

[Shri Datar]

concerned, naturally it is a question of time. In Bombay, for example, so many States have been merged together. Therefore, the question of effecting uniformity has more to be attended to by the States themselves. I am very happy to find that committees have been appointed in this respect in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Mysore and everything is being done to put the whole thing on a uniform basis.

Regarding integration of services, that also is a matter which we are attending to with as much speed as possible. A number of points were made so far as the State administration of Madhya Pradesh was concerned.

15 hours

I must say here that the administration is being carried on in a highly progressive and enthusiastic manner and whatever difficulties there are, the State Ministry has to battle with them or it can seek our aid to the extent necessary. There are a number of cities like Gwalior where certain difficulties have cropped up because the capital has gone from there. A number of persons feel the pinch of what you may call economic factors on account of the removal of the capital from these places. There are a number of such cities in Rajasthan. All Government buildings there formerly State buildings—are a liability; they have to be looked after by us to the extent that we can because crores of rupees have been spent on them. It is our desire for the purpose of having a fuller economy to make such use of those buildings as possible without allowing them to go to waste and dilapidation.

Mr. Chairman: We have to begin non-official business at 3 P.M.

Shri Datar: I shall finish in five minutes. But, if you desire, I shall continue my speech the next day.

Mr. Chairman: He may continue his reply on Tuesday. Now, we shall take up non-official business.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
FOURTH REPORT

Shri Pahadia (Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, I beg to move:

“That this House agrees with the Fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members’ Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th August, 1957.”

Mr. Chairman: I shall put the question to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That this House agrees with the Fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members’ Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th August, 1957.”

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION RE: APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE THE REGIONAL DISPARITY IN AVERAGE PER CAPITA INCOME—contd.

Mr. Chairman: We shall now proceed with the further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Surendra Mahanty on the 2nd August, 1957:—

“This House is of opinion that a Committee of experts be appointed to study and investigate into the regional disparity in the Indian Union in the average per capita income and in the stages of development, and to recommend ways and means for bringing up the regions that lag behind to the standard of other advanced regions.”

Out of 2½ hours allotted for the discussion, 38 minutes have already been taken and an hour and 52 minutes are still left for further discussion. Dr. K. B. Menon may continue his speech.

Dr. K. B. Menon (Badagara) Mr Chairman, the House adjourned while I was speaking in support of the Resolution I was pointing out that as a result of the regrouping of States on the basis of language on the recommendation of the SRC, we have in our country a number of small and big States There are big States that are 10, 12 or 15 times bigger than the small States in the Union and this difference in the size of the States that compose the Union has created serious economic and political problems It is in recognition of this potential economic and political problems that this Resolution is brought before the House

To illustrate my statement, I would like to quote facts and figures from the smallest State in the Union—Kerala That State is faced with the tremendous problem of pressure of population with the attendant problems of feeding that huge population and finding employment and other amenities of life Even the Second Plan offers no solution for these problems Out of three four thousand and odd crores, Kerala gets only Rs 87 crores When we consider the break up figures, the situation is more glaring For industries in Kerala a sum of Rs 84 crores, out of Rs 900 crores for the whole country, has been allotted Out of an allocation of Rs 12 crores for fisheries Kerala gets 70 lakhs of rupees We should remember that she has a long coast line and that she has one of the best fisheries in the world Rs 70 lakhs will hardly meet the problem at all

When it comes to power and irrigation, the Second Plan allots Rs 24 crores When we take into consideration the huge potentialities for the development of power and irrigation in that part of the country which has, on an average, 125" annual rain-fall, this amount is practically nothing If my figures are correct, the estimated power potential for the whole of India is 40 million kws out of which 24 million kws are expected to be

developed from the Himalayan border areas Out of the remaining 16 million kws, 8 millions are expected to be tapped from the West Coast The allocation of Rs. 24 crores for this purpose is very little

Mr. Chairman: The time is up. The hon Member took seven minutes the other day and eight minutes today. The hon Members can speak only for fifteen minutes He can go on for three to five minutes more as I find he is in the middle of his argument

Dr. K. B. Menon: Considering the facts I have so far stated, the allotment in the plan is very meagre. Even when it comes to the location of industries, there is not a single heavy industry that is located in Kerala With regard to fisheries, forests, conservation of soil and water, nothing has been done If the lack of development is due to the fact that there are small States in the Union, the question is this How will we get over that problem? I certainly do not suggest re-organisation of States on a new basis I feel that as long as the feudal institutions of caste, community and religion remain as high-tension areas, any emotional integration or any reorganisation of States on a new basis will rake up passions and emotions, and it will not be in the best interests of the country

Re grouping then is out of the question The next way to circumvent the problem is zonal grouping My submission is that the zonal grouping as it is working today is inefficient and ineffective, and unless certain modifications are made in the working of that zonal system it will not be possible to get over these problems

The problem is urgent, and the most immediate way of finding a solution for the problem is for the Centre to intervene direct and to weed out the handicaps that the small States suffer as a result of the inadequate allocations made in the Plan

I, therefore, suggest that the Centre should have the imagination and

[Dr. K. B. Menon]

the courage, even though the Centre may be accused of discrimination, to give to the small States larger allocations and better allotment of industries, so that the economic discrepancies may to some extent at least be overcome.

15-11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

I would like, finally, to point out that unless there is economic stability and economic security the political future also will be in danger. It will not be proper for me to say anything about the political problems which arise as a result of the creation of small States, because that does not come within the scope of a resolution. Therefore, I only wish to point out that in the interests of political stability as well there should be an insistence on maintenance of economic justice and fair deal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are some amendments. May I know who are all moving their amendemnts?

Shri Y. S. Parmar (Mahasu): I beg to move:

That in the Resolution,—

after the words "This House is of opinion that a Committee" the words "of experts" be omitted.

Shri Balasaheb Patil (Miraj): I beg to move:

(1) That in the Resolution,—

after the word "experts" the words "and three members of this House" be inserted.

(2) That in the Resolution,—

after the words "per capita income" the word "and" be omitted.

(3) That in the Resolution,—

after the words "per capita income and in the" the word "different" be inserted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, these amendments and the Resolution are now before the House.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank Shri Surendra Mahanty for high-lighting the disparity that exists between the different regions that constitute our country. If I remember aright, one of the hon. Members who preceded me was talking about disparities which exist between the different States of India. If I am correct in my interpretation of the resolution, it does not refer to the disparities which exist between one State and another State, but to the disparities which exist between one region of a State and another region. Anyhow, that is a matter of interpretation.

Now, the question is, will the purpose be served if a committee of experts is appointed? In the first place, I do not know how many committees of experts will need to be appointed. When I look at my own State, I find that there are so many parts of it which are described as backward, and I do not think one committee can handle this problem so far as the State of Punjab is concerned. I think we will need not one committee of experts but so many committees of experts, and since we will stand in need of a multiplicity of committees, I think the purpose will be defeated. As was stated on the floor of the House this morning, we will get the reports, the reports will be examined, there will be consultations between the State Governments and the Central Government, there will be a round of discussions, then the decisions will be taken and there will be implementation of those decisions. All these, I think, will defeat the very purpose for which this resolution has been given. I, therefore, think that it will not do to have a committee of experts.

It has been stated that we have to study not only the disparities between

the per capita income of one region and another, but we have also to study the different stages of development. My feeling is that our country—I say this without any disrespect to my country—is described as an undeveloped country and, therefore, it cannot be that we will study the different stages of development through which our country is going, but also the incidence of the stages of undevelopment through which our country is passing. That also will be a very difficult problem and, I think, you cannot have any committee of experts to deal with this kind of thing.

When I read the Second Five Year Plan, and also the First Five Year Plan, I come to the conclusion that the purpose of this resolution has already been anticipated by the framer's of the Second Five Year Plan. For instance, I find that in the Second Five Year Plan the approach that has been made is such as will do away with the inequalities of development in the various regions. It will also be seen that the benefits of development are more evenly distributed over the different regions than before. All this has to be seen. In the Industrial Policy Resolution, which is given there, it is said that the disparities in levels of development between the different regions should be progressively reduced, and each region should have a co-ordinated and balanced development so that the entire country can attain a higher standard of living. Again, it is said that this can be done through decentralised industrial production. It is also said that we should develop a balanced economy for different parts of the country and that the location of an industry should not be determined only by the incidence of capital and the resources that are available there. This only means that we can have industries in some parts where these things are not available, but where the incidence of development necessitates the putting up of this industry. It has been also said that special efforts should be made for providing such facilities as

power, communication, water-supply, training institutions and other things. It is said that there should be greater mobility of labour, and that we should also devote our time to social services and communications.

What I mean to say is that study aspect of this problem, the investigation aspect of this problem, the policy-making aspect of this problem, all these things have been done already by the Planning Commission and, therefore, it is no use duplicating the efforts that are already being made by the Planning Commission.

Again, if I may say so, there is the Central Statistical Institute. There are also regional statistical bureaux. I think this was said on the floor of this House by the Prime Minister when he was giving an answer to a question. Now, the Central Statistical Institute is trying to compile statistics of development with regard to different States. At the same time, the State Statistical Bureaux are trying to compile facts and figures with reference to the development in the States. Some States have set up these bureaux and some have not. I am very glad that my own States of Punjab, a progressive State, has also begun work in this direction.

