की हालत इतनी खराब है।

वी ही तरीके हैं—इंबस्ट्री का या एसी-करूबर को। एसीकरूबर की ध्रेतियां कुछ दी बावियां तो कुछ जानवृत्ती वह स्कृती है। वृत्तिन सैंके वेचा कि नीचें विद्यार बरावर स्वीवात रहा

है। एक गंडक प्रीजेक्ट है, जो 15 सालों से वस रहा है, जिसका पहले पूरा ऐस्टीमेंट 55 करोड़ का था। लेकिन बढ़ते बढ़ते आज वह 125 करोड़ हो गया है। 15 सालों से आप लीगों की जमीन लेकर रखे हुए हैं, वहां नहर नहीं बना सके। उस जमीन पर जो प्रोडक्शन ही सकता या वह भी बन्द हो गया है, और उम्मीद मी नहीं है कि नौथे बिहार में, या जहां जहां नहीं बन सकी है नहर, वह कब तक बनेगी। तो यह क्या प्लामिंग है कि ऐस्टी-मेट बढ़ता जाता है, लोगों की जमीन फंसी हुई है बौर आप कुछ कर नहीं सके हैं। तो आप इरीगेशन भी नहीं दे सके और उद्योग तो वहां कोई है ही नही सिवाय धूगर फैक्ट्रीज के। सारन, चम्पारन, मुजफ्करपुर, दरभंगा और पुरनिया जिलों में एक भी गवर्नमेंट की या प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्री नहीं है जहां लेवर खप सके और उनकी कुछ बामदनी बढ़ सके। तो आप वहां के लिये क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

development of backward

areas (Motn.)

पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू के समय में इंस्टर्न यू० पी० के लिये पटेल कमीशन बना था लेकिन उस कमीशन ने भी नौथं बिहार को टच नहीं किया, और उसकी सिफारिक्षों का इम्म्ली-मेंटेशन नहीं हुआ। फिर हम क्या आशा करें? हम लोगों ने कई मतंबा रिप्रेजेन्टेशन दिया कि नौथं बिहार डेवलपमेंट कमेटी बनायी जाय। सेकिन बह भी नहीं बन सकी जो सजेस्ट करती कि यह डेवलपमेंट नौथं बिहार में हो सकता है। हम क्या करें, रोना बाता है, सेकिन किसके जागे रोयें। आपके सामने रोते हैं लेकिन आप भरोसा भी नहीं वेते हैं कि अविध्य में भी कुछ बेकींग।

जो मान्द्स आप बिहार सरकार को देते हैं वह वहां की सरकार की भ्रमता न होने से अब भी नहीं होती हैं, और रूपया लैप्स हो जातर है। हाजसिंग के लिये कर्ज देते हैं, वह भी भागस हो जाता है। आपका प्रोसीजर और प्रबन्ध इतना कराब है, इतना कामप्यीकेटेड है कि लोगों को आनेयन पन देने के बाद भी तीन, दीन साम तक पैसा नहीं सिलता । सोम बाँड्तें-दीवृत यक जाते हैं और अन्त में हार कर छोड़ [बी क्षी॰ एन॰ तियारी]
देते हैं। तो इन सब बातों को देखिये और
समित्रिये कि किस तरह से बहां की समस्या हल
की आवे। मैं समझता हूं कि आपको नौर्य बिहार देवलएमेंट कमेटी छी छ बनानी चाहिये और उसमें ऐक्सपर्ट देने चाहिये, और ऐक्सपर्ट देकर पूरी जांच पढ़ताल करके एक रास्ता निकलवाइये जिससे वहां की कुछ तरक्की हो सके। केवल मालवीया जी के यह कहने से कि जमीन के सुधार से गरीबी दूर हो जायेगी, मैं इसकी नहीं मानता।

