

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

तमाम निर्णयों को अविलंब लागू किया जाए,

(6) जाली सेनानियों को मिलने वाली पेंशन की राशि बन्द की जाए तथा उनके विरुद्ध सक्त कार्यवाही की जाए और सेनानियों का संक्षिप्त जीवन परिचय प्रकाशित किया जाए।

(viii) DEMAND TO WITHDRAW INCREASE IN POWER RATES IN UTTAR PRADESH, BIHAR AND HARYANA.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक तरफ तो देश में किसानों को कृषि हेतु बिजली नहीं मिलती, दूसरी तरफ उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, हरियाणा आदि प्रदेशों में बिजली दरों में वृद्धि कर दी गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली पांच पैसे प्रति-यूनिट बढ़ोतरी कर दी गई है। किसानों के प्राइवेट ट्यूबवेल की बिजली का दर प्रति-हार्सपावर पंद्रह रुपए से बढ़ा कर बाइस रुपए पचास पैसे कर दिया गया है।

हरियाणा में भी अठारह रुपए से बढ़ा कर बिजली की दर प्रति हार्स पावर बाइस रुपए कर दिया है। इसी तरह अन्य प्रान्तों में भी बढ़ोतरी की गई है। दर बढ़ाने के बाद भी बिजली कितने घंटे उपलब्ध हो पाएगी, पता नहीं।

विद्युत दरों में बढ़ोतरी किसानों के लिए कष्टदायक है। इससे भुगतान समय पर नहीं हो सकेगा। फलस्वरूप कनेक्शन कटेगा तथा सिंचाई पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा। किसानों में काफी रोष है। अतः सरकार बिजली दर में की गई बढ़ोतरी को वापस ले तथा किसानों को बिजली उपलब्ध कराने की गारंटी दे।

14.48 hrs.

MOTION RE: SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up Motion regarding Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do consider the 'Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85', laid on the Table of the House on the 6th May, 1981."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): When there was a discussion on the Fifth Five Year Plan, I was already on my legs. Then the House was dissolved. So, I can continue.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I consider it to be an honour and a privilege to initiate this important debate on the Sixth Five Year Plan. I shall try to be brief in my remarks so as to leave ample time for the hon. Members of the House, those views on the Plan we are most anxious to hear.

The Plan document has been before the country since February, 1981. I had given notices thrice to discuss the Plan, but there was not time for discussion. We have also presented to Parliament the Annual Plans for 1981-82 and 1982-83, which review the performance of the economy in 1980-81 and 1981-82 as well. Currently, a mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Plan is in progress with a view to assessing the upto-date performance and determining the tasks that should be accomplished in the remaining period of the Plan. In this appraisal we shall also identify the problem areas where corrective action would be required. We have also initiated action for the formulation of the Annual plan for 1983-84.

The main features of the Sixth Five Year Plan are well known. It aims at a growth rate in gross national product of 5.2 per cent per annum; this will be achieved through a growth rate of a little less than 4 per cent in agriculture and about 7 per cent in mining and manufacture. The achievement of these targets will require a considerable effort to make fuller utilisation of capacity which already exists in the system and to provide for additional capacity in agriculture and industry as well as in power and transport. Vigorous efforts will have to be made to improve the working of the infrastructure

consisting, among others, of the vital energy sector and transport facilities. It is in this context that the Government has adopted an accelerated oil development programme and the Sixth Plan target of crude oil production of 21.6 million tonnes by 1984-85 has been raised to 27.52 million tonnes.

The economy showed a significant recovery in 1980-81. In 1981-82, it consolidated the process of recovery and gathered substantial additional strength. There was an impressive improvement in the infrastructural sectors of energy and transport, accompanied by a further increase in agricultural and industrial production and a marked decline in the rate of inflation. The gross domestic product, which had declined by about 5 per cent in 1979-80, increased by 7.5 per cent in 1980-81 and is estimated to have gone up further by 4.6 per cent in 1981-82. The average growth rate for the first two years of the Plan was about 6 per cent per annum which is higher than the Plan target.

The Plan also seeks to ensure that the benefits of growth are widely distributed and, in particular, that the condition of the weaker sections is improved. Reduction, and eventually removal, of poverty has been the prime objective of planning in India and the Sixth Plan gives it the highest priority.

The strategy of the Plan is to secure a reasonably rapid growth in the productive sectors of the economy and support the programmes which aim at amelioration of the conditions of the poor. We are committed to maintain and strength the redistributive bias of public policies, be they in the sphere of taxation, Government expenditure, pricing or licensing. These instruments will be fashioned so as to secure the requisite increase in production and a redistribution of benefits in favour of the poor.

The programmes of development themselves seek to integrate these objectives. Thus, there are a number of programmes of agricultural development meant to fur-

their strengthen its productive base through increased irrigation, larger consumption of chemical fertilizers, use of improved seeds, wider dispersal of bank credit and so on. At the same time, steps will be taken to ensure that the input delivery systems reach the small and marginal farmers and rural artisans. Too often we have seen that the benefits of development schemes flow to the relatively better-off sections to the neglect of the small and marginal farmers and the landless labourers. It will be the endeavour of Government to check this tendency and to ensure that the benefits flow to the most needy and deserving sections of the people.

Reduction of poverty requires a massive increase in opportunities for employment, particularly in the rural areas. Land-based occupations such as dairying, piggery, sheep breeding, horticulture and the like will be promoted through the integrated Rural Development Programme which now covers the entire country. It is proposed under the programme to provide benefits in the form of subsidies and bank finance to 600 families in each year of the Plan per block—400 families will benefit by the schemes in agriculture and allied activities, 100 families in village and cottage industries and another 100 families in the service sector. The programme will benefit 15 million families during the Sixth Plan period, for which Rs. 1,500 crores have been provided in the Plan, to be shared equally between the Centre and the States. Under the programme about 2.8 million families and 3 million families were assisted in 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively.

In order to benefit the landless and marginal farmers who face the problem of seasonal unemployment, the National Rural Employment Programme is being implemented with the object of creating 300 million to 400 million man-days of employment per year during the Plan period. The NREP has been designed specially to create durable assets in the rural areas with the help of the surplus labour. During 1980-81, 1424 million mandays of employment was generated under the programme.

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In 1981-82, 345 million mandays of employment were generated. Further, special attention is being given to the problems faced by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, for which substantial resources have been provided in the Plan.

The Plan also lays emphasis on the minimum needs programme, since the basic minimum needs have to be satisfied before any further progress can be made. The programme covers mainly the extension of primary education, nutrition, public health, rural water supply, rural roads, rural electrification and housing for the landless. A total provision of Rs. 5,807 crores has been made for this programme in the Sixth Plan. Steps are also being taken to reduce the regional disparities. Among other measures, mention may be made of area specific programmes like the Drought Prone Areas Programme, Desert Development Programme, Hill and Tribal Area Development Programmes and programmes of the North Eastern Council.

The employment projections of the Plan show that the labour force will increase at 2.54 per cent per annum, while employment will go up by 4.17 per cent per annum. The employment situation should, therefore, improve over a period of time. In the Sixth Plan itself, new employment equivalent to 34 million standard person years would be created. The increase in labour force also works out to 34 million. Thus, there would be no increase in the backlog of unemployment. Also, we have measured employment in standard person years i.e. employment for 8 hours a day for 273 days in a year. In practice however, not all find employment of this nature. If allowance is made for this, the backlog of unemployment measured in the usual way might come down during the Plan period. Effective implementation of the Plan is, however, essential for achieving the employment goals that we have set for ourselves in the Sixth Plan.

Hon. Members are aware that the results of the recent census show that the aggregate

growth rate in population has not come down. We are looking carefully at the results to see in what manner the programmes of the Sixth Five Year Plan need to be re-fashioned to take care of the position, as revealed by the census data. One thing, however, is clear, and has been clear for several years; all our Plans of development will come to nought, if we are not able to bring about an effective restraint on the growth of population. I need hardly stress the importance of family planning and the need to evolve a national consensus on this, so that all sections of the people, irrespective of their ideology, co-operate in this truly important national objective. The Sixth Plan provides a substantial outlay for the family planning programme. It has also been made clear that the constraint of resources will not be allowed to come in the way of an effective programme of family planning.