What I mean to say is this. The study of this problem is already under way and nothing further is needed, to study this problem. At the same time, I do not think that the per capita income can give you a very correct view or idea of the development of a region or of a State. It is a very rough and ready indicator or index. Nothing more than that. It is so because there are so many other things which enter into what are called the incidence of development of a region. For instance, I find that you have to take into account the agricultural production of a State, and this agricultural production is also to be related to the population of the State. Agricultural production may be very high and the population also may be very dense.

[Shri D C Sharma]

For instance, I find that in Kerala, the population is very dense and if the agricultural production also is very high there, agricultural production divided by the density of population will lead to an index which will not be worth much. So, all these things must be taken into account—agricultural production and industrial production. The effect of the industrial production of the State will also be taken into account. Again, we have to take into account some of the social services such as road, communications, etc. More than these, we have to take into account the incidence of education and health. All these things are better indicators of the prosperity or otherwise of a State than anything else.

Therefore, I would say that what is needed is that so far as our developmental programmes are concerned, they should be classified in the way in which are national needs and the needs of our States and the needs of the regions which may be called backward are integrated into one. We need what may be called a balanced pattern of developmental programme. Of course, it may also be said that this is also given in the Planning Commission's report. But then, Sir, the Planning Commission is a *Shastra* which contains an answer to all questions! The difficulties is that this *Shastra* is so big that it is very difficult to act upon all its injunctions. But I hope that it will happen some day that we will be able to carry out at least the most important of its injunctions. For instance, I find there that they want first of all to build up the national economy as a whole. From that point of view, they want railways, steel plants, major industrial projects, mineral development, shipping and other things. That also suggest programmes which can give the States a pattern of better standards and status. In this respect, I think the NES the Community Projects, local development works, agricultural produc-

tion, State and National Highways, village roads and social services are included. Therefore, there is national developmental programme and there is also the State developmental programme.

But there is also room for the programme for different specified areas. What is that programme? For instance, there may be the incidence of disease at a very high pitch in some regions. For that, we have a programme for eradication of those diseases in those regions. For instance, I find that in Kangra district, near Himachal Pradesh, the incidence of goitre is very high. So, they may have a pilot project for the eradication of goitre. Then, I find that there are certain areas which are affected by scarcity. I come from a constituency where some of the areas are effected by scarcity. I also come from a constituency where flood control works are needed more than anything else. Then there are certain parts where we need special provisions for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These are the programmes which are needed, for levelling up the so-called backward areas.

Again, we need programmes for irrigation purposes, tube-wells and other things. More than these, it is not only that we have to work in terms of projects of national importance and regional importance, but we have to think of the training of manpower. For that, we require training programmes for agricultural, engineering and other purposes. All these things are there. No Committee is needed to do it. What is needed is this. Whereas we are paying the right amount of attention to the works of national importance, whereas we are paying some attention to the works of State importance, we are not paying that much of attention to those works which will have a good effect on those regions which may be called under-developed. That is the thing. Why has that been

done? I do not know what planning is. Planning is a Central subject; planning is a State subject; planning is a district subject. It goes through all the levels of our administration. It starts from the beginning, from the panchayats, and goes right up to the Central Government. What the Planning Ministry should do is this. It should try to allocate these spheres of development and at various levels, and at the same time it should not give money to the State Governments in a lump sum. It should make definite allocations for definite kinds of work and for definite regions to the State Governments. If that is done, I am sure our planning will be more fruitful. Our planning will then hasten the day of fulfilment much more easily than it is doing now. That is what is needed. I do not think that a committee can do this work. This work is too big for a committee. But I would ask the Planning Minister to co-ordinate planning right from the panchayat to the Planning Commission in such a way that the needs of no regions are neglected.

Shri Balasaheb Patil: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the original resolution moved by Shri Mahanty speaks about the disparity in the Indian Union in the average *per capita* income and in the stages of development. First of all, it speaks of the disparity in the average *per capita* income and then adds the word "and". The first amendment that I have moved in this respect is to drop the word "and" which occurs after the words "*per capita income*", in the original resolution, so that it will make clear that there is disparity in *per capita* income in every stage of development. The removal of the word 'and' will make it sensible that there is disparity in every stage of development. That is the first amendment that I have moved.

The second amendment I have moved is this. The resolution says, "This House is of opinion that a com-

mittee of experts be appointed..." I have no objection to the appointment of a committee of experts. But at the same time, in order to have some representation of this House on that committee, I have moved an amendment that three members of this House should be added to the membership of the committee. There should be two members from the party in power and one member from the Opposition, so that this committee will be a representative committee of this House. The first object is that there should be experts, because they know the statistics, the significance of *per capita* income and everything. Added to that, there should be three Members of this House, so that they will represent the opinion of different parts of India as well as different political views. Therefore, I have moved this amendment that three Members of this House should be members of this committee, if appointed as per this resolution.

The third amendment that I have moved is that after the words "*per capita* income in the" the word "different" should be inserted. The resolution reads "... the regional disparity in the Indian Union in the average *per capita* income and in the stages of development..." By my first amendment, the word "and" has been removed, and by this amendment, I want that the word "different" should be added, so that it may read, "... different stages of development..." There could be development, which has gone on to a certain extent. There may be development in the primitive or in the beginning stage; then, there may be medium development. So, I want to add by this amendment, the word "different" to the third sentence in this resolution.

In India, because of the first Five Year Plan and the beginning of the second Five Year Plan, there has been development and the development is in certain different stages of its own being. Because of that development,

[Shri Balasaheb Patil]

because of the allocation of the amount and because of the work done according to the amount spent, there is no doubt an increase in the per capita income of the Indian people. But it seems that in certain parts of India, because of certain pre-existing things since the old days and on account of the lack of funds provided in the first Five Year Plan and the funds that are to be provided in the course of the second year of the second Five Year Plan, there is not much increase in per capita income, and, therefore, there is disparity.

The first thing is that there should be an exploration and examination of all the circumstances and the reasons as to why there is disparity. Secondly, if there be a disparity, what is the reason for it and what is the remedy for the removal of the same? Therefore, a committee of experts is a necessary thing at this stage, when we are in the second year of the second Five Year Plan, when we are thinking that we should be able, by the end of 1960 or thereabout, to increase the per capita income to a large extent.

The second thing is, as a committee has to be appointed for all these things, the Members of this House, being the members of the committee, will represent this House and also will represent the opinion of the different parts of India, so that they can see to certain things and give the regulated opinion to the committee of experts. Also, this committee should be given the work of visiting the different parts of the country as well as to see the different stages of development. It should submit its report to the House within a short time, so that this House will take upon itself the task of deciding what is to be done with that. So, my submission is that with all these conditions, the committee should be appointed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri H. C. Mathur.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kathal): On a point of order. I moved an amendment to this resolution. I want to know whether the movers of amendments will be allowed time to speak or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendment has not been moved, because the hon Member was not in his seat when asked to move it.

Shri M. C. Jain: I may be given a chance to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a different thing altogether. He should try to catch the eye of the Chair.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Mr. Deputy-Speaker; this resolution draws attention to a matter of a vital and important nature. There can be no doubt about it. I do not advocate the appointment of a committee, because I am not sure whether it will serve the purpose of the mover of this resolution. This matter has, of course, received the attention of the Planning Commission. There is a mention about this matter and about the policy of the Government in this respect in the report of the second Five Year Plan before us.

But I have not the least hesitation in saying that this matter has not received sufficient attention at the hands of the Government and I am afraid it is not realised that it is not a case of Orissa, Assam or Rajasthan, but it is a matter in which the entire country is vitally interested, because if vast areas of the country have a depression and if this depression is going deeper and deeper, there can be no doubt that these depressed areas will give rise to a storm which will ravage the country. This fact must be realised and the whole problem must be viewed in its correct perspective. The strength of the chain lies in the strength of its weakest link. Let us see whether the Government has really realised the situation and whether they have

paid proper attention to this matter or not.

If we just refer to the facts and figures placed in our hands as a result of the implementation of the first Five Year Plan in the review which is there, we feel that the Government has no appreciation of the seriousness of the problem. As a matter of fact, with this developing economy, we expect, and that possibly is also the policy and programme of the Government, that the under-developed areas must be given a greater impetus. They must come up and catch up with the other areas. I do not say they will be in just the same position as the highly developed areas. There are certain advantages which accrue to the already highly developed areas, but certainly it was the responsibility of the Planning Commission and the Central Government to so frame their developmental programme that these depressed areas were given enough incentive, and that there was enough of programme to give them a proper lead. What has happened is, as a result of the First Plan, the under-developed areas have gone a little more backward, the difference between the better developed areas and the under-developed areas is accentuated. The richer have grown much more richer and these backward areas instead of being pulled up and brought forward, have been left much behind. The time-lag which was there at the beginning of the First Plan is today far greater. This is a great danger and I wish the Central Government to take a clear note of this danger. They should take a warning out of it.