Schemes for

श्री राम रतम सर्मा (बांदा): चेयरमैन साहब, हमने परसों स्वतंत्रता की पच्चीसवी वर्ष गांठ संसद के अन्दर मनायी, और कल रजत जयन्ती सम्पूर्ण देश में स्वतंत्रता की मनायी है, और इन पच्चीस सालों में हमने क्या कुछ किया है इसका लेखा जोखा कल परसों हुआ है। उस लेखे जोखे में केवल शब्दाडम्बर हैं। मुझको ऐसा लगता है कि हमने बक्तव्य बहुत दिये हैं, सरकार ने बक्तव्य बहुत दिये हैं लेकिन कर्तव्य में हर दम पीखे रही।

थडं फाइव इअर प्लैन अब बनी थी तो उसके उद्देश्य निम्नलिखित से, मैं उद्धरण दे रहा हूं:

> "Balanced development of different parts of the country, extension of the benefit parts of economic progress to the less—developed regions and wide—spread diffusion of industry are among major aims of planned development.

बात्रैल 30, 1956 को इस कांग्रेसी सरकार ने एक रेजोल्यूशन पास किया था। उस रेजोल्यूशन में गबनैंमेंट आफ इण्डिया ने यह कहा था कि:

> "That it is aim of planning to help the areas lagging behind industrially, and continuous efforts should be made to make vital facilities available if the location of industries is otherwise suitable".

नेसंनल डेवेलपमेंट कौंसिल ने, जिसमें अधिकतर मुख्य मन्त्री होते हैं, 27 सितन्बर, 1969 को अपनी मीटिंग में यह तय किया कि -

"(1) decided to encourage setting up industrial undertakings in the backward areas.

"(2) special aid for backward areas".

दो बातें उन्होंने तय की थीं। उसके बाद पिछले वर्ष 1971 में दिल्ली में एक सेमिनार हुआ था सेमिनार बान एकानिमक बैक्वडंनेस आफ उत्तर प्रदेश उस सेमिनार को श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी ने इनागुरेट किया था। श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री हैं। उन्होंने कहा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश की बैक्वडंनेस को बेक्ते हुए:

"..meagre investment by the centre and financial institutions is one of the factors holding up the State's advance".

इस प्रकार कहा बहुत है, लेकिन उसके बाद किया कुछ नहीं है। यह सदा से होता चला आया है। पहले जो बैक्वर्ड इलाके से वह और भी पीछे चले गये हैं। उसी में श्री कृष्ण-चन्द्र पन्त ने भी कहा था:

", , called for an achievement-oriented approach to the economic development of UP".

उन्होंने कहा था कि उपरोक्त तरह से ही उत्तर प्रदेश पांच या दस वर्ष में दूसरे राज्यों के समकक्ष लाया जा सकता है यह माना गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सम्पूर्ण देश में पिछड़ा हुआ है। लेकिन बुन्देनखंड में, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश के चार जिले आते हैं और मध्य प्रदेश के आठ जिले आते है, उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा, आंसी, जालीन और फतेहपुर सम्पूर्ण देश में सबसे ज्यादा पिछड़ते हुए हैं। इसके बारे में में दो तीन बातें कहना चाहूंगा।

बुन्देलबंड में बास तौर से बांश जिले में कोई उद्योग घन्या नहीं है। उद्योग घन्या न होने के कारण सम्पूर्ण बोंस जमीन पर पड़ा है और जमीन पर बोंस पड़ने के कारण उसके लिये भाग बीड़ हो रही है। अगर वहां कोई बच्छा सा उद्योग पत्या स्थाना बाता सर