The Plan document envisages a substantial reduction in the percentage of people below the poverty line. In 1972-73 the percentage of people below the poverty line was 52 and by 1977-78 it had come down to 48. The Sixth Plan envisages a further decline of this percentage to 30. Even 30 per cent is a high figure, since it means a large absolute number of people below the poverty line. We would, however, not be fair to ourselves and to the efforts made over the past three decades, if we do not recognise the tentativeness of these estimates, or if we do not give enough weightage to the fact that these figures do not take into account the considerable re-distribution of consumption and other benefits, which has taken place through conscious Government policies and public expenditure. The estimates do not reflect, for instance, the fact that a number of services are being made available free—such as education and health facilities, nutrition, improved water supply and other public services.

15.00 hrs.

Also, the estimates do not reflect the general improvement which occurs with

the building of roads, electrification and communications.

We have given the highest priority in the Plan to the reduction of poverty and over a time to remove it altogether, I do not wish to under-estimate the enormous nature of the task. However, our efforts in this direction should not be undermined by unwarranted pessimism.

The 20-Point Programme has been redefined and recast. The revised 20-Point Programme was announced by the Prime Minister on 14th January, 1982. It focuses on some of the most important economic and social programmes included in the Sixth Plan and seeks to impart greater dynamism to these. While the thrust of the revised Programme continues to be on providing better living conditions for the less privileged sections of the population, it also aims at all round improvement in productivity. In view of the urgent need to control the growth of population, the programme lays special emphasis on promoting family planning on a voluntary basis as a people's movement. The National Development Council at its meeting held on 14th March, 1982, expressed its determination to implement effectively the revised Programme which contains the core elements of the Sixth Plan.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): How is it possible with the Health Minister having eight children?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the position in your case?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Three.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Since an increase in productivity is essential both for achieving a satisfactory rate of growth and implementing effectively the various poverty alleviation programmes, the year 1982 has been declared as the Year of 'Productivity'. It is intended to give a push to production all along the line and ensure more efficient and optimum utilisation of the available resources to secure the best results. Action has already been taken to identify the policy and operational constraints which affect productivity and to fix targets for achieving higher levels of production and productivity.

I need hardly point out that a Plan of the magnitude presented in the Sixth Plan document will require massive mobilisation of resources, both internal and external. Already considerable effort has been made both by the Centre and the States, but in view of the cost escalations since 1979-80 as well as the erosion in the surplus from current revenues at 1979-80 rates of taxes, it is no longer sufficient to mobilise additional resources in nominal terms of the same order as indicated in the Sixth Plan document. To meet the essential requirements of the Sixth Plan and fulfil the targets indicated in the revised 20-Point Programme, it will be necessary both for the Centre and the States to undertake a larger resource mobilisation effort. It is equally necessary that non-development expenditure is contained so that the benefits of additional resource mobilisation accrues to the Plan.

We are also conscious of the fact that control of inflation and the generation of stable price expectations are crucial for the successful implementation of the Plan. A series of measures have been taken to check the rise in prices and it is encouraging to note that 1981-82 witnessed a sharp decline in the rate of inflation. On a point to point basis, the Wholesale Prices Index increased by only 2.1 per cent over the year as compared to 16.4 per cent in 1980-81. There is, however, no room for complacency in the matter. Inflationary pressures still persist in the economy. The investments contemplated under the Plan would generate additional incomes and demand. It will, therefore, be extremely important to keep a close watch on the price situation and ensure efficient demand and supply management in order to maintain stable price conditions.

15.04 hrs.

[*Shri S. M. Krishna in the Chair*]

An important objective of the Plan is the pursuit of self-reliance. This means that we have to minimise our dependence on the outside world for financing our development. In particular, we have to ensure that our exports grow sufficiently to finance the growing import needs. It

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is clear that we cannot do so fully in the immediate future in view of the very sharp increase in the oil prices which have thrown an additional burden on our balance of payments. Our medium term objective must be to bring about a balance in our external payments and meanwhile mobilise external resources on the scale necessary for the achievement of the Plan objectives. This would require a vigorous programme of export promotion as well as import substitution in such vital areas as petroleum, steel, fertilisers, cement and vegetable oils. The investment and production targets for various sectors have been fixed keeping in view the balance of payments perspective.

As the structural adjustments to narrow the trade gap and achieve viability on external account can take place only over a period of time, the Government entered into an Extended Fund Facility arrangement with the IMF for SDR 5 billion to be provided as balance of payments support over a three year period November 1981 to November 1984. However, since the IMF credit would provide relief only for a limited period, steps are being taken to make the required adjustments as speedily as possible. In keeping with the medium-term strategy, the Annual Plan for 1982-83 lays particular stress on increasing the production of petroleum, fertilisers, cement, steel and edible oils so as to contain the growth of imports within manageable limits; likewise it envisages further measures for increasing the growth of exports. The import and export policies for 1982-83 reflect the need to increase production and productivity and help strengthen the balance of payments position. Steps have also been taken to further encourage investment and remittances by Indian abroad.

Self reliance and reduction of poverty are the main objectives of the Sixth Plan. It is to subserve these that the Plan proposes a certain strategy of development.

It is not enough to formulate a Plan; the more important task is to implement it. The Sixth Plan has stressed the need

for effective implementation and made a number of suggestions for this purpose. Action is being taken along these lines. In particular, the monitoring arrangements have been strengthened and streamlined. The Planning Commission monitors the progress in respect of selected projects schemes covering 20 sectors. It prepares every quarter a review of production performance against the targets and progress of implementation of projects costing Rs. 10 crores and above against time and cost schedules. These activities are supported by a system of Performance Review Meetings, which are taken by Secretaries of the concerned Ministries usually every quarter. The Planning Commission is represented at these meetings. The problems in production and implementation as well as slippages in the projects under construction and the nature of corrective measures required are discussed at these meetings.

Further, at the time of the formulation of the Annual Plan the Planning Commission undertakes, in consultation with the Central Ministries, State Governments and others concerned, a critical review of the performance in the implementation of the Plan programmes, projects and schemes in the preceding year so that the Annual Plan is prepared on as realistic a basis as possible. A process of Quarterly Performance Review Meetings at the level of Member, Planning Commission and Six Monthly Review of Plan progress has also been initiated. Specific intersectoral aspects and critical problems of implementation along with suggestions for remedial measures and follow-up action are discussed in depth in the Performance Review Meetings. The Member, Planning Commission in charge of the subject also takes meetings with the State Government/Electricity Boards on the implementation of the power programme.

In the words of the Prime Minister, "the measure of a Plan is not intention but achievement, not allegation but benefit. We are determined to implement this Plan with steadfastness of purpose." I have not the slightest doubt that in this task we shall have the fullest cooperation of the House and the nation.

Sir, I move:

"That this House do consider the 'Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85', laid on the Table of the House on the 6th May, 1981."

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): In the Business Advisory Committee when the question for discussing the Sixth Five Year Plan was raised we had demanded that the Mid-Term Appraisal be made available to all the Members and the Opposition Members will vouch for my statement that it was assured that some sort of mid-term appraisal will be made available to all the Members so as to apprise them about the progress achieved during these two years i.e. 1980-81 and 1981-82. But I am sorry to say that no such mid-term appraisal has been made available to the Members of this House and this will debar us from making a fruitful discussion and contribution to this debate which should have taken place before the adoption of the Plan documents by the N.D.C. In the previous years, the draft Plan has always been discussed in Parliament more or less. It is peculiar this time because the Plan document was not discussed in Parliament and it was not approved in Parliament. No suggestion was made and the Government is going ahead with this planning and, here, he is seeking our cooperation without the discussion and deliberations of this House during 1980 and 1981. This document was laid on the Table of the House on the 6th of May, 1981. It is practically after 1-1/2 years now, this discussion is taking place. I protested there also. It is an insult to Parliament to debate this Plan now, after about 2-1/2 years of starting the Plan. But I would like to know from the Minister concerned what was the difficulty in making available to the Members of this House the mid-term appraisal or the progress report with regard to various sectors during the last two years? And in the absence of that, I think, this slip-shot manner of debate—just 3 or 4 hours or taking it to 9 O'clock or 10 O'clock to finish off the subject because the Members are criticising that the Government is not permitting the debate—would be a ritual. If the Government is sincere about having concrete and constructive suggestions from the

Opposition and seeking our cooperation, then we should have this document with us and we should have more time for debate.

This is my humble suggestion.