Certain facts have been collected by the Chamber of Commerce of Rajasthan. They have given a comparative statement showing the expenditure on the developmental departments per capita in the various States, during 1954 to 1957. You will find that Rajasthan, which is one of the under-developed areas, unfor-

tunately, is at the bottom. The per capita expenditure on developmental schemes ranges from Rs. 16 to Rs. 7.46. These are the per capita expenses during the years 1954 to 1957 when our Plans were in their best pitch. What I find is, it is Rajasthan which is at the bottom of the list with an expenditure of only Rs. 7.46 per capita. This is not planned development. If our friends call this to be planned development, then, we would like to be enlightened about the policy which they have.

Along with that, the picture would not be complete. If you see what each State is spending per capita on administration, you will, again, find that Rajasthan spends the most. Even without spending on these development programmes, their per capita expenditure on administration is the highest in the whole of India. It has to be so because of certain necessities. I want to put a very straight question to the hon. Planning Minister: whether he has taken note of this fact and if he has taken note of this fact, what consideration he has given to this in making allocations for the developmental programmes of that State. That is the straight question which I ask.

Another straight question which I wish to address to the hon. Minister of Planning is, what is their definite policy, whether they are committed to make any definite, determined and deliberate effort to bring up these under-developed areas or not. If the answer is in the affirmative, I would like to know how they propose to do it, what steps they have already taken, whether they have got a wooden mechanical formula for assistance to the various States or whether they have some discretion used in this matter of giving aid and assistance to the various States, whether they want that each State should be able to raise funds to match their aid and assistance or they have a different formula for these under-developed States. That is my

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

straight question. I would like to be enlightened on this matter.

It is true that we, who live in these under-developed areas, feel the pinch directly and we are directly concerned. But, I wish this question is viewed in the larger perspective. We should not be given the feeling that it is for us living in these under-developed areas, to argue and impress upon the authorities that these areas should be looked after better. It should be, as a matter of fact, the responsibility of the better developed areas. It should definitely be the responsibility of the Central Government. If they want to give a feeling of unity to the entire country, if they want to give a feeling of uniform development, they must change their mind and their attitude.

I would like to invite attention to a reference made, in this connection, by the States Reorganisation Commission. It found it expedient and necessary to make a special recommendation that regional disparities should be taken care of. Those eminent Members of the Commission, who had visited various parts of the country, who came in contact with the people and with the feelings of the people, felt how frustrated and bitter were the feelings in these under-developed and neglected areas. That is why they made a special recommendation to the Government that regional disparity, and regional development should be given special consideration. I asked a question on the floor of this House what steps Government have taken to give effect to this recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission. Majestically came the answer from the Minister of Commerce and Industry that the Government are aware of the situation and their developmental policy from the very inception was such that the under-developed areas will receive

due consideration. It hurts us to know the facts.

May I ask a direct question of the hon. Minister? Is it his contention that Rajasthan is a State which does not provide any room for any industrial development? During all these seven years, there is not one project, not one plan on the industrial side which has been taken up in this State of Rajasthan. Rajasthan is very rich in its mineral resources. Rajasthan produces 40 per cent of the total wool produced in India and it also produces hides and skins. There is not one single industry which has been set up at least in the public sector. Even in the private sector, I may submit, the performance is extremely poor. The five years which preceded the Plan saw the coming up of many industries in the State of Rajasthan. Some of these industries have gone up. Others, for want of development plans, have dwindled and today are lying desolate and deserted. Is this the special treatment which is being given to these areas?

My friends can point out to me the Bhakra-Nangal and Chambal projects. I know the entire story. You cannot change the geography of the country. You will have to construct the Bhakra-Nangal dam where it has got to be. But, my question is, whether on considerations of under-developed areas, they have done anything, in pursuance of their policy to give a fillip to these areas. I venture to submit, nothing has been done. That makes the people frustrated and bitter. I wish the Government give proper consideration to the entire problem raised in this very important Resolution. I know, the appointment of a Committee is not likely to serve any great purpose. They are seized of the situation. The Planning Commission has made a little reference about it. But, that reference is also an admission of their inability to do it.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this Resolution is one which needs very serious attention by this House because in the course of the debate you would have found that each member who participated in this debate thought that his was the most backward State and that his State had been neglected. I was hearing my hon. friend, Mr. Mathur, and he pressed the claims for his State. Before that, Dr. Menon voiced the claims of Kerala State. It is natural also because our country is an undeveloped country. If one State is developed in one way, another State is developed in another way. There is lopsided development throughout. So it is well that we look back and find out on occasions like this what are the special claims which have to be considered in over-all planning.

I am not going into the details of what the Planning Commission did with the First Five Year Plan or the Second Five Year Plan. But I want this House to realise that it is not a question of economic or financial viability for each State that should be discussed here. I do not hold the view that in a country like ours each State must have its own independent economic or financial viability; nor do I hold for a moment that the per capita income should arithmetically be the same in all the States or it should be derived from the same source. That is not the only aspect which we have to consider. When we consider the backwardness of the State we have to consider several other aspects also. If you ask me whether my State is a backward State or a developed State, I will say it is both. In certain respects my State is far better than other States. Take, for example, education. But in other respects my State is not at all a developed State. I do not want to go into all those details now because probably that is not the mover's intention also.

What I want to impress upon the hon. Minister, who will probably

reply to this debate, is the neglect in so far as the State of Kerala is concerned, in the matter of heavy industries. I want to confine myself to the establishment of heavy industries and the Centre's role in that matter. You will find that my State, Kerala, has peculiar problems. I admit that in certain respects we are developed. But in other respects we have certain problems which it is not possible for a State Government to tackle in the present context and which it is absolutely necessary for the Centre to try to solve for the State. You know from the figures about density of population that we are probably at the top. There is no other State in India which has such a density of population. It is not like any other State and because of the density of population we have certain other problems which are very very difficult to solve and which require a huge amount of expenditure. Viewed from this context of unemployment which exists in Kerala State and viewed also from the point of lack of development of heavy industries, I want the hon. Minister to consider whether proper justice has been done to the Kerala State either in the First Plan or in the Second Plan.

We know that it is through heavy industries and heavy industries alone that we can increase the employment possibilities of any group of people. I was going through the answers to certain questions in regard to the investments of the Central Government in the various States during the First and Second Five Year Plans, covering the period 1950-60 in regard to new industries. When new industries are started, as I submitted earlier, the one and only prime consideration ought to be the employment potential of the industry, more so when the industry is given to a State where there is widespread unemployment. Looking through the list of various industrial projects sanctioned in the First and Second Plan, I find that Kerala State has been given

*mittee to Examine the
Regional Disparity in*

Average per capita income

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

two or three new industries. Here is the list placed on the Table in answer to a question on the 15th July 1957. We have been allotted a D.D.T. Factory. What is the employment potential in the D.D.T. Factory? It is only 200 or 300, the hon. Minister said in answer to a question. Then we have got a Rare Earths Factory. There is very little chance of expansion of employment there. Then there is the expansion of the Fertilizer Factory. It will provide employment for about 100 or 120 people. Then there is the expansion of the cement factory, paper mill, an automobile tyre factory, cable manufacturing unit, Viscose filament and transparent paper factory, and expansion of the capacity for sulphuric acid and caustic soda and titanium di-oxide. In so far as the Kerala State is concerned, which has got the worst unemployment situation so far as the country is concerned, all the projects are confined to expansion of certain existing factories and the provision of one or two new projects in which we have very little chance of absorbing more than a few hundreds of people. Is this the way we have to plan for an undeveloped country in so far as the industry is concerned?

Take the case of other States. I do not for a moment say that because we do not have many highly developed heavy industries we should not have a steel plant in Rourkela or Bhilai or it should be located in the South. I know the geographical situation and so I very much wish West Bengal or Orissa to have another steel plant because they fortunately happen to be situated in one of the best belts—the Singbhum-Manbhum belt—where you can have good steel plants. We do not for a moment want a colliery to be started in Kerala because however much you go down, whether it is 5,000 or 10,000 feet, there is no chance of your getting coal. We do not for a moment want any of the other factories which are given to

other States because of their special geographical location. We do not claim the establishment of an industry which cannot be set up in that State. I grant that position.

But are there not other industries which can be included for investment by the Centre and which can be, either on account of geographical or other considerations, located and located with advantage in the State of Kerala? This is the one simple question which I want to ask the hon. Minister—an industry which not merely should satisfy the demand of an hon. Member in answer to a question, but an industry which should satisfy the demand of the people in providing more employment. What have they done for that? The Second Plan has come and still we do not have any chance of developing our fisheries. As very rightly pointed out by some hon. Member, we claim to have one of the richest fisheries about 30 miles away from the coast line. We have about 4,000 to 5,000 sq. miles of sea which are reputed to have the maximum quantity of fish. What has the Central Government done? They may say that it is a matter for the State Government to develop. It is not. Fishing beyond territorial waters is a subject which can attract the attention of the Central Government and it is a matter in which several crores of rupees will have to be spent. Sir, I am conscious that my Punjabi friends have a per capita consumption of 16 ounces of milk per day whereas my State has only about one ounce. But the position is the reverse in the case of fish. While we from Kerala get an average per capita of 20 ounces, the corresponding figure for my Punjabi friend is a little over one ounce.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not even that.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Probably it is less than that. It is for that reason that I say that we must have an overall perspective. We know that the cattle wealth of the South is very very poor whether it is Mysore or Madras or Andhra.