भवाने की कोशिश की जाती तो जमीन पर इतना बोझ न पड़ता और बाज वहां के लोगों को एम्प्लायबेंट नहीं जिल रहा है ऐसी स्थिति न होती । उनको एम्प्लायमेंट मिलता और जमीन की तरफ भाग दौड़ न होती। वहां पर रा मैटीरियल है। वहां से पत्थर निकल कर और जगहों की फैक्ट्रोज की जाता है। वहां पर सीमेंट का कारसाना चल सकता है, बरगढ़ में रा मैदीरियल बहुत है । इसके साथ साथ वहां पर घान बहुत होता है। धान की भूती कार्ड बोर्ड बनाने के काम में आ सकती है। यह कारखाना वहां लगाया जा सकता है, लेकिन इस तरफ शासन ने कोई ब्यान नहीं विया। आवागमन के साधनों की कमी है। इस कारण से बांदा जो जिला केन्द्र है बरसात में राजधानी लखनऊ से कट जाता है। केवल एक लाइन जाती है। अगर बरसात में कोई जाना चाहे तो किसी दूसरी जगह बांदा से निकल कर बाहर नहीं जा सकता है। एक तरफ बांदा में केन और दूसरी तरफ जमुना है। न जमुनापर कोई पुल है और न ही केन नदी पर आज तक कोई पुल बना है। केन बहुत छोटी नदी है। उस पर पुल तो कभी भी बनाया जा सकता था। लेकिन पच्चीस साल में भी इस तरफ कोई घ्यान नहीं दिया गया है। बांदा सास तौर से पिखड़ा हुआ है और साथ ही साथ बुन्देलखंड है। वहां की जनता को आवागमन के साधन भी मिलने चाहियें।

पुलों की कमी के कारण तथा आवागमन की असुविधा के कारण व्यापार पर भी काफी बुरा असर पड़ा है। स्पष्ट है कि वहां के लोग भी अधिक गरीब होते जा रहे हैं। बाजादी के बाद वहां दूसरे इलाकों में प्रासपैरिटी बढ़ी है वे सुशहाल हुये हैं वहां हमाय जिला और बुन्देलसंब का इलाका और उनसे मिले हुए जिसे पीछे की तरफ गये हैं।

एक करवी तहसील है को सीमान्त पर है बांधा क्षेत्र में जहां पानी पीने तक को नहीं मिलता है। वहाँ पीने के पानी की समस्या है। क्रिकेटी वर्षों से यह समस्या ज्यों की त्यों चली जा रही है। सरकार ने उस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। उस तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

development of backward

areas (Motn.)

उस इलाके में शिक्षण संस्थाओं की भी कमी है । बुन्देलखंड में कोई इन्डीनियरिंग कालेज नहीं है। मेडीकल कालेज बभी झांसी में खुला है। लेकिन बाकी के बुन्देलसंड इलाके में मेडीकल कालेज नहीं है। सैनिक स्कूल भी नहीं है। वहां के लोग सेना में अच्छे सिद्ध हो सकते हैं । लेकिन इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। हायर सेकेंडरी की शिक्षा को सिद्धान्ततः निःशुल्क माना गया है और यह नि:शुल्क दी भी जानी चाहिए। परन्तु बुन्देल-संड में सात तौर से शिक्षण संस्थायें हर वर्ष फीस बढ़ा देती हैं। शिक्षितों का अनुपात बढ़ने के बजाय कम हुआ है। अशिक्षितों का अनुपात बढ़ा है। बापको यह जानकर बाइचर्य होगा कि मध्य प्रदेश में सीधी जिला और मध्य प्रदेश के परिचम निमाड़ में संडुवा से बड़वानी घार से **आबुआ** तक लोगों ने रेल तक नहीं देखी है। वहां रेलवे तो कम से कम आप चालू करें। अगर ऐसा आपने कर दिया होता तो आबा-गमन के साधन वहां उपलब्ध हो जाते।

राजापुर में जहां पर तुलसीदास जी का जन्म हुआ था और जिनकी जयन्ती भी हम मनाने जा रहे हैं वहां पर जमुना नदी पर अगर पुल बना दिया गया होता तो वह एरिया बहुत बिवेलेप कर जाता । मुझे लगता है कि इस सरकार की स्थिति असाध्य हो गई है और सरकार बुरेकमौका शिकार हुई है। तुलसीदास जी ने कहा भी था:

