

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

this by mentioning my region of which I have got certain information and knowledge. I represent Shri D. C. Sharma also in that.

As a result of partition, as you know, Sir; the meagre transport facilities have been totally cut off although a link has been established now. Absence of such facilities stood in the way of any industrial schemes being taken up by the private sector or even by the Government. This region is full of mineral, forest and agricultural resources, but yet it is surprising that there is not a single industry there.

What is the reason? The reason is that the few schemes that have been taken up so far have been left to the private sector. Licences are given but none would come there because the profit is very small and the private sector would not take up any industry unless they could make sufficient margin for their enterprise, by way of profit, etc. The only industry that has come up so far is a co-operative sugar mill, and that had to be helped by the Government by participating in it by way of taking shares and other ways. It may be said that we are going to have an oil refinery, that also has come after a great deal of hesitation. Although the industrial policy resolution says that new industries should be set up where raw materials are available, and yet, when we get the raw material of crude oil, the refinery in full could not be established where the raw material is found, because the industry is of such a peculiar nature. That is why I said in the beginning I come from an unfortunate area.

I would like to place before the House a few more instances before I conclude my observations. Electricity is a very important factor for industrial development. It is not possible to industrialise unless we get cheap power, particularly in an area where due to transport difficulties, the

cost is bound to be higher. In Assam, the hydro-electric potential is 11,036,000 KW, out of the 40 million KW. in the country as a whole. It is surprising that out of this potential, we have so far a per capita installed capacity of 0.97 KW at the end of the first Plan. It is supposed to be 5 KW at the end of the Second Plan, whereas the target for the country as a whole is 50 KW. Out of 38183 KW that we have so far generated and propose to generate, the majority goes to railway collieries, oil fields, etc., and not to any industrial project.

Let us take the case of jute. There also, although we produce about 11 lakh bales in the State, there is not a single jute mill as yet. So, how can we say that the development of the country has been taken up so as to remove the imbalances and disparities and to establish a socialist society in all the regions of the country?

So, my submission is that while we take up the Third Plan, we should take good care to see that these defects in the Second Plan are removed, so that all the areas are developed as quickly as possible and we may have a fairly balanced development in the country in the near future

17.57 hrs.

#### BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

##### THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

Mr. Speaker: The House now stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on 18th April, 1959

17.58 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, April 18, 1959/Chaitra 28, 1881 (Saka).*