MR. CHAIRMAN Mr. Indrajit Gupta. I think, more or less all points are covered.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Now, I am regretting it very much. I went on shouting in every Session about the need for discussion on the Plan. Right till the very end before we adjourned last week there was no indication from the Government side that any discussion would be held. The Minister himself has admitted that he has given notice three times but no time was found. Now, suddenly, at the fag end of the Session, this item has been put on the agenda. The way in which it is going to be discussed will only result in a kind of abstract and vague discussion of planning. People can air their theories about it, of course. But what we want is, as Mr. Satish Agarwal has said, something which we can discuss concretely. And it is not that just two years have passed; it is almost three years. Only a little more than two years are left of the Plan. We do not have before us any kind of appraisal or review or anything so that we could really have a meaningful debate. I do not know if he could help us in some way. The matter has been put off so long. I am speaking for myself. I do not know the view of my colleagues. I do not have the opportunity to consult them. But I would be even prepared to further postpone this discussion provided that the papers, documents or the appraisal is made available to us before the full-fledged discussion takes place. What is the use of discussing in the air?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA (Garhwal): I want to make a submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Minister will speak. I will give you a chance.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: You give us a chance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Could there be a discussion on this itself?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Yes, please, hear my submissions.

[Shri H. N. Bahuguna]

After all, Plan is a national property. I mean, it is nothing like a Party thing. Plans are usually to be placed before us, before they are launched, for discussion and debate. And then, the National Development Council used to discuss them and then come to a final conclusion.

AN. HON. MEMBER: The NDC has discussed it.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Anyway, Parliament was certainly kept out of the picture. Now, we are reading every day in the Press. We get reports and I have got a number of cuttings to show that mid-term appraisal on transport side, this has happened; on electricity side this has happened; on irrigation side this has happened. There is a fall-out of this much and so on and so forth. What are we relying upon when discussing this subject? The Minister should come forward and say, this is not true and that is not true. Therefore, the points raised by hon. Mr. Satishji and Shri Indrajit Gupta are correct in their bearings.

Let the Minister tell us:

(a) Why the mid-term appraisal has not been placed before the House; and

(b) why the debate cannot be put off till such time as the mid-term appraisal is available?

What is the time fixed for this debate, I would like to know. Are we going to finish it today as it is being proposed? It does not matter. Even then, we will discuss. We would not like to give up this chance. We will discuss with whatever materials we have. But the point is if we are rushing through this debate and sit up to 10 O'Clock or 12 O'Clock to see it is over. What is the time-frame? Are we going to discuss it today and tomorrow or are going to complete the discussion today itself?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, I would also like to make a submission.

I also have gone through the documents that are available with us. The Minister has never in Parliament really taken us

into confidence about the state of the Sixth Plan. In fact, we had forgotten that there was the Sixth Plan. Only today, we have heard about the preparation of the Seventh Plan. For example, the Minister has here and there said that the extra target of 12,000 and odd MW that are required for meeting the power cannot be met. He has said it in Parliament. I can give you the whole list of various things that are being said outside Parliament about the non-performance of the Plan. Nowhere in one document this has been done.

Secondly, within their own Planning commission, they have set up some 20 groups—I do not know whether it is in conformity with the 20-points programme—which are looking into various aspects of the performance of the Plan. On top of it, the Annual Plan that was presented last time is in conflict with the Sixth Plan itself. For instance, the rate of growth in the Annual Plan was postulated at 4.5 per cent whereas in the Sixth Plan, it is stated that it will be: minimum 5.2 per cent. So, it is a concentration. Then, the International Monetary Fund is nowhere mentioned in the Plan document. How are they going to do it? Therefore, for lack of these documents, let us find another time, after due consultation, for discussing the Plan.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): It is good that at least the Minister has come before Parliament to say something about the Plan. But the members should be given sufficient time to discuss it and sufficient documents should also be given to us. Otherwise, how can we have a proper discussion on the Plan? The success of the Plan rests with the people. The people of the country can agitate only through Parliament. They are cutting out Parliament for all practical purposes. Today, the Mid-term appraisal wanted by the members of the Opposition in the Business Advisory Committee is not provided. Now, all of a sudden, the Minister makes a statement about the performance of the Plan, the merits and demerits of the Plan and all that. How can we discuss it without all these documents? Therefore, I suggest that full material should be provided; the Mid-term appraisal

should be given to us so that we can have a discussion in a fruitful manner.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, when this House discussed the business for this week, the hon. Minister in-charge of Parliamentary Affairs sent me the minutes wherein Mr. Indrajit Gupta had raised the point that unless the Mid-term review documents were made available, there would be no point in discussing the Sixth Plan.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is what everybody is saying.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I had informed the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that the Mid-term review was being undertaken. Of course, as to what appears in the press, I cannot vouchsafe for it; what source is being used by them....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: No, no. I flatly refute if you are saying this. I thought you were saying it jocularly. I refute the charge. I had never done this; I am not in the habit of doing this and I will never do that. Please don't make that charge. Of course, if you jocularly want to say it, I can put up with it but not the way you are trying to put it.

I had informed the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that it is not going to be possible for the Planning Commission to give the documents wherein the review of the Sixth Plan can be given in the form of documents to the House and that, in spite of this, if the hon. Members are pleased to discuss the Sixth Plan, at least we do not have any objection. I have got a copy of the letter with me. This view was placed before, if I mistake not, before the B.A.C....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is your internal affair.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: This view was not placed before the B.A.C. that it will not be made available. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs gave us an assurance and he said, "I will convey your sentiments to the Minister concerned." It is not a party document. It is a national document.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He said, he will find out.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: He found out. I conveyed to him that this information, at this stage, cannot be given to the House. In fact, the Sixth Plan review had to be postponed. I had specially done this with a view to see that we first hear the views of the hon. Members.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: On what?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I have been very patiently listening to what you have said. Please try to understand my point of view also. If I complied with the review of the Sixth Five Year Plan and finalised everything and then come to the House, that will leave hardly anything. The whole thing will be in a final shape. In fact, hon. Member Shri Satish Agarwal had discussed this aspect with me. I had told him that it was actually postponed by about 1-1/2 to 2 months. State Governments are committed to this.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Outside discussion should not be quoted as otherwise we discuss so many things. If it is a personal discussion with the Minister, it will be very embarrassing to many of them. Please do not quote personal discussions.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Anyway.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I am talking of the Business Advisory Committee where I went to the extent of saying that we will not discuss it. It is an insult to Parliament.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Anyway, I stand corrected.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will you permit one more interruption? You say that you want our views before a review is conducted. But unless we know the extent of your non-performance, how can we tell you what is to be done in the review? That document at least must be presented.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I think the hon. Member Dr. Swamy is an intelligent Member of the House.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Thank you.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I have made a reference in my preliminary remark saying that we have presented to the House Annual Plan documents for 1981-82 and for 1982-83 and in those documents, a review of the preceding year is incorporated. Of course, the correctives which are to be applied, is not a thing which you will find here.

The other charge which the hon. Member Dr. Swamy has made against me is that I have said something outside the House which I am trying to conceal from the hon. House. I also totally refute this charge. I have not said anything and, what I have said is the same thing which I have stated on the floor of the House. There is nothing new which I said outside the House. Please, for God's sake, don't make any charge on the floor of the House before verifying yourself how far it is correct or not. That aspect is also important.

So, it is for the hon. House to decide as to whether they are interested. In fact, I have got fed up with it.

Three or four times I have given notices. Actually in February, 1981, the Sixth Plan was finalised. In May, 1981, it was placed on the Table of the House and thereafter I have been constantly giving notices for discussion of the Sixth Five Year Plan. But somehow there were other important matters and the Business Advisory Committee did not find time for discussion of this document. Therefore, the hon. Members should not blame the Government for not discussing this document.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If the matter had been raised during Zero Hour, then the problem would have been settled.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us come to business now. Why waste time? I think the discussion should be on. It will be one day discussion.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: How many hours are left today? It is past 3.00

O'Clock now. Let it be today and tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Business Advisory Committee has taken some decision and in keeping with that decision, it is entitled for

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: It was going to be immediately after Question Hour on that day after 12 O'Clock. Today the Committee is yet to meet. It is already 3.30 PM.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member will appreciate that we have not transacted any other business today except the Calling Attention Notice.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I proposed when the discussion was listed that it would be for full day i.e. after 12 O'Clock. It was not the intention of the Business Advisory Committee that we will discuss only for 2 1/2 hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Members will appreciate the fact that we do say that it is a one day's discussion lasting for about four hours. But it has always been the case that the debate gets regulated by itself. So, let us start the discussion.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Do you mean one day and one night?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us see as things unfold themselves.