ग्रह ग्रहीत पुनि बात बस तापर बीखी मार ताहि पिवाइय वास्पी कहहु कौन उपचार।

मुझे लगता है कि अब कोई उपचार नहीं हो सकता है। सरकार जगर काम करने में अस-मर्थ है तो वह पूसरों के लिये जगह साली कर है। इस बरकार की स्थिति वसाव्य हो गई

CHINTAMANI **PANIGRAHI** (Bhubaneswar): I want to pinpoint certain things with regard to the backward areas' development. However I must at the outset refer to what my friend from the Swatantra party said about me in reference to the Naval Training Institute. I am happy to know that he has a very dear heart for me. I know why he is so despaired. This Parliament has taken out the privileges of the ex-rulers and also their privy purse. The people of Orissa have reluctantly divested these ex-rulers of their power also. I understand why Shri P. K. Deo feels so much despaired after being divested of the three Ps because of the growing people's power in this country. But I do not despair. I try to get things done

Shri Dharia and Shri Dhar are in charge of planning. Poverty is a gigantic problem in the country. Some latest studies have been made with regard to the magnitude of this problem in this country by Mr. Dandekar. In those studies it has come out that at the beginning of the Fourth Plan out of 532.7 million people, 223.5 million, that is 41.9 per cent, live below the poverty line in this country. The per capita income is Rs. 324 for the rural population and Rs. 486 for the urban population. And 41.9 per cent live below this level. But neither the gross national product nor the average per capita income is any real index of general prosperity because in many villages I know that there are persons who are getting not even 50 paise a day. People have to take to the roots of the trees. So some of these figures are misleading.

There is a cell in the Planning Commission which had made a study of the resources in the southeastern region which comprises 26 districts of M. P., Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal and U. P. It is a revealing survey indeed. It says that the region comprises 1,35,000 sq. miles and 34.9 million people of whom 45 per cent belong to Scheduled Castes and Tribes. It produces 75 per cent of the country's mineral output in value and is endowed with 90 per cent of the coal reserves, 80 per cent of iron and 89 per cent of the manganese deposits and 60 per cent of the atomic elements of the nation. Its hydel power potential is estimated to yield 4217 mw, besides unlimited scope for development of thermal DOWER,

Mr. Chairman you are coming from the neighbouring region. You must be aware of published statistics. Statistics will say that Bihar and Orissa have got a huge public sector investment. There are two steel mills and really they are heavy capital consuming industries. The ancillary industries which need to develop around those heavy mills which will provide employment to millions, and by which industries will spread to every home, these had not been taken care of. The Planning Commission must look into this aspect; it is a must.

In Orissa, we had electrified 2615 villages out of 45,000 villages. There are States which have got more than 5000 km of railway line while Orissa has got only 2115 kms of railway line. Other States have got 53, 60, 89 etc. miles of road for every hundred square miles. But Orista has got only 37 miles of road per hundred square miles. In the field of irrigation, Bihar and Orissa are almost equal. In Bihar, area irrigated is about 16 per cent and in Orissa it is a little about 15 percent. In the distribution of backward population, Orissa has the highest percentage 40 per cent. Other States have got 10, 15 or 20. This is the magnitude of the problem of backward regions in different spheres.

The Planning Commission has identified 223 districts as backward districts. Why not form a Backward Development Authority? Mr. Dandekar has suggested for planning for an annual investment of Rs. 1000 crores for some years for developing backward regions. I suggest that there should be a Backward Areas Development Authority with an initial capital of Rs. 8090 crores, with mandatory power from Parliament. It should not be like the boards set up for Rayalascema in Telengana. These kinds of boards devoid of mandatory authority never help.