Shrimati Benn Chakravartty (Basirhat): Bengal also

Shri V. P. Nayar: They stand no comparison to the North Indian States. What have they done? Is there any special bias for the development of this section of animal husbandry? Is there any preference given? Are we to continue to have the herds of our cattle giving very little milk and continue to take only one ounce. We are not worried that our Punjabi and U.P. friends are getting more milk

An Hon. Member: You have coconut milk

Shri V. P. Nayar: We have coconut milk. We can give you coconut milk if, on the other hand, you can supply cow's milk. That is very easy. But that is not the problem. When you plan for the overall development of the country you have necessarily to take into consideration certain aspects from which you have no escape.

Sir, I shall now here refer to the answer given by the hon. Minister on a previous occasion because it is very relevant. I am sure that no member of this House coming from any State will grudge greater investment in the State of Kerala. Every hon. Member of this House is very sympathetic towards Kerala State. That I know. Every hon. Member knows that our State has certain problems which are very very difficult to tackle. In this context when one goes through the figures given by the hon. Minister they will be revealing. You will remember that the other day when I put a question about it, the first answer was given by the Parliamentary Secretary, which was corrected by Shri S. N. Mishra. Then Shri Manubhai Shah intervened and gave an elaborate answer. Ultimately the answer was given by Mr. Nanda himself to a simple question of *per capita* investment in heavy industry. What do we find from the answer? The answer is the statement showing the *per capita* investment by the Central Government in heavy industry. Last time a mis-

take was made on the other side. He was reading from the figures for the overall investment in heavy industry. I am not referring to that at all. I am referring particularly to the investment by the Central Government during the Plan period, the first Plan period and the second Plan period in the matter of heavy industry alone.

16 hrs.

For heavy industries, as the answer reveals, we get a per capita for a period of ten years of about Rs. 1.02 for Kerala. For the same period Orissa gets Rs. 97.63 crores. I certainly concede that Orissa is an under-developed State, nor do I say for a moment that the plant which has been given to Orissa can be brought to Kerala. Certainly not. West Bengal gets Rs. 48.67, Punjab Rs. 30.66; Madhya Pradesh Rs. 49.81. By all means give them, give them more; I am not worried. But how can you justify only Rs. 1.02 for Kerala. As we know heavy industries have necessarily to develop there and develop there more urgently than in any other place, because on the one hand we have the maximum pressure on land. A family has hardly one-third of an acre. We have the maximum of educated unemployment and also under-employment.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will you give the figure for Rajasthan also?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has already been given by the hon. Minister.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Unfortunately Rajasthan seems to be left out from statistics.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is zero.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should not lose his time over other States.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Some men from that State have gone throughout India and started industries, if not in Rajasthan. The Birlas and others have come from there. So, I do not want to go into that matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up

Shri V. P. Nayar: I shall conclude in two minutes

These facts were very clearly known even before the Plan was formulated. The States Reorganisation Commission had suggested the extreme necessity to have a better deal for underdeveloped States. This is what the States Reorganisation Commission observe at page 19 (paragraph 210) of their report:

"However, while there are obvious difficulties in the way of equating economic regions with administrative units, it would be desirable, where this does not come into conflict with other important principles, to bear in mind the need for avoiding wide disparities in natural endowments and resources between the various States"

Do we not have natural endowments in Kerala. We have got the best quality of graphite. We know that the country is in short supply as far as sulphur is concerned. There are 500 square miles of pinites in Kerala. I do not want to give a catalogue. It may be with the technical know-how available at our disposal not possible to develop it immediately. But we have got China clay. The deposits are known. They have been surveyed a long time ago and according to my hon. friend the Minister for Irrigation and Power, for the second Five Year Plan we require porcelain insulators and other articles for the development of electrical industries to the tune of Rs 10 crores. Having one of the best resources available in our country, is it not possible for the Centre to invest some money to develop that, so that we may supply if not iron and steel required for the country, at least the requirements of the electrical industry in the matter of porcelain articles.

Sir, I want the hon. Minister to take a more sympathetic view and

look into the question of providing more funds. He was kind enough to answer a question of mine that Government received from the Kerala Government a request for an additional provision of Rs 38 crores. Anybody can know that the pressure of population on land is great. There are many of the essential raw materials available in the State for industries like coal, automobile tyres, etc. We grow almost the entire rubber in India. There are two licences given for manufacture of automobile tyres. We grow very good variety of rubber. But the automobile tyre industry licence has been given to Madras. Not that I am worried about Madras getting it, not at all. But they have to get all the rubber from Kerala. When a second shipyard is being discussed, why is it not possible to fix the place at Cochin? Is there any other place with greater advantage for a second shipyard than Cochin? What is the disadvantage for Cochin, when we know that a shipyard will not merely provide direct employment but will result in the development of other small scale industries.

I am reminded of the time, so I am sitting down with a request to the hon. Minister to consider the case of Kerala more sympathetically and also consider the very hard lot of our people and show that consideration by immediately making available for us the money demanded by the State Government and also starting some industries on Centre's own initiative in the State in order to be able to solve at least a fringe of the problem of unemployment.

Shri Y. S. Parmar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is no doubt, as pointed out by a number of hon. Members, that certain areas of the country, by whatever name you may call them, are backward and they do need much greater attention at the hands of the Government. The matter certainly is not without complications. There is no doubt that the Planning Commission did consider this aspect,

particularly while dealing with the setting up of industries in the different parts of the country. Apart from that it seems to have looked at the problem more from the point of view of the backwardness of the class of people as scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, rather than in terms of backward areas. But it remains a fact that certain areas yet remain backward or neglected have to receive attention and consideration at the hands not only of the Planning Commission, but of the States concerned.

This matter of development, as I said, is complicated, inasmuch as there are certain measures which have to be taken by the Central Government, for example, the construction of railways, because in quite a few places, the matter of setting up of any industry would arise only after a railway line has been constructed and unless that railway line is made available, whatever the possibility of industrial development and the employment it would provide to the people, it just will not be able to come into existence, if the railway line is not made available. That is one point.

Secondly there are certain measures which would have to be taken by the State Governments in the matter of smaller industries or motorable roads which depend mainly on the resources of the State Governments. I am not quite sure, after listening to what has been stated here, whether the State Governments have got any machinery like that which has been set up by the Prime Minister not only in the shape of the Planning Commission but in the shape of the National Development Council where the schemes which have been sanctioned for the different States receive the attention of not only the members of the Planning Commission but of the Government of India as a whole as also of the other Chief Ministers from the different parts of the country. If any such machinery exists in the

States, it is good. If it does not, then it would be very essential to give proper consideration to the requirements of these areas in different parts of the States.

This question has two aspects, one concerning the States, *inter se* and the other the different areas in a particular State which require special consideration. I do not know if I can agree with my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur that the backward areas have suffered more during the last five years, as compared to the other progressive areas or areas which are naturally much better situated to avail themselves of all the developmental activities that are provided for by Government.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This was not what I said. This is what the review says.

Shri Y. S. Parmar: I, at any rate, am grateful for what has been done in the backward areas, and I would be denying facts, if I subscribe to any such statement, for in a place like Himachal Pradesh, we certainly have been able to reach the backward areas and bring about an improvement in their conditions which was absent before. Not that it is enough, not that it is all that is required, not that it has completely changed the economic conditions of the people or their social order, but it has been a step in the right direction. The construction of motorable roads etc. and also the construction of schools and hospitals have certainly taken the people forward on the road to progress.

But even there, I believe, as not only in Himachal Pradesh but in all the backward areas of the country—except, of course, in a State like Kerala for I do not know in which category it comes—no development would be possible unless proper communications are made available. Proper railway transport must be provided, or if that is not possible, at least motor transport is absolutely essential. And even in the case of

[Shri Y S Parmar]

motor transport, if it is not made cheap enough, to enable the people to send out all their goods to the markets, it would not be able to fulfil the objective before us Cheap communication is the main requirement in these areas

Along with that, as has been pointed out, whatever industries are possible should be set up, and where no industry is possible to be set up, then other avenues have to be explored, whether it be horticulture, or cash crops or something else, which will definitely improve the economic conditions of the people As the road programme or the communication programme proceeds, these will also progress, but then the other matters, such as the starting of cottage or small-scale industries, or horticulture, or cash crops etc have to be taken in hand If there is a proper correlation between the two, then much of the soreness which the people feel and which certainly deserves the attention of this House, could be done away with But, at times, in spite of the best intentions, and in spite of all that the Planning Commission had placed before us, somehow, these things are lost sight of

I remember, ten years back, in Himachal Pradesh, before the States had been integrated, there was a scheme for putting up a railway line between Jagadhri to Rajban which would enable at least two or three industries to be set up there privately But since the line could not be taken on hand, the industries also could not be set up there Certainly, when there is the question of economy, priorities ought to come in

But one thing which has to be borne in mind, particularly, in the case of these areas,—and it may be applied to a large extent all over the country—is that priorities to a certain extent at least will have to be fixed on the following basis Programmes which are productive, programmes which will change the

economic condition of the people must be given first priority, and the unproductive ones which can wait, without which work can go on, and the life of the people can continue undisturbed, can be shelved if necessary, they can be kept back for a certain period of time, because even if they are stopped, no harm will come But if these productive activities which are barely being attended to particularly in these areas are held back, just because funds are not available, then I am afraid the trouble which is growing not only in one part of the country but all over the country, particularly, in these backward areas, may take a shape which none of us would like to see

I do hope that the Minister of Planning will discuss these matters with the States concerned, because as one knows it, the whole Plan has been made not by the Planning Commission sitting in judgement but mainly on the basis of the suggestions and proposals of the State Governments concerned And the State Governments also have to pay special attention to this matter and see that a reasonable distribution is made in these areas which do need attention,—whether it be in the shape of money or in the shape of other developmental activities,—which will go a long way in removing the feeling of discontent in the minds of the people of these areas

Looking into the Second Five Year Plan, I find that for the tribal areas, the Planning Commission have been good enough to fix a good amount of money, namely Rs 91 crores for these backward classes and so on, and they have also provided for 450 miles of motorable roads in the next five years. I do not know whether for all the tribal areas in the country, 450 miles are good enough I can quite understand that this depends on the initiative and approval of all the State Governments, but to me, apparently, this target seems too low In order

to reach these backward areas, it is very necessary that roads must be provided to link up these distant areas. So far as motorable roads are concerned, I do feel that the backward areas require a much greater mileage, so as to enable the people there to take up other activities.