Motion moved :

"That this House do consider the 'Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85' laid on the Table of the House on the 6th May, 1981."

Before I call upon Mr. Balanandan, I find a Substitute Motion in the name of Shri A. K. Roy. In view of the explanation and the statement, does the Member want to move his Substitute Motion?

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Yes, Sir. I am moving. I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

“This House, having considered the ‘Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85’, laid on the Table of the House on the 6th May, 1981, is of the opinion that the present Plan like the earlier ones is based on capitalist way of development and so incapable of solving any of the basic problems of the country like unemployment, price rise, poverty, inequality and foreign dependence dragging and degenerating the country to the neo-colonial status endangering its very sovereignty and so directs the Government—

(a) to recast the present Plan totally,

(b) to constitute a People’s Planning Committee including the leaders of the Opposition having conviction in socialism and self-reliance,

(c) to remould the economy on the clear-cut socialist way of emancipation through ‘one man one job’, ‘agrarian revolution’, industrial revolution and ‘cultural revolution’.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now both the original motion and the substitute Motion will be discussed.

Mr. Balanandan.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a saying in Malayalam ‘Reading the Horoscope of a dead child’. Like that, we are being allowed to discuss, the Sixth Five-Year Plan in the third year of the Plan. The leaders of the Government and the Planning Commission and those who are interested in planned development were saying off and on that the success of the Plan depended completely on the participation of the people in the implementation of the Plan, that is, involvement of the people in the implementation of the Plan. Even talking of democracy itself, only if the people are made to involve themselves in the Plan, democracy in real terms can develop in our country. Now forget about the people.

Even the Members of Parliament who are representing the people were not allowed the opportunity to discuss it so much so involving Members of Parliament themselves in the Plan, in the making and formulation of the Plan, was not there. This shows what Government preaches and what they practise. This is the hiatus; while examining the total approach of the Government, we will find this kind of hiatus; Government will be claiming a hundred things but the reverse will be happening in the country. That can be said of the Plan as a whole. I want to make this preliminary remark.

Now coming to some of the Plan objectives, the First Five-Year Plan was launched in 1957 and the objective or the central purpose of the Plan was indicated as initiating a process of development which would raise the living standards of the people and open out to the people new opportunities for a richer and more varied life. The other Plans also gave this kind of objectives and ideas, that our country would be developed as soon as possible to give a better life to the people. To be precise, the Second Plan which came on the trail of the Avadi Resolution which proclaimed a socialistic pattern of society spelt out as its aim—doubling of the national income by 1967-68 and doubling of the per capita income by 1973-74: it also said that the most important single factor responsible for inequalities in income and wealth was ownership of property; this was spelt out in the Second Plan and it also spoke about reduction of inequalities. The Third Plan also stated this kind of things, but one thing was there; the socialistic pattern of society, etc. was absent when the Third Plan came into force. The Fourth Plan referred to the feeble and halting efforts in narrowing down the disparities in income and property ownership, and expressed the pious hope that development programmes do not result in fresh imbalances and further inequalities but offered nothing to reduce these imbalances. That is the Fourth Plan. They also said ‘development with justice’. This was the emphasis in the Fourth Plan. When the Fifth Plan

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came, then also they said about removal of poverty and reduction in inequalities. It was also to focus attention on the bottom 30 per cent of the population. No radical programme about property relationship was said, but some vague talk about land reforms, etc. was there in the Fifth Plan.

Now we come to the Sixth Plan. In the plan document it is said: 'Planning in India can be grouped under four heads: (1) growth, (2) modernisation, (3) self-reliance, and (4) social justice.' Any one who goes through these sixth Plans and the Plans hitherto and the two years of the Sixth Plan—the yearly Plans are here—you will find what happened to these social objectives enunciated in these Plans. They claim that with the public sector we are building a mixed economy which is a prelude to socialism or something like socialism, etc. But it is nothing and it is only to cover the fact that we are building or you are building capitalism. That is also an accepted fact and it is also said in the Sixth Five Year Plan like this. I quote from paragraph 1.9, page 2:

"In short, a high level of public investment in infrastructure and key industries is a pre-condition for development in the private sector. Moreover, many private enterprises depend on the orders which flow from the public activity and their growth and profitability depend directly on the expansion in public sector investment."

Therefore, that the Plan, the mixed economy, the public sector, etc. will bring in socialism is nothing. The real aim is to develop capitalism in the country. It is said in so many words in the Plan itself. Every one of the so-called objectives in each of these Plans did not materialise except for the building up of capitalism which has resulted in the development of big monopolists in the industrial sector and feudal, capitalist landlord interests in the field of agriculture in collaboration with the international monopoly capital which

in fact is the basic reason for the all-embracing crisis which we are facing to-day.

Mr. Chavan, our Planning Minister claimed so many things. I do not want to deal with them just now. But one thing to-day is that the biggest capitalist countries the world over, America, Japan, Germany, England are crisis. The big economists—not of our type but big economists who are internationally accepted, are saying that the capitalist world itself is facing a crisis. Crisis of what order? Crisis of 1930 order. That is what we see with our own eyes regarding big banks. We thought they are big banks and nothing will happen to them. But according to British economist and a big renowned economic paper, many big banks are in the red now and that any day they will declare bankruptcy. Not only that, some governments themselves are in that position. You see we had a discussion earlier in this House about IMF loans, World Bank loans etc. I do not want to dilate on that. It is said that those Governments which relied on this kind of World Bank loans etc. are themselves now in the red and they are declaring bankruptcy—Argentina, Mexico, ect. And in the list there are so many government name—Indonesia, Philippines, etc., etc. And there is that big "wonder lands" projected the world over—Japan, then West Germany and their economic projections and achievements were projected everywhere as models to refute Marxian economics and the socialist system of government. But now we find that all these governments are facing serious crises, including the big America and to-day or tomorrow we are going to hear—I do not want to predict, but papers say—that Reaganomics will not get through in America itself and the people are going to vote against that. That is the situation the world over. Therefore, before commending the Plan as such, one should see that if we are going to build capitalism, that too, in collaboration with international capitalism, then we are going to face serious crises in our country which really we are facing now.

It is claimed in paragraph 1.43 that one of the objectives is social justice and

the plan has two major dimensions. The first dimension is an improvement in the living standards for the poorest groups in the society and the second is reduction in inequalities in assets distribution. Let us now examine these two objectives. You will find that the number of people below the poverty line is on the increase and also inequality. The number of people living below the poverty line in 1972-73 was 50 per cent as he said here now in rural areas and 41.1 per cent in the urban areas. In 1977-78 in rural areas it was 51 per cent and in urban areas—38 per cent and on an average, about 48 per cent of the population of the country were living below the poverty line. To-day what is the position? He was saying some figure and I cannot repudiate it because I am not having the figure. But keeping in view the general position as it is and the position of the Plan as it is and the economic crisis in which we are in, everybody can safely say that people who live below the poverty line are on the increase—not on the decrease. This assertion I can make—my figures are not with me now and the Government has not given the figures as such.....(Interruptions).

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: They have redefined the poverty line.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: That is just like land reforms. Redefining means... I do not want to go into it as I do not have time. But the Plan statistics have shown that the number of agricultural workers is on the increase and their number of working days per annum is on the decrease and also their annual income is on the decrease. To quote, "A rural labour survey has shown that between 1964-65 and 1974-75 the number of days for which employment was available for rural labourers declined by 10 per cent for men, for women—7.5 per cent and 5 per cent for children and that on an average earnings corrected for inflation have also shown a decline."

Thus, it can be seen that the number of people below poverty line is on the increase of which the poorest sections, the

agricultural workers who get the work annually are also on the decrease. Their income is on the decrease. Their number is on the increase. This is the situation in the rural India.

Coming to reduction in inequalities, you will find that too is on the increase as per the Sixth Five Year Plan document. The distribution of assets in the rural areas are given like this:

I quote from the Plan document—para 149.

"The poor households defined as those with less than Rs. 1,000 assets in 1961 are, to allow for inflation, 2,500. In 1971, the percentage of households increased from 30 in 1961 to 35."