The Planning Commission has allotted 10 per cent of the entire plan for the backward States. But if you look into the budget of the State Governments, what do you find? Capital attracts capital. Infrastructure attracts industries. These are the economic laws. The only regions which advance are the regions around metropolitan cities like Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay and Madras 46 per cent of the industries in West Bengal are situated within 40 miles of Calcutta, Similarly Bombay, This problem of regional impalance should be solved in the remaining two years of the fourth plan and in the fifth plan. I insist that during these years, regional imbalances must be corrected. We invite Mr. Dharis and Mr. Dhar to come and visit the backward regions and identify them. Let them have district planning cells. Every district must have a

planning unit. Whatever money you are going to allot in the remaining two years of the fourth plan and in the fifth plan for the backward regions, you should separately allot so much money for each backward district and that district development authority will be authorised to utilise that money.

Of course, the Planning Commission have taken certain steps for removal of regional imbalances. They have appointed committees and the reports of the committees are there. You should de-license the backward regions in respect of industries so that they can be started in the backward areas. Then, it is said there is black money to the extent of Rs. 3000 or 4000 crores. Give them five years' time to go to the backward areas and invest their black money there for turning it into white money and in the process develop the 223 backward districts. My suggestion may not appear radical to some, but I think this can be considered.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before taking up the Haif-an-Hour discussion I want to make one point very clear. The fixation of more time for this motion will go to the Business Advisory Committee. So far as the day for further discussion of this motion is concerned, that will be decided by the Government.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION NORMALISATION OF RELATIONS WITH CHINA

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Chairman, just a few days before, in reply to one of my questions, Shri Surendra Pal Singh replied that our Ambassador in Warsaw had a courtesy meeting with his Chinese counter part there. I would have been happy if it had been described as "a courteous meeting of exchange of good will between Indian and Chinese Ambassadors".

It is good news that our charge it affairs in Peking, Shri Brijesh Mishra, had a good chat with the Chinese officials in Peking on the 15th August celebrations in our mission there. It came over the radio and I say it is a good sign. Though it will be disappointing to us that China has blocked the entry of Banglatinh into UNO, I think we need not be too much disappointed because we have given the opportunity to Shri Bhuttoo to play the diplomatic game on us with the help of China. For instance, if we had agreed to make hear a peace timety with Pakistan, after

the recognition of Bangladesh perhaps Shri Bhutto would not have get an opportunity to play China on Bangladesh.

I want to caution the Government that some kind of a new pattern of new politics is developing. At least, Shri Bhutto is trying to develop a new politics of Pindi-Peking-Tehran axis. And I believe Government know the Shah of Iran has shown a certain gesture to Peking. I think our Foreign Ministry has taken note of that.

Recently, a very radical political step has been taken by the Big Powers. The border line of the international politics of alignment and non-alignment is almost missing. I think a completely new pattern is developing in international deplomatic relations after the meeting of Mr. Nixon with Mr. Mao Tse Tung and Mr. Brezhnev.

The Hon, Minister should also take note of the fact that there is radical change in the inside politics of China. After the Cultural Revolution of China we noticed a certain tendency. That tendency is gradually changing to a new pattern of diplomacy. China is trying to normalise its relations with other powers from whom it tried to withdraw. Another significant factor is that some kind of metamorphosis is going on inside China. The tussle between the civil wing and the military wing of the Communist Party is coming to an end. With the liquidation of Lia Piao, the civil wing is more or less in control to decide the fate of China. That is a very significant event in regard to Chinese politics and Chinese point of view on international relations. We already notice certain changes, at least in their attitude towards Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos and her approach to Japan.

I should also like to draw your attention to the fact that China's attitude towards India is also changing. In 1967, 1968 and in 1969 perhaps, we remember almost every day, China was encouraging Naxalites over Peking Radio and China was thinking—some news appeared in their official paper—that Indian States were going to disintegrate. They were giving all kinds of inspiration to Naxalites to go ahead. But they have now changed their attitude. Not only they have stopped that, not only they are not supporting Naxalites, but certain radical changes have taken place in the Subcontinent....

AN HON MEMBER: What about their impigers to Pakintain? (interruption.)