I do not know whether there is a proper appreciation or realisation of what this means. I wonder if this House knows that from Simla to Chini in Himachal Pradesh, for a distance of 160 miles, the transport charges that have to be paid are Rs. 30 per maund. Simply because there is no motorable road, Rs. 30 have got to be paid per maund. If these are the rates, then I do not know whether anyone would be able to get a penny by marketing his goods, whether it be seed potatoes or anything else. Naturally, the people are greatly discontented. In order to give them some initiative, and to make them feel that it is worth their while doing something on these lands, whether it be in the shape of cash crops or horticulture or anything else, it is necessary that at least motor transport is made available to them. Unless this is done along with the other things that go with it, that urge which must come from the people for fulfilling a Plan of this nature will not be forthcoming.

श्री म० चं० जैज माननीय डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं इस प्रस्ताव के मूवर (mover) श्री सुरिन्दर महती को न सिर्फ इसलिये धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह रेजोल्यूशन जो कि हमारे सोशलिस्टिक आन्वितिव्स के मुताबिक है यहाँ रखा है बल्कि हमलिये भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव के द्वारा उन्होंने एक बुनियादी मसले की ओर हमारा ध्यान दिलाया है।

यह जो रिजलन डिस्पैरिटी का सवाल है, मैं इसको एक और ष्टि से देखता हूँ। इस सदन के कुछ मेम्बर साहिबान यह कहते हैं

कि उनकी स्टेट बहुत गरीब है। यह ठीक ही होगा। मैं तो यहाँ तक कहना चाहता हूँ कि बेशक किसी एक स्टेट में गरीबी न हो, वहाँ के लोगों का गुजारा अच्छी तरह से चल रहा हो लेकिन उसके मुकाबिले पर अगर किसी दूसरी स्टेट का डिवलपमेंट बहुत ज्यादा हो गया हो, वहाँ के लोगों की पर-कंपिटिड इनकम बहुत ज्यादा हो गई हो, तो भी दूसरी स्टेट्स के या किसी एक स्टेट में दूसरे रिजन में आमदनी की डिस्पैरिटी का होना उन लोगों के दिलों में जो पीछे रह जाते हैं, बड़ी भारी रिजेंटमेंट पैदा कर देता है और उस रिजेंटमेंट की वजह से और उस बिटरनेस (bitterness) की वजह से देश की उन्नति होने के बजाय भ्रनति होती है और यूनियटी होने के बजाय डिस्पूनिटी होती है और अशान्ति बढ़ती है।

अगर हम इस मसले को, इस रिजनल डिस्पैरिटी के मसले को दुनिया की दृष्टि से देखें तो हमें मालूम होगा कि आज दुनिया में कुछ देश ऐसे हैं जिनके पास बहुत ज्यादा सम्पत्ति है, जिनके पास बहुत ज्यादा धन दौलत है और जो बहुत आगे बढ़े हुए हैं लेकिन आबादी उन देशों की बहुत कम है। दुनिया की दो सी या ढाई सौ करोड़ की आबादी में से अगर दो युरोप तथा अमरीका की आबादी दुनिया की आबादी का केवल $\frac{1}{4}$ हिस्सा है। लेकिन धन दौलत के लिहाज से उनके पास कुल दौलत का लगभग $\frac{3}{4}$ हिस्सा है। इसका कुदरती नतीजा यह है कि जो $\frac{1}{4}$ दुनिया की आबादी है और जिनके पास कुल दौलत का $\frac{1}{4}$ हिस्सा ही है, उनसे बहुत ज्यादा रिजेंटमेंट (resentment) है, बहुत ज्यादा डिस्पैरिफैक्शन (dissatisfaction) है। यह जो इम्बैलेंस (imbalance) पैदा हो गया है, इसकी वजह से भी आज दुनिया में अशान्ति है। दुनिया के वे लोग जिनके पास इकोनॉमिक शक्ति कम है, वे चाहते हैं कि किसी तरह से उस बड़ी हुई

[श्री मू० च० जैन]

शक्ति में से उनको भी हिस्सा मिले और जिनको ज्यादा हिस्सा मिल रहा है वे उसको कायम रखना चाहते हैं क्योंकि उनके वेस्टिड इंटिरेस्ट्स (vested interests) हो गये हैं और वे उनको छोड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं। यही कारण है कि आज दुनिया में अशान्ति है।

इसी तरह से अगर यह बात हमारे देश में होती है, अगर वे इलाके जो पहले से ही डिवेलेप्ड हैं, वे और डिवलेप होते जायें और वे रिजस जो पहले से ही अडर डिवेलेप्ड हैं वे उमीदगम्यता पर कायम रहे जैसे कि अफ्रीको के जमाने में थे या उससे पहले थे, तो उस भूत में जिस बात की तरफ में ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ अपनी हकमत का वह यह है कि बेशक उन इलाकों में लोग भले न मरते हों, चाहे वहाँ पर ज्यादा गरीबी न हो, उन इलाकों में बहुत ज्यादा रिजेंटमेंट होगा और केवल इसी कारण से होगा कि दूसरे इलाकों की तरफ जिनकी तरफ पहले ही में ध्यान दिया जाता था, अब भी दिया जा रहा है। यही बात उन इलाकों में रिजेंटमेंट पैदा करने के लिये काफी है। आज आसाम में आयल रिफाइनरी स्थापित करने की बात चल रही है और इसको ले कर वहाँ पर काफी एजिटेशन भी हुआ है। इस का क्या कारण है? मैं समझता हूँ कि आसाम के लोग यह समझते हैं कि जो उनका हक है उस हक से उनको महसूस किया जा रहा है और उनका जो इलाका है उसको डिवेलेप करने की कोशिश नहीं की जा रही है। उन के इलाके में कोई टैवी इंडस्ट्री नहीं है और इस वजह से वे एजिटेशन करते हैं। यही बात महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात पर लागू होगी है। महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात का आज भी यहाँ पर जिक्र आया है। माननीय सदस्यो द्वारा इस मसले को बार बार उठाया जा रहा है, इसका कारण क्या है? इसका कारण यह है कि बम्बई

शहर जिस पर पिछला तौर पर महाराष्ट्रियों का हक है, उनको सौंपा नहीं गया है। बम्बई पर कुछ लोगों के वेस्टिड इंटिरेस्ट्स हो गये हैं। वहाँ पर उन लोगों का बहुत सा धन, बहुत सी सम्पत्ति लगी हुई है और वे लोग चाहते हैं कि उनका धन, उनकी सम्पत्ति महफूज रहे। उनको डर है कि अगर महाराष्ट्र के हाथ में बम्बई चली जाती है तो उनकी सम्पत्ति महफूज न रहे। तो यह जो अशान्ति पैदा होती है यह किसी इलाके के बहुत ज्यादा और किसी के बहुत कम डिवेलेप होने की वजह से पैदा होती है।

इसी तरह में पंजाब के मसले का आज पैदा पर जिक्र आया है। जब होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स पर बहस हो रही थी तो हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने इस समय जो वहाँ पर हिन्दी एजिटेशन चल रही है, उसका जिक्र किया था। उस हिन्दी एजिटेशन का मेरे विचार में कुछ और ही रूप है। पंजाब में दो तबके हैं, हिन्दु और सिख। वे जो आज बट से गये हैं उनमें एक अजीब हालत वहाँ पर पैदा हो गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो एनेलिसिस (analysis) इस एजिटेशन का पैदा कर किया गया है, वह गलत है। वहाँ पर एजिटेशन इस वजह से है कि पंजाब में एक इलाका जो बहुत बँकवर्त है, जो बहुत अडर-डिवेलेप्ड है, उसको डिवेलेप करने की कोई कोशिश नहीं हो रही है। यह वह इलाका है जिसको कि हिन्दी रिजन के नाम से पुकारा जाता है। यह बात नहीं है कि वहाँ पर धोष भले मर रहे हैं। मैं भी इसी इलाके से आया हूँ जिसको कि हिन्दी रिजन कहा जाता है। अगर हम हिन्दी तथा पंजाबी दोनों रिजंस को मुकाबिला करें, चाहे हम एग्जिक्यूटिव क्षेत्र में करें, इंडस्ट्रियल क्षेत्र में करें और चाहे पोलिटिकल क्षेत्र में करें, किसी भी मामले में करें, तो हमें मालूम होगा कि वे भाई भी कि पंजाबी रिजन में रहते हैं, बहुत