From 1961 to 1971, the increase was from 30 to 35 per cent. The poor household consists only of their huts and some household goods. This is the position. In regard to the distribution of the lands, in a country like India, where 70 per cent of more of our people live on agriculture: if you want to develop India, then the agricultural income should be increased. The agricultural activities can be increased only if there is a radical landreform. This has been said by all except by some conservatives. The figures tell us that the small and marginal farmers constitute 70 per cent of the landholdings who operate barely 24 per cent of the land. Thus, 70 per cent of the landholders operate only 24 per cent of the land. 76 per cent of the landholders operate just below 30 per cent of the land. As seen from the figures, the assets of the rural poor are on the decrease. 70 per cent of the agricultural population only hold 24 per cent of the land. This again is subdivided and by a detailed survey of landholdings, you will find that nearly 50 per cent of the land are held by 10 per cent of the agriculturists.

To-day, the land monopoly with the landlords or big land owners still persists and exists. Perhaps, our Minister was talking about the 20 Point Programme of which some emphasis is given to land distribution. What happened to that? Only 4 to 5 per cent implementation has been done upto August. This was in the

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press. Perhaps, the Minister can deny this. Therefore, the land reform is not done seriously or is not taken up seriously in the country. On the question of land reforms, as the hon. Member, Prof. Dandavate said, the poverty line has been reduced by redefinition. In the matter of land, the land evaporation is in the air. You cannot imagine this. The figures show that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is the sublimation of the land.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: That is how the land is going away. Once upon a time 500 million acres of land were said to be surplus and after some few years it is reduced. No land is distributed and no land is taken over by the Government. Finally, in the Plan figures it is reduced very much without giving any land to the tiller. Sir, the trick being played is that in the Land Reforms Act some loopholes are kept to allow the land owners immediately to divert the surplus land in other names and sometimes in the name of their dogs and cows. Therefore, there has been no surplus land because there is lack of political will. Sir, if a country of our size wants to prosper then the agricultural workers and the small peasantry should be given land and inputs so that they can produce more and thus improve both their economic position and that of the country. But, Sir, I am sorry to say that this political will is lacking.

Sir, after thirty-two years of planning what we find is that there is massive poverty, enormous and growing unemployment and the mounting indebtedness on the one hand and decrease in the real earnings of the rural and industrial workers on the other hand. We find a handful of monopoly capitalists and a small group of landlords, traders and speculators are adding to their wealth at a furious pace. The Tatas and their subsidiary companies whose assets were Rs. 29 crores in 1948 and that of Birlas Rs. 22 crores became Rs. 1,500 crores each two years ago. The twenty monopoly industrial houses increased their assets from Rs. 2,500 crores in 1969 to Rs. 4,500 crores

in 1975. Within six years they have doubled their assets and the process is still going on.

Sir, another important point to be noted is that a number of multinational companies have built up gigantic empires within the country and many of them are in the list of top twenty big business houses. The multi-nationals and the companies controlled by them have increased their assets to the tune of 40 per cent of the corporate industrial sector as a whole. Sir, today ours is a free country. We could understand this thing if it were before 1947. Sir, all those who fought for freedom said that the Imperialists are exploiting us in many ways. Now, after thirty two years of planning process we find that 40 per cent of the corporate assets are still held by foreign multi-nationals.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Then, bearer bonds..

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: This is how the second goal-realisation in the matter of reduction of inequalities—is being achieved. More than 50 per cent of the population of the whole country is not able to get a single meal a day. So, this is the picture on the one side. On the other side the assets of Mr. Birla and Mr. Tata are growing. You can calculate and you can well imagine what their income and assets are. So, this is the trend which is developing in the reverse direction and this is being supported and developed in the country by those who are having big assets. Their assets are becoming bigger and bigger.

Then, Sir, I told you about this: The available surplus land figures are vanishing in the air! I have here the figures of available surplus land; the land taken over by the Government and the land distributed.

Sir, the Government are giving out certain figures which do not tally with each other.

As per the Sixth Plan Document the officially estimated surplus land was 21.3

lakh hectares. Taken possession of, 15.76 lakh hectares; distributed 6.97 lakh hectares. This is the Sixth Plan figures. The potential surplus was 215 lakh acres or 86 lakh hectares some time before. That too, calculated on the basis of 30 acres ceiling which was as per the 1971-72 data.

Sir, when the original Land Reforms were brought in, at that time it was said that 500 lakh acres or 220 lakh hectares are in surplus. The land which was stated to be surplus has been decreasing every year. But, no sizeable portion has been taken over, as I have said earlier. And, in the present Plan, we have only to take over 21.3 lakh hectares which are declared to be surplus. Out of this, 6 lakhs hectares have been already distributed and the rest of it remains to be distributed and therefore, the subject of land reform in the 6th Plan is not at all being taken seriously. As some members have pointed out, the 20 point programme is also not at all being implemented.

Now I come to Industry. The Sixth Plan outlay is not only endorsing the legislation of illegal capacity, but also allows the automatic growth in industry. Those having direct linkages with the core sector are long-term plans for expansion of exports. You will see that the monopolists and multinationals are having full and complete freedom to expand 25 per cent of their capacity, without anybody's permission, with the money being doled out from the Government at subsidised rate. The monopolists and the multinationals are given a free hand in the Plan execution under the cover of the need for

(i) the induction of advanced technology;

(ii) the establishment of appropriate capacities to attain economies of scale;

(iii) introduction of processes which would aim at optimal utilisation of energy; and

(iv) establishment of export-oriented industries. Now, under the cover of these

four sub-heads foreign technology is being imported without any restrictions. In the name of introducing new technology, we have very bitter experience. I want the hon. Minister to note this point also. In the three sectors, namely, Heavy Electricals, Fertilisers and Oil exploration, in the name of foreign technology, we have allowed the multinationals to come in. In Heavy Electricals we know about the BHEL and the Seimens agreement, an umbrella type of agreement has been entered into with the West German Company, that is, Seimens. This has been discussed in Parliament and elsewhere also. Those items which are to be imported can be produced by our own technicians with our own skill. But that agreement did not come into force fully because of public resentment. So also about establishment of fertilizer plants, our own technicians can erect big fertiliser plants and establish fertiliser factory. We could erect fertiliser plant with a capacity of 900 tonnes. When we wanted to establish a fertiliser factory with a capacity of 1300 and odd tonnes, in the name of larger production capacity, the work of establishing this factory has been given to a foreign company. It could have been done very easily with the indigenous technical knowhow. That means we could save foreign exchange. Moreover our own men, our own technicians, can develop that industry. But that is not done.

Now, in the case of oil exploration, there might have been many criticisms about the ONGC. But the hon. Minister was saying that we were just going ahead according to the Plan for oil exploration. Who is doing that? The whole thing is being done by our own technicians. You did not take that into account when the work of oil exploration in Bombay was given to a foreign company. Now, to sign the contract, it took years to decide which company should be chosen, this company or that company, etc. This way it went on for some years and the nation has lost a lot. I can give the case of these three sectors, by way of examples. As I have

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expressed before, you are building up capitalism in the country and you are promoting the landlords, monopolists and multinationals in the economy of our country.

16.00 hrs.

This is what you are trying to do.

Coming to the investment side of the Plan, the private sector investment for the Sixth Plan is said to be Rs. 74,710 crores while that of the public sector is Rs. 97,500 crores. Investment in industry and minerals, the share of the private sector is Rs. 30,323 crores and of the public sector is Rs. 15,070.75 crores. What does it mean? Investment by the private sector is double. While you say investment by the public sector is large and to the tune of Rs. 97,000 crores and for the private sector it is less and only Rs. 74,000 crores, you try to see the other side of it also. In actual practice, the amount of investment for industries and minerals is double for the private sector. If you further analyse the investment figures, the major investment for infrastructure has been entrusted to the public sector—electricity, road building, railways etc. Money for these has to be spent by the public sector. In other words, to build infrastructure, as I told you earlier, for the private capitalists, investment has to be made by the public sector. This is what is being done, and this is how you invest.

And how do we mobilise the resources? Here again you will excuse me, if I say that you mobilise the resources through the public sector financing agencies, and make it the main source of supply of finances to the private sector. To get Rs. 97,500 crores for the public sector, the division given in the Plan is more or less like this:

Drawings from abroad—nearly Rs. 10,000 crores. To be exact it is Rs. 9,929 crores.

Drawings from our own foreign exchange—Rs. 1,000 crores.

Additional Deficit financing—Rs. 5,000 crores Additional revenues—Rs. 21,702 crores.

Deficit financing—Rs. 5,000 crores.