ज्यादा डिबेलेण्ड है और यह जो हिन्दी रिजन का इलाका है यह बहुत ज्यादा झडर डिबेलेण्ड है। आज जब हम उन लोगों से बात करते हैं जो कि इस एजिटेशन के पीछे हैं, जो कि इस एजिटेशन को चला रहे हैं तो हमें वे थोड़ी सी देर में यह कह देते हैं कि अगर भाषा की दृष्टि से देखा जाये तो हमारी जो एजिटेशन है, उसमें कोई वजन नहीं है। वे कहते हैं कि रिजनल फार्मुला तो बन गया और इसके बनाने में हरियाना वालों का बहुत बड़ा हाथ था और उनकी यह स्वाहिसा पूरी हुई हालांकि हरियाना प्रान्त जो वे अलग से चाहते थे वह उनको नहीं मिला है। अब वे कहते हैं कि रिजनल फार्मुला भी बन गया लेकिन हमें क्या मिला है और हमें ऊंचा उठाने का क्या प्रयत्न हो रहा है। वे कहते हैं कि हमारे साथ जो ज्यादाती पोलिटिकल फील्ड में हुई है और जो ज्यादाती इकोनॉमिक फील्ड में हुई वह दूर नहीं हुई है। अब हम सदन के माननीय सदस्य यह जानना चाहेंगे कि वकील सी बात है जिस के कारण हरियाना के लोग तग हैं। आप नहरों पानी की बात ही ले लें। जब इरिगेशन मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट पर मैं हुआ था उस वकत मैंने इसका जिक्र किया था और मैंने कहा था हमारे सरकार इस बात का तो फिक्र करनी है कि देश के वाटर रिसोर्सिस डिबेलेण्ड हो और इसी वजह से वह बड़ी बड़ी प्राजेक्ट्स चाल कर रही हैं जिन में भाखड़ा भी एक है। लेकिन उ रिसोर्सिस की तकसीम कैसे हो, उस पानी का बटवारा कैसे हो, इसकी तरफ उसका कोई ध्यान नहीं है। भाखड़ा प्राजेक्ट को मन्ली (mainly) इसलिये बनाया गया था कि रोहतक, गुडगाव तथा हिसार वगैरह के जो जिले हैं और जहाँ की जमीन बड़ी जरखेज है और जिसको नहरों पानी से महकूम रखा गया है, उसके लिये पानी का कोई इतिजाम किया जाये। लेकिन अब जब कि पानी मिलना शुरू हो गया है तो क्या हो रहा है? हमारे माननीय मित्र पंडित

ठाकुर दास जी ने छह दिन हुए किसी एक मीके पर इसका जिक्र किया था और बताया था कि किस तरह से हमारे इलाकों को निगलेक्ट किया जा रहा है। इसके पानी से ५०-६० लाख एकड़ जमीन यहाँ भी सीराब होनी थी। लेकिन आज हो क्या रहा है। उस पानी में मैंने कितना सारा पानी पटियाला को दे दिया गया है, लुधियाना को दे दिया गया है तथा दूसरे इलाकों को दे दिया गया है जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि हमारे इलाके के कितने ही गाव इस पानी से महकूम रह गये हैं। गुडगाव जिले को कतई पानी नहीं मिला है, झरर की तहसील है जिनको कि पानी का एक कतरा भी नहीं मिला है। यही हालत भिवानी तहसील भी है। करनाल व पानीपत को तहसीलों में जितना नहरों पानी पहले मिला करता था उतना ही अब मिल रहा है। इन इलाकों का अब आप फिरोजपुर जिले से, लुधियाना से, अमृतसर से मुकाबिला करे। वहाँ पर अगर किसी गाव में १०,००० बीघे जमीन है तो उसमें से ७,००० बीघे जमीन को पानी मिलता है। हमारे इलाके में बारानी इलाकों के मुकाबिले की बात को तो आप जाने दीजिये लेकिन नहरों पानी के मामले में अगर हमारे इलाके में अगर किसी गाव में १०,००० बीघे जमीन है तो उसमें से मुश्किल से ३,००० बीघे जमीन को ही पानी मिलता है या मुश्किल में ३० फीसदी जमीन को ही मिलता है। अब वहाँ के एग्जिक्यूटिव्स का और यहाँ के कन्टीवेटरों का मुकाबिला करे। एक कन्टीवेटर जिसकी ७० फीसदी जमीन को पानी मिलता है और दूसरी तरफ वह कन्टीवेटर जिनकी कुल जमीन में से केवल तीस फीसदी जमीन को पानी मिलता है किस तरह से उसका मुकाबिला कर सकता है और किस तरह से उसके बराबर खुश-हाल हो सकता है। इंडस्ट्रियल फील्ड में भी यही बात होती है। पहले जब जोगिन्दर नगर से बिजली मिलनी शुरू हुई तो वह भी पञ्जाबी

[श्री यू० च० जैन]

रिजल को ही मिली। लुधियाना, जो कि पंजाब का मानचेस्टर कहलाता है, को बहुत सस्ती बिजली मिल गई। जब भाखड़ा की बिजली मिलनी शुरू हुई तो झटपट बहुत तेजी से बहुत सारी बिजली, बहुत सारी पावर उधर दे दी गई। हमारे इस इलाके के लोग जो बैंकवर्क थे, झडर-डिवेलोपड थे, जिन्होंने अपने साधनों का विकास नहीं किया था जब उनके बिजली लेने का वक्त आया तो हुकम दे दिया गया कि जो बिजली इन्स्टी-यल परपजिज के लिये दी जाये, वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की इजाजत से ही जाये, मुकामी अफसर उसे नहीं दे सकते हैं। फिर यह कहा गया कि दिल्ली को बिजली की जरूरत है, उसको बिजली दी जाये। इन तरह से पाणी की कमी को दूर करने के लिये ट्यूबवैल्स बनाये गये थे। इसके बाद सवाल पैदा हुआ कि जो वाटर रेटम है वे पूल, र लिये जाये। उत्तर प्रदेश में वे पूल हो गये हैं। लेकिन यहाँ पर जालधर डिवीजन के लोगों ने कहा और इस पर जोर दिया कि ये पूल नहीं हो सकते हैं। इसकी वजह यह थी कि अगर आबयाने के ट्यूबवैल्स के रेट्स ज्यादा है तो उन लोगों को ज्यादा देना पड़ता था।

में बहुत सी मिसालें दे सकता हूँ। लेकिन च्कि समय नहीं है इस बास्ते दे नहीं सकता हूँ। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो अशान्ति का असली कारण है वह यह है कि लोग यह महसूस करते हैं कि उनकी उपेक्षा की जा रही है जब कि उन इलाकों की तरफ जो कि आलरेडी काफी डिवेलोपड हैं, काफी से ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। आज एक देहात का किसान बड़ी आसानी से वह पता लगा सकता है कि दूसरे इलाकों में क्या क्या सुविधायें पहुँचाई जा रही हैं। आज ट्रांसपोर्ट की सहूलियतें मुहैया हो गई हैं और वह इधर से उधर आकर हर चीज अपनी आँखों से देख सकता है। आज वे

घर की चारदीवारी में ही बन्द नहीं पड़े रहते हैं। आज बैंकवर्क इलाकों के लोग यह महसूस करते हैं कि पिछले दस वर्षों से जब से हमारा देश आजाद हुआ है, उनकी वही हालत है कि जैसी हालत उनकी पहले थी। इसका कुदरती नतीजा यह निकलता है कि उनके अन्दर रिजेंटमेंट बढ़ता है और जब इस रिजेंटमेंट का कोई इलाज नहीं होता है तो वह किसी न किसी शक्त में फूटती है और वह आज पंजाब के अन्दर हिन्दी एजिटेशन के नाम पर फूट पड़ी है। और हरियाने के लोग ही इसे ज्यादा support कर रहे हैं। मेरे जैसे आदमी जो इस आन्दोलन को हानिकारक समझते हैं, को बहुत कम सुनते हैं।

यह जो रेजोल्यूशन मेरे मित्र महती जी ने पेश किया है इसमें उन्होंने न सिर्फ एक बुनियादी मसले की तरफ हमारा ध्यान खींचा है बल्कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान भी उस तरफ दिलाया है कि उसे न सिर्फ मुस्तलिफ साधनों के प्रोपोरशन डिवेलोपमेंट की तरफ ध्यान देना है बल्कि एक स्टेट में भी जो वरियम (various) रिजस है उन रिजस की तरफ भी पूरा पूरा ध्यान देना होगा। अगर इन चीजों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो जिस चीज की तरफ बार बार इशारा किया जाता है और जैसा कि कल भी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने एड्रेस में कहा था और अभी पिछले दिनों भी कहा था कि देश डिसइन्ट्रेशन की तरफ बढ़ रहा है, उसे आप रोक नहीं सकेंगे। डिसइन्ट्रेशन होने का कारण क्या है, इस को हुकूमत को समझना होगा। जब कोई ज्यादाती हुकूमत का अफसर करता है, या मिनिस्टर करता है, मिनिस्ट्री करती है, तो उससे देश के लोगों में रिजेंटमेंट बढ़ता है और वही देश के लोगों के डिसइन्ट्रेशन का कारण है।

इसलिये मैं खत्म करते हुये मूवर को बधाई देता हूँ और गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ कि यह एक बुनियादी मसला है, इसे समझते हुये गवर्नमेंट को पूरा ध्यान रखना होगा। सिर्फ ध्यान ही नहीं रखना होगा बल्कि प्रयत्न करके रिजोल्ट के कारण को दूर करना होगा।

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Mr Deputy-Speaker, the hon. Member, Shri Mathur, has said that the subject matter of this Resolution is of vital importance. I agree with him. I too believe that what we have been discussing in this House is of high national importance. I am aware of the fact that inside Parliament and outside too, there is a strong feeling on this subject and this Resolution reflects that feeling. I am at one with the Mover of the Resolution, who could not unfortunately be present here today, so far as the purpose which he seeks to achieve through this Resolution is concerned. I am afraid, however, I cannot agree with him so far as the method he proposes is concerned.

I have the Resolution before me and as I see it I feel it raises certain issues. Firstly, the point is whether there is proper recognition of this problem and the existence of this problem. Then there is the formulation of plans to deal with it and to remedy the state of affairs. Secondly, a very pertinent question is asked: have we enough factual knowledge about the conditions and have we a sufficient understanding of this problem? From that the Resolution passes on to the question of finding ways of measuring disparities and finding out the size and nature of the problem. On the side of action, he wants to know whether we have appropriate methods of tackling it. What are the ways and means which are open to us to meet the situation and to remedy this undesirable state of affairs? Then he goes on to suggest that a committee should be appointed.

Barring the last point of the appointment of a committee, I am in entire agreement with the Mover. These are important issues and have to be answered. I believe that we can answer them to the satisfaction of the House. So far as his last recommendation is concerned, I am afraid it will hardly serve any useful purpose. It will in no way be helpful even from the point of the Mover.

Regarding our attitude to the first question, we recognise that it is not a simple economic issue. It is an issue involving considerations of social justice. All of us including this Parliament and the Government, are obliged to achieve social justice in the matter of both individual disparities and regional disparities. The Planning Commission had left no doubt on this point. It has been said there:

"It is axiomatic that the special needs of the less developed areas should receive due attention. The pattern of investment must be so devised as to lead to balanced regional development."

The National Development Council, an important body which has a special interest in this aspect of economic development in the country and which is composed of the Chief Ministers of all the States, says:

"It has been agreed in principle that within the available resources, every effort must be made to provide for balanced development in different parts of the country."

I am explaining these things to show that there can be and there is no difference of opinion on policies. The Industrial Policy Resolution of April 1956 lays great stress on this aspect. It has said that it is important that disparities in the levels of development between different regions should be progressively reduced.

I shall deal with the other issues which I have enumerated but before that, I may make one thing clear. I have heard and we have heard from

various hon Members complaints about the deficiencies in individual States What they have put forward here may have considerable truth in it But, at the moment, my task is to explain the points in terms in which the Resolution has been framed—policy, attitude, methods and to what extent we have succeeded in creating satisfaction all round the country We may not be able to give a fully satisfactory answer for certain circumstances over which we have no control

I was making it clear that my business now is to explain the position of Government and of the Planning Commission in order to convince the hon Members that all these things are present in our minds We are seized of the problem and are dealing with it A committee will not at all be of any use in this connection

The next thing is a very important question We may recognise the existence of disparities in general, but unless we know the situation in specific terms as to how the disparities in different areas

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is why the committee is asked for

Shri Nanda: I am explaining why the committee won't do any better than what we are doing There is need for an apparatus, an approach or a method of determining the relative disparities, the size of disparities as between one area and another, and also as between one period and another in the same area It is very important for the purpose of devising suitable policy and taking suitable action We have some general impressions and observations as to the conditions in different areas, the directions in which one State lags behind another State, and we obtain some kind of a practical guidance for action.

But, that is not good enough. This problem of measuring of the pace of development, the state of develop-

ment or the stage of development in different areas is not confined to this country It has troubled people in other parts of the world There was a Committee of the United Nations which went very fully into it It happens that a national of India, Dr Rao, was the Chairman of that Committee, and they have evolved a set of indicators or criteria to judge This was for the purpose of international comparison, which will not be fully applicable to our case But it does give certain amount of guidance for us also There they have evolved—I do not want to take up the time of the House by going through the whole list of indicators—metro indicators, micro indicators, direct and indirect indicators and all that

Here, for our purpose, we have been working on this problem of measurement of disparities and the stage of development The Central Statistical Organisation and the State Statistical Bureaus are engaged in evolving standard definitions, concepts and methods with a view to producing comparable and reliable estimates in different fields There was a joint conference of the Central and States statisticians which took up as a matter of high priority work the compilation of basic statistics for the reorganised States, and this work is in progress

I may point out that it is not a very simple thing We get some figures about per capita income in one State or in another There may be some other information about consumer expenditure, and one is apt to just seize one set of figures and draw conclusions, and they may be very dangerous conclusions, just as the other day an hon Member took up the figures of per capita income in some of the States At the Centre we are trying to find out the per capita income for different regions and States within certain limits Its utility and comparability is limited. It can be only of a tentative charac-

ter. Some of the States have also taken up this work on their own account. They are the States of U.P., Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Assam. Now Punjab and Andhra have also taken up this work. They have made certain calculations. The other day U.P. figures were quoted, and the conclusion which was drawn was that the per capita income in U.P. has been declining. It was because that we forgot the distinction between the figures of per capita income at current prices and at constant prices.

Even if we are able to find out the per capita income for different States, even if we are able to find out the overall indicators, they will not by themselves be very reliable determinants of the position in different States. We have some figures today about consumer expenditure and you will find that Assam stands practically second in the whole list. That does not mean that, because consumer expenditure in rural areas is so very high in Assam, Assam is a very highly developed State.

Therefore, the point is that this is a business which has to be done with very great care, and we are not to be guided by only one set of indicators but we have to judge the situation with the help of numerous tests of progress and interpret the whole of the information with great caution. But, progress is being made in evolving suitable indicators and determinants of progress, and progress has been made on actual measurement also. I gave you some examples about the States.

The important thing is that the areas in the different States should be properly surveyed for the purpose of assessing the resources etc.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam):
Geological survey.

Shri Nanda: Hon. Members are possibly aware of the fact that the Planning Commission has already taken initiative in this direction. Regional planning survey of the Damodar Valley and surveys of resources

in three southern States of Madras, Mysore and Kerala have been taken up. The Mysore survey is more intensive and others are less intensive. These surveys are intended to provide models for others similar surveys in different parts of India.

Overall indicators may take some time to work out in a satisfactory way, but in different sections we have collected a good deal of useful information. For example, regarding irrigation, power, social services, transport etc. the material for all the States has been analysed, and we are now in a position to say with a fair amount of accuracy as to where the different States stand in respect of these directions of development, and how over a period the situation has changed for the better or for the worse in different places. This work by the Planning Commission, with the help of the various bodies which are associated for this purpose, has to continue in order to make an enlarged data and make it more accurate. There are some research programmes of the Planning Commission which are also going to be directed towards the same purpose.

I admit that with all these the information is not enough and therefore it only should impress on us the obligation to go ahead more vigorously with the task of finding out, collecting, analysing and interpreting these data in a satisfactory manner.

This is the position regarding the first two parts of the resolution of the hon Member, that we understand the seriousness of the problem, we have been engaged in an effort to devise proper indicators and measures, and that we have actually been engaged in a measurement of progress, disparities or deficiencies in different areas with a certain amount of success, but more has to be done.

As to the next part of the resolution, the ways and means, I must indicate our approach to this problem briefly because there may not be very much time. The problem is not simply a problem of under-development in one area. The whole country is under-developed. That is the

(Shri Nanda)

basic fact It happens that in some State, say, Bombay, here and there there are some pockets of development When we are dealing with a really under-developed country, some slight development in some places might look very big compared to the very low state of development in other parts But even in Bombay, for example, does it mean that because Bombay has so many mills, etc., all those masses of people in the rural areas and elsewhere are better off than the others? It is not so. I know enough of those conditions there It is not so, Sir This problem has arisen to partly out of the natural advantages or disadvantages That is really the problem Also, it is the product of historical circumstances stretched over for a long period So, let us face the fact That neglect of the country—may be there has been greater neglect over some areas—cannot be remedied and rectified in two or three years It is not possible We should recognise that fact We may also take this into account that this country has just started on a course of development and it must be very obvious to anybody that when you first make your first attempts to develop, you have to be careful about what you do so that you get the best return from whatever investment you make. If, over a period of five or ten years, you have done that job well, it is going to be of much greater advantage to develop in this country May be that during this period we have been able to tackle the problem of under-development only in a few places, and it could not be all over in the course of five years or so, but, if the country is allowed to develop properly, it will be in a far stronger position to help every under-developed area in the country than if attention is diverted and resources are frittered away. This consideration is very important, and I would request the hon. Members to bear this in mind, because, although we are conscious of the fact and we

recognise the fact that there are under-developed areas which need improvement—we are conscious of their feelings and needs—they cannot wait indefinitely till the whole country develops. For, meanwhile, disparities grow and we can recognise that.