Out of 23,302 crores, how are we going to earn, Sir? We are going to earn firstly by increasing taxes, mainly indirect taxes. Secondly by increasing the prices of public sector goods and thirdly by reducing subsidies for food, fertilisers and exports. This way this money is going to be collected. And if that is so, this itself will further squeeze the poorer sections.

While coming to the taxes, I want to mention one more point. In the Plan itself it is stated that serious efforts will be made to collect tax arrears. Very good. But we in the House remember a big discussion that had taken place on 'Black money'. What is the extent of that black-money in an economy, Mr. Planning Minister, wherein you are Planning? Black money was to the tune of Rs. 24,000 crores before ten years or so. Now nobody knows the extent of it. Who plans it? We had a Finance Minister called Mr. Venkataraman, who was my friend. He said in the House: "I am expecting it from those who have black money, that they will come forward and take these Special Bearer Bonds." How magnanimous he was to them. Government says: "The rule of law is the law for all. There will be no discrimination. Government is serious about implementing its policies and programmes." "If it is so, how can that Government say all those things? People who have amassed large sums of money by cheating are being given concessions. This is the Government's attitude towards black-money holders. If poor workers demand Rs. 10/- more, you tell them: 'as you are telling the Bombay workers, since you are on strike for ten months, we will not give you anything.'

This attitude is wrong. The Plan resources are being mopped up from poorer sections of the society.

That itself will aid price enhancement and inflation.

I now come to the Plan. In Kerala, there is a saying: "Reading the horoscope of a dead child". Our Planning Minister was not kind enough to give the latest data on the working of the Plan. But I have some reports. (*Interruptions*) The estimated outlay for the first two years, as well as the provision for 1982-83, together, total Rs. 54,047 crores or only 55.4 per cent of the total outlay of Rs. 97,500 crores. Meanwhile, the prices have gone up. At present day prices, the financial outlay would have to be Rs. 18,000 crores more. Where is the Plan then?

For the remaining two years of the Plan, the outlay on the basis of 1979-80 prices should be Rs. 18,000 crores more, if things are to be as targetted. The Minister of Planning was kind enough to say that they were reducing the rate of inflation. So, we will calculate for the next two years on the basis of the reduced rate of 7 per cent per annum. You can refute it, and say it is 6 per cent. Then I will consider it. But now I calculate on the basis of 7 per cent. If we calculate on the basis of 7 per cent, what is going to happen? In the next two years, we have to invest, as per the original estimate, Rs. 43,453 crores plus Rs. 18,000 crores, i.e. about Rs. 61,453 crores. If you take 7 per cent as the rate of inflation, you have to increase it further by 40 per cent per annum. Therefore, the outlay for the next two years should be Rs. 70,000 crores. Where is the money? The money is not there. The Government may say, we will get money. The external resources have exceeded the target and our trade deficit is already on the increase. From where you will get the money? Therefore, I said, at the outset, the Sixth Plan is dead for all practical purposes. You cannot manage to have this money; this amount cannot be mopped up within two years. There is no provision unless the Government comes forward and say, all right, we are going to take over all the foreign multi-nationals first and then the

Indian multi-nationals to begin with; and then they are going to invest it and fulfil the target. I don't think you will be able to say that; but if you say that, I don't think you will be there as the Planning Minister. Therefore, that cannot be done.

About the 20-point programme, I have got some figures to tell you. The most ludicrous performance has been in the implementation of the much tom-tommed 20-point programme. The report upto the end August shows the following rate of implementation under its several heads; land allotment to the landless (7 per cent of the target); welfare of SC&ST (16 per cent); integrated rural employment (16 per cent); sterilisation (18.8 per cent). Why should you sterilise a person? There are some other methods also; rural employment (28.2 per cent). You have given some figure about employment in the Plan document; in the Plan document, it is said that you are going to create 34 million jobs in five years. In five years, the number of newcomers in the labour market will be 35 millions; and it is calculated on the basis of those boys who are above 15 years of age; and if this is the original claim in the Plan and if this is attained, even then the backlog of unemployment will be there. I agree with you, for the time being, if you say that you do not count boys below 15 years of age. You have no plan for the backlog. Is this the biggest panacea for getting employment? How much have you implemented for rural employment? It is only 28.2 per cent. Then how can you claim that you are doing so much for providing employment? For rehabilitation of bonded labour, it is 27.5 per cent; house-site allotment (19.9 per cent); slum improvement (20 per cent); housing for economically weaker sections (24 per cent); village electrification (21 per cent); biogas plants (11 per cent); drinking water projects (35 per cent). All this moreover is just what the various State Governments claim. You do not know anything! perhaps you can say that the Government is correct.

I told you earlier that the Plan is dead for all practical purposes; and your

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saying that this 20-point programme is the panacea for everything is already dead; like this, the Plan is totally dead.

I have to mention one more point. The ruling party and the opposition parties may differ on several points. But I request the ruling party to agree with us on one point. As a nation we are engaged in a common task. We have taken a loan from the IMF. We had discussions on it so many times. At that time, we told you that the IMF is going to dictate terms to us and that our freedom would be taken over by them by all sorts of means. Now so many reports have come. If you are taking a loan from IMF people, they would ask us to have a political policy—that too a long term policy according to their dictates. Therefore, why should we think about the Plan here? These IMF people have said—the Director said in so many words—that if we want to get a loan from them, we should have an economic and political policy which they want us to have, and also have a long term policy which is in agreement with IMF. Therefore, after the dictates of IMF you are pursuing an open door policy about which everybody in India is now complaining. Now, we are importing steel while we are having surplus steel. We are importing fertilizer while we are having sufficient fertilizer. We are also importing about 18 to 20 items which are sufficiently available in the country.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Consumer articles!

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Yes, consumer articles. That is one side. Another side, I am mentioning just now. You think over it and in the interests of the country, you kindly get out of this IMF mess. Otherwise this country will be one more Argentina, or Mexico or one Indonesia. I do not want to say that our country should go to that extent. I am having the pride of India in my mind. Therefore, we should get out of this IMF mess—once and for all.

Secondly, in this Plan we have—and every Plan, it is said that our Plan is based on good weather also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Good weather!

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: This time we had two floods and droughts. Therefore, what is going to happen? In many States, out of 28 districts, 20 districts are affected by floods and droughts. As a result, food production in the country is going down. Everywhere, as per the Plan itself, the issue price of rice had to be increased and because of the droughts and floods the stock of foodgrains is going to dwindle very much. Therefore, the country will have to face another serious situation. That is why, I request the Planning Minister to plan anew. This is no Plan at all. This is not a plan. This Plan is dead. If you want to plan, you should come out of the framework of Lord Keynes and company. I am mentioning this because all the theoreticians of the Kenesian school are not going to help you. Therefore, we have to change our policy. The panacea of 20-point programme is no more valid. Therefore, Shri L. K. Jha and all the other economists in your Ministry who are the planners should take note of this. I am telling you that the economists or the people who plan should have an understanding of the present day need. If you want to save the country you should do this. Otherwise the country will be turned into a morass, and so we should change this planning policy lock, stock and barrel.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chintamani Panigrahi,

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are grateful to the hon. Minister that he has moved this Motion for discussion of the Sixth Plan in the House. Though it is late still we are grateful to him.

Different view points can be expressed here. But when we take into consideration the Sixth Plan, we must also look into the background in which this Plan was brought. It was completely an anarchical situation so far as the economic field was concerned, beginning from 1977 to 1980. Therefore, people thought that perhaps, no plan would come. Even then, it was

thought that there should be a plan and the plan continued. So, the Sixth Plan was brought forward with great efforts. If you look into that background, then the achievements, that have been enumerated by our hon. Minister of Planning, are really commendable in restoring stability to the economy.

When we are considering the whole thing, we must keep in mind that though the achievements have been stupendous, the problems are also stupendous. Half of the period of the Plan is already over. So, whatever I am suggesting, I am suggesting as a person, who moves in the villages, knows the feeling of the people and sees their condition. Today half of the country is in the grip of drought. Wherever you go, there is complete drought and near famine conditions. Now, the question that we ask ourselves is that whether the irrigation facilities that we have been creating for many many years, with such huge investments have really borne fruit and whether optimum use of the potential has been made.

The Sixth Plan was really the biggest Plan that we ever launched. It was bigger than the combined size of the previous Plans. But as the Sixth Plan was born in the midst of inflation, it is really not so big as that for the simple reason that its outlay had been calculated at 1979-80 prices, which were much higher than the price level of the previous plans. Thus in terms of the 1970-71-price level the public sector outlay of the Sixth Plan would come to about Rs. 44,972 crores and at the 1960-61 price level, it would come to Rs. 25,563 crores. Thus as it was born in the midst of inflation, it grows with it. Therefore, the Planning Commission in the Yojana Bhavan in their mid-term appraisal, which is coming bit by bit in the press and may come in a comprehensive form as the Minister has promised, has indicated that another stupendous additional amount of Rs. 10,000 crores will be needed to realise the targets of Rs. 97,500 crores outlay in the public sector.

The main thrust and patriotic objective of our planning from the beginning had

been to establish our economic independence and technological and economic self-reliance. From Plan to Plan, how do we strengthen our economic independence and self-reliance? If we read the Fifth-Plan document, we will see that it sets the goal of dynamic self-reliance and relied on net foreign aid to the extent of only 4.6 per cent of public sector investment and proposed to do away with significant inflow from abroad by 1985-86. That is the patriotic objective that we tried to achieve. But in actuality the reverse has happened and without any remorse.

It may now seem incredible. India had no real external debt in 1950-51. There was a notional figure of Rs. 32.3 crores. At the end of the Second Plan the figure went upto Rs. 761 crores. Alarm was expressed when in 1965-66 it rose to Rs. 2591 crores. But by the end of 1977-78 it had done a leap to nearly 9,000 crores. In 1981-82 when the crisis was almost severe, the external borrowing alone sustained our operations. It rose to 11,820 crores. Today, in November 1982, it is 16,000 crores. Sir, here one can go back to Dadabhai Naoroji's great important book which swayed the sentiments of Indian masses in those days when he said that the British people were exploiting India and you know what Dadabhai Naoroji wrote was that the drain from India by Britishers was something like 50 million pounds. That was the drain for which he wrote that famous book. It swayed the Indian masses and spirit of Swadeshi was born resulting in the great Swadeshi movement. I could remember how freedom fighters used to burn the cloth imported from Britain. Now let us look to the massive drain on our resources because of the undreamt of leaping growth of India's external debts. One cannot dream of it. Sir, the debt servicing charges which stood at Rs. 450 crores in 1970-71, nearly doubled to Rs. 884 crores in 1979-80 annually. Now, the debt servicing burden till 2000 A.D. will be more than 1,000 crores of rupees every year. To repay it regularly, India will need to have a surplus balance of payment of Rs. 1,000 crores but as the economy stands today, this stands against the current deficit in payments of the order or Rs. 1,500

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

to Rs. 2,000 crores a year. This is the position today. So, this is the drain on debt servicing repayment on Government account, on loans from Government account. But there is inflow of foreign private capital. Besides this outflow from India on the account of the foreign private capital, investment by multinationals comes to about Rs. 300 crores every year and this will go on increasing as the policy of FERA (Foreign Exchange Regulations Act) is being reversed to attract more foreign private capital in the name of technological leap forward. When I had been to Soviet Union some years ago I had been to Ukraine Soviet Union in those earlier years in 1917, was boycotted by all the capitalist countries in the world so that it may not grow. The Soviet Union had in the earlier years started building up the Dnieper Dam. It managed to get six turbines. That six turbines has made the Soviet Union today the mightiest power of the world which can challenge any one. Therefore, a nation is built by its sweat, by its labour, by its blood. No great nation like us will be built by borrowing. From this one can congratulate the heroic people how they built up their nation, with what sacrifice. Therefore, what I would like to submit is that the time has come when we shall have to think ourselves that it is only the research, it is only research, research and constant research, which can help build a big nation on its own strength and it requires a patriotic madness for research. One should not be overwhelmed by the padlars of high technology who come everyday to the different countries and say 'this is high technology, we want to sell it, you take it'. Sir, these padlars who sell this high technology today will say tomorrow 'this is a new technology that has come. The technology which we sold yesterday has become old. Therefore, we need new technology. By borrowing knowledge you may become a learned man, but a wise man is always better than a learned man, as revealed by the Gita and the Bible and the Vedas. So, borrowed knowledge will not help us to face the confrontations and challenges from countries all over the world. It is only by our own research effort that we can progress

and not by merely bringing more and more technology from the foreign countries.

For six long years India's extreme dependence on OPWC resources to meet her energy deficit was a major impediment. But in 1980-81 there was a glut in petroleum products and a decline in the price of crude. It might, perhaps, have been anticipated that thereafter India's dependence on the external world would be reduced with a fall in the adverse balance of trade. But it is discouraging to find that the trade deficit is getting much wider and the imports are becoming bigger and bigger. Why is it happening? There is a lobby which wants us to go in for more and more imports every year. In the fertilizer factories the capacity is not fully utilized, whatever they are producing is not fully consumed and yet this lobby wants more imports, even though the stocks are lying unutilized. If you look at the history of this lobby, or the people who are encouraging them, you will find that many of their people are thriving in America and other foreign countries today. So, this import lobby wants to stifle the effort of India for self-reliance. Patriotism is needed to see and find out who are these people, who are the offenders, who are trying to sabotage our effort to become self-reliant in India and the plan itself.

Although all expectations of World Bank Aid and invisibles have been surpassed, the balance of payments have reached a more critical situation. In the past 17 months, free foreign exchange reserves fell by Rs. 1,188 crores, from Rs. 4,822 crores in April 1981 to Rs. 3,634 crores in April 13, 1982. If this is not arrested, then India is back to the situation of a virtual famine in foreign exchange by the year 1985-86.

I hope you may perhaps ask what our great friend, the World Bank, has said. The World Bank has pointed out in its just concluded meeting at Toronto that India should devise strategies to curtail her huge adverse trade balance. What does it mean? What is the suggestion which the World Bank has given to us?

In a very subtle way, the vested interests in India and abroad have started putting

out the news that India's exports are not expanding because they are not cheap. In order to make our exports cheap, we are giving to our business people annually Rs. 600 crores or so by way of various incentives so that they can export more.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Rs. 542 crores.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: It may be your figure; I do not know. So, efforts are being made to say that the only way to make our exports cheap is to make the rupee cheap. Therefore, the World Bank, in a subtle way, is trying to tell us that we have to make our exports cheap, and that we can do it only by making the rupee cheap. We have to resist it. The slogan 'export or perish' is not a slogan which is suitable for a country like India.

When we are struggling for achieving economic independence, after five successive Plans, we find that we are facing a new crisis of being engulfed by the surging tides of external capital from all corners. The trade deficit has reached Rs. 6,000 crores. I am quite sure, in another two years it is going to increase still further.

Yojana Bhavan's Monitoring Cell has expressed disappointment over the 'Nil' progress report given by 12 States. I do not know which are those States. Perhaps, West Bengal is one.

श्री नारायण चौबे : बारह में एक तो हो गया, 11 तो बताइए ।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Perhaps, along with the name of West Bengal, I should mention Kerala also.

Anyway, they have expressed disappointment over the 'nil' progress of the 12 States with regard to vital schemes affecting the welfare of the masses. At the same time, the overdrafts of the States today is Rs. 1,250 crores. Have the States done anything to improve their resource mobilisation?

One of our great objectives is to have environmental protection. This is one of the good features of the Sixth Plan. Recently, I had been to Koraput in Orissa. I found that one of the business houses has taken in auction the entire forests and the trees are being burnt for producing charcoal for their factory. I am referring to Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Ltd. of Orissa. If this is allowed to happen, then how do we save our forest wealth? Who is to look after it?

I am happy that the Planning Commission is setting up different groups to analyse the plan programmes and review the progress made by the States, while sanctioning money.

Then I come to regional imbalance. If we take the *per capita* income for 1979-80, it was Rs. 2,498 in Delhi, Rs. 2,278 in Punjab, Rs. 843 in Orissa, Rs. 877 in Himachal Pradesh, Rs. 795 in Bihar and Rs. 1,083 in Assam. How do we remove these regional imbalances?

How do we spend the money? The Planning Commission have asked the States, to inform them how do they spend the money. The failure of the State Governments to incur a total outlay of not more than Rs. 15,524 crores during these two years of the Plan as against 29,000 crores of rupees is serious. While the outlay sanctioned for West Bengal was Rs. 3,500 crores, it has spent only Rs. 1,088 crores; the outlay of Maharashtra was Rs. 6,175 crores but it has spent only Rs. 1,983 crores. So, it will be seen that they have spent less than 50 per cent of the amount sanctioned. If this trend continues for the next three years...

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: What is the position of the Government of India?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: You may state that when your turn comes. Coming to deficit financing, it was Rs. 1,133 crores in the Third Plan, Rs. 2,060 crores in the Fourth Plan and Rs. 1,354 crores in the final Fifth Plan. But what is more disheartening is that nearly half of the amount proposed to be raised through deficit financing through the entire Plan period of 1980-85 has already been used up in the very first year of the Plan itself.

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

This is an indication that the ultimate amount of deficit financing may be larger than that anticipated in the Sixth Plan.

Therefore, while we are trying to stabilise the economy of the country, these are the constraints which we are facing, these are the problems that confront us. Unless we attack these problems and solve them, it would be very difficult to resurrect and to fulfil the main objectives of the Sixth Plan. Therefore, while completely supporting what the hon. Minister has said, I must again plead and appeal to him that all the constraints which are before us today must be given a serious thought and solutions must be found. Thank you.

*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I would like to say a few words on the 6th Five Year Plan. Two years of the Sixth Plan period are already over, and yet we have to welcome this discussion on the 6th Plan as this is the first opportunity that this House has got to know about the principal features of the 6th Plan. On earlier occasions, the Five Year Plans used to be discussed threadbare in the Committees of both the houses of Parliament and then there would be purposeful discussion in this House on the schemes incorporated in the Five Year Plans. Unfortunately the 6th Plan has not undergone this exercise and I do not know the reasons for the same. Now the time allotted for the discussions of 6th Plan is quite inadequate to have detailed discussions. Hence I would confine myself to salient features of the planning processes.

Sir, the spiralling inflation from the beginning of the 6th Plan has become the stumbling block in achieving both the financial objectives and the economic goals of the 6th Plan. This conclusion is based on the incontrovertible fact of slowing down the tempo of planning in

the Annual Plans that have been implemented so far. Besides the Annual Plans, presently our hon. Prime Minister's new 20-point programme is being implemented vigorously. The emphasis which is being laid on the implementation of our hon. Prime Minister's new 20-point programme and the importance being attached on the fulfilment of annual plan targets go to reveal that the 6th Five Year Plan targets are getting whittled down.

16.42 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

I will confine myself, as I stated earlier, to salient features of planning processes because of paucity of time. Sir, the financial allocations are made by the Centre for the implementation of Five Year Plan schemes and this money should be utilised by the States only on those approved schemes. But, unfortunately, some State Governments spend plan funds on schemes not approved by the Centre. If plan funds are to be diverted for implementing some social welfare schemes, some short term benefits may accrue. But that is a wrong approach. The long term benefits that would be derived by the implementation of Plan schemes will take care of such short term benefits. Hence it is necessary to ensure that the plan funds are spent only on approved plan schemes.

Here, I would also refer to the fact that the funds given by the Centre for tackling drought and floods are later on appropriated against the funds for Plan schemes of the States. The flood relief assistance and the drought relief assistance are deducted from plan funds. You will not deny that the floods are unexpected natural calamity and similarly the drought is also due to failure of monsoon, again another natural calamity. I suggest that the plan funds and the funds allotted for taking up flood relief

*The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

works and drought relief works should not be related. The financial assistance given for flood relief and drought relief should not be adjusted in the plan funds.

Sir, it has become a common feature that the plan funds are released at the close of the financial year, i.e. in the month of March. How do you expect the States to expend all the money in one month? The Planning Commission should ensure that the funds are disbursed well in advance. Because of last minute disbursal, there is substantial savings in plan funds, which the State Governments are tempted to divert to other schemes, which are not approved by the Planning Commission. The Central Planning Commission should have full knowledge about such savings in plan funds and ensure that such savings are not diverted to non-plan schemes.

If the State Government wants to have a culvert on a national highway, the Centre's permission is to be taken. There is a rule that without Centre's permission the irrigation projects on rivers involved in inter-state disputes should not be constructed by the State which is a party to such a dispute, though irrigation itself is in the state list of our Constitution. But the Government of Karnataka has constructed with its own investment of about Rs. 250 crores three irrigation projects on the tributaries of Cauvery river—Hemavathi, Haringi and Kabini—without the permission of the Central Government. While the waters are overflowing in these three reservoirs, the Government of Karnataka is denying even the minimum requirement of water by Tamil Nadu. The riparian rights of Tamil Nadu are being denied by Karnataka. Is the Government of India going to allow the States to have such irrigation dams just because the rivers originate in those States? Is the Centre going to remain a silent spectator of the violation of norms in this regard by the States? For want of adequate supply of Cauvery waters, the Thanjavur and the Tiruchirappalli districts of Tamil Nadu, which are called the rice-bowl of Tamil Nadu, are today looking like arid zones. The Central Planning Commission should take direct

interest in the solution of such river water disputes by taking appropriate action against the States which violate the rules and regulations for the construction of dams on rivers involved in inter-state disputes. In this case, the people of Tamil Nadu demand the adequate supply of Cauvery waters from Karnataka.

Recently the Central Planning Commission has expressed the view that the Annual Plan of the State of Tamil Nadu is going haywire because of diversion of funds for non-plan schemes. I request that the Planning Commission must advise the State Government of Tamil Nadu as to how more resources can be raised for implementing non-plan schemes. The entire Tamil Nadu is reeling under drought. Financial assistance must be given to Tamil Nadu to tackle the serious drought. I suggest that such drought relief assistance should not be adjusted towards plan allocations for Tamil Nadu. If that is done, it will adversely affect the planned development of Tamil Nadu.

Sir, today the thermal electric projects and the hydel electric projects are generating power only upto 45 per cent of installed capacity. The State of Tamil Nadu is subjected to permanent power cuts. Presently there is 30 per cent power cut in Tamil Nadu. Consequently, the industries in the private sector as also in the public sector are utilising only 30 per cent of the installed capacity. I would like to know at what stage the electric power projects are there which are being implemented for augmenting power generation.

I would raise another important issue. It is regrettable that only 14 per cent of available waters is being utilised for agricultural purposes. It means that 86 per cent of remaining waters is going waste into the sea. This position obtains during the currency of 6th Plan! The Government have given out the figure of Rs. 1400 crores as annual loss in recurring drought and floods in the country. Out of 1400 million cbm waters we are utilising only 200 million cbm. waters.

[Shri Era Mohan]

We have to take urgent steps to prevent such colossal waste of precious water.

From the beginning of 6th Plan the prices are soaring and today the purchasing power of rupee is just about 18 paise. Naturally the financial targets of 6th Plan would become awry. The official spokesman of the Planning Commission have stated that about 40 crores of our people are earning the daily average income of 75 paise; in other words all of them are below poverty line. These are statistics not dished out by me. They are the approved statistics of the Planning Commission.

It cannot be denied that we are planning for the economic well-being of the people and not for just a discussion of the plan processes in this House or for political publicity in the Press. But, unfortunately, so far all our planned efforts have not eradicated the poverty. In this reply the hon. Minister of Planning will certainly adduce the population explosion as the main cause for the failure of planning. He will say that the benefits of plan schemes have not reached the masses because of this unexpected population growth. I am unable to accept this fallacious argument. After all, the Five Year Plan is an economic forecast taking into account the growth of population in the five year period. If our planning processes have not yielded the desired results, then the reason is quite different from population explosion. I suggest that all the loopholes in our planned economic efforts should be plugged so that the people get the maximum benefits.

Sir, during the inimitable leadership of late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the country could make significant progress by implementing successfully the Five Year Plans. I am sure that under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who has received unprecedented support from the entire nation, the Centre would formulate meaningful plan schemes and ensure their proper implementation for the economic prosperity of the nation.

With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon):

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Sixth Plan placed before the House. I accept and fully support the policy, that is, the objectives, priorities and the strategy of the Plan.

India accepted the policy of planned development 30 years ago in 1951. The First Plan identified the central objective of planning as that of initiating a process of development which will raise living standards and open out to the people new opportunities for a richer and more varied life. This process of planned development for the last 30 years has been successful in imparting dynamism to a static and stagnant economy, the rate of growth of which was not even 1 per cent. The First Plan gave a push and raised the rate of growth to 3.5 per cent whereas the objective of the First Plan was only 2.1 per cent.

Over the last 30 years, the trend in the