Therefore, the best that is possible has to be done also for those areas and when I said that we have to look to the over-all development, it does not mean that whatever is possible is not being done for the other areas which are and whose claims have been put before us in such a vehement fashion in the House today and the other day when this question was taken up. It should be remembered that a great deal of resources which are being applied and invested comes from loans, internal and external. Interest has to be paid on those loans. The loans have to be repaid. Therefore, it becomes highly imperative that we make the investment in a manner that we are able to sustain actually the investments and to see that out of that the results arise which will enable us to grow at a fast rate.

This is a very important consideration, and it should be borne in mind, and I say it particularly because a question arises from time to time: what is the rate of development of heavy industry and what percentage is being allotted to this State and that State?

Now, this has been recognised by an hon. Member himself There cannot be uniform development in every respect in every State There are differences, say, in respect of natural resources and other conditions I do not think we are aiming at uniformity in every respect in every area. There will have to be specialisation What is really important is that each area must have equality of opportunity and not necessarily equal development in every single direction. This is the attitude, this is the approach

namely, in the earlier stages, we should concentrate on investment in such a manner that the country as a whole benefits and progresses rapidly. And, if it does it will not take very long for India to look after the needs of every area which is today backward and under-developed. Meanwhile, whatever is possible is also being done as I shall be able to show by reference to the figures and the facts, within the limitations that we are working under.

Take the first Plan. Its purpose was to set right the disequilibrium, to make up for certain deficiencies in food, etc. and inevitably we had to continue certain projects. At that time we found that in certain States, on behalf of which it is urged that much more should be done their administrative machinery, in the case of the first Plan was in such an unsatisfactory condition that whatever money was allotted to them was not spent. Therefore in that period our effort was to see that the administrative machinery improved as much as possible. That was what we could do then.

In the case of the second Five Year Plan again, we have raised the content in respect of industry, transport, power etc. very much more compared with the first Plan. Therefore, it was not possible for us to spread out steel and coal everywhere. They could not be but within those limitations, it will be found that we have been able to give as much distributive justice, to create as much regional balance as was possible. In the matter of coal and steel plants, areas which had nothing before, have got them. There is a steel plant in Orissa, there is a steel plant in Madhya Pradesh. In respect of coal also, from areas which were contributing very little before, now we are asking them to take up the responsibilities.

Therefore, within the limitations of the Plan itself, nobody would say, "In order to distribute all the money

uniformly everywhere, you should give up steel, coal and power." It could not be done. Once those things are there, everybody is going to benefit and it is not necessary that an area where a plant is located alone benefits in the matter of income and employment. Neighbouring areas also benefit. It should be possible for anybody to look into the actual facts of the situation, how incomes arise not only at the point where a plant is situated, but over a very much wider area. Incomes as well as employment are distributed. Therefore, let us not take a limited view of the situation.

I shall not take very much more time. The general ground I had thought of covering I have very largely covered. The approach of the Planning Commission to remedying this evil of regional disparities has been very clearly stated and I need not repeat all that. But one major consideration is that in locating the plants etc. we know that some areas may not have all the natural advantages; all the natural resources may not be there. In the first place, we must investigate whether there are any hidden resources. The first thing is that we should see that we discover the hidden wealth in areas which today seem to be behind and backward in that respect, and that is being done. Where there is no such overriding consideration of economic advantage or disadvantage, we should give more consideration of the claims of the under-developed areas.

16.59 hrs

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

I know all the States are very vigilant. For every single new plant that is going to come up, every State puts forward its claim, giving all the information that they have. It is not easily that any decision is taken one way or the other. The claims of the various States concerned are very fully considered.

*mittee to Examine the
Regional Disparity in
Average per capita income*

[Shri Nanda]

One very important consideration regarding development is, as an hon. Member said, about administrative machinery.

17 hrs.

The administrative machinery has to be strengthened in order that they may be able to do better. More than that, there is the training of personnel. It is because of shortage of trained technical personnel that difficulties arise more than anything else. It is not a question of any specialised field like steel, etc. Engineering industries can be located anywhere. Re-rolling mills can be located anywhere. More textile mills could be distributed and dispersed. This is being contemplated. For all that, there has to be that initial preparation in terms of trained personnel. A good deal of thought is being given to this. Everywhere, training in various directions is provided so that they are able to take advantage of whatever opportunities lie before them.

Shri Ranga: We have the classic example of the sugar industry. There was a policy of diffusing it; now there is a policy of concentrating it again.

Shri Nanda: I may not be able to give a full reply to that immediately. But, so far as the future is concerned, there should be, and there would be the desire to take it to areas which are better suited for dispersal. The question of removing the existing plants from where they are to other places stands on a different footing.

There are other ways in which we can rectify and redress. For example, decentralisation of production, cottage industries, small scale industries: they can be taken to all these places in a larger measure than otherwise.

In actual fact, if I had the time, I would like to do it; though I have not got the time, I promise hon. Members that I shall send to them figures about Rajasthan, about Orissa, about Kerala, how they compare in the average in-

crease in national plan, and how they have had a better share. I do not agree with the figures given by the hon. Member. I shall give him other figures. For Orissa, that is the State for which the hon. Mover said so much, I have got information about the increase in irrigation, increase in power. It is not a case of 100 per cent; I think it is 2,000 per cent. more. So many new industries have gone there. For him to complain is not correct.

We are talking of one country. We say, because the whole country benefits from development, let us not think too much of parochial considerations immediately and that advanced areas should take into consideration the needs of others. It appears there is no advanced area at all in the country. That may be a fact. But, those who are advancing rapidly call themselves to be suffering grievously.

I would like to give information about Orissa and other States. In Kerala, for example, the Plan is more than 100 per cent. The average increase may be 60 per cent. or so. But, the Kerala Plan is 100 per cent. more than the Travancore-Cochin Plan as it was in the First Plan. We have also to see the good side of things. We may not have got everything in every way. We have benefited in certain ways. Everybody cannot benefit in all ways immediately.

I have to say only a few words about the substance of the Resolution in terms of action, that is, a Committee to be appointed. As I said, I do not agree that there should be a Committee. It is a matter in which there has to be continuous work done. It is not a case in which a committee sits for a month or two and then goes away. What has to be done is known. The action that has to be taken has to be continuous. The Planning Commission is engaged on that with various other organs associated with that. It is not a question of economy; it is a question of technical aspects for which any

**mittee to Report on a
clear-cut Price Policy and
Machinery for the imple-
mentation of the Second
Five Year Plan**

committee cannot be equipped. Therefore, the work that the hon Member want us to do through a committee is being done, and is being done by a body which is in the best position to do that. No other committee can take it up. As Shri D C Sharma pointed out, a committee for the whole country will lose itself entirely. It may spend 10 or 15 years and not be able to bring out anything of a positive or concrete character if it has to cover the whole country. These problems are dealt with by bodies which are competent to deal with them. In reply to your question I am able to say very positively that these things are being done. There is a working arrangement now in existence for carrying out these objects and no useful purpose will be served by superimposing on them a committee which can do nothing.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put the amendments to the vote of the House. I will first take up the amendment of Shri Y S Parmar.

Shri Y. S. Parmar: I do not want to press my amendment.

*The amendment was, by leave
withdrawn.*

Mr. Speaker: I will now take up the amendments of Shri Balasaheb Patil.

Shri Balasaheb Patil: I want my amendments to be put to the vote of the house.

Mr. Speaker. The question is

“That in the Resolution,—

after the word “experts” the words
“and three members of this
House” be inserted.’

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is—

“That in the Resolution,—

after the words “per capita in-
come” the word “and” be omit-
ted

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is.

‘that in the Resolution,—
after the words “per capita income
and in the” the word ‘different’
be inserted.’

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I did not call on Shri Mahanty to reply. He wrote to me that his young child has died and therefore he is rushing back to his place. He has asked me to put off his Resolution to some other day. But I thought that since it was partly heard and already taken some time, it would not be right to hold this up even for the purpose of giving an opportunity to reply and further I do not know if the House will be inclined to do that. Anyhow, the discussion has gone on quite well. I will now put the Resolution to the vote of the House.

The question is

“This House is of opinion that a Committee of experts be appointed to study and investigate into the regional disparity in the Indian Union in the average per capita income and in the stages of development and to recommend ways and means for bringing up the regions that lag behind to the standard of other advanced regions.”

The motion was negatived.

**RESOLUTION RE APPOINTMENT
OF A COMMITTEE TO REPORT
ON A CLEAR-CUT PRICE
POLICY AND MACHINERY
FOR THE IMPLEMENTA-
TION OF THE SECOND
FIVE YEAR PLAN**

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergode) I beg to move

“This House is of opinion that the absence of a firm and well-defined, price policy is upsetting the calculations of the Second Five Year Plan and is undermining its execution and accordingly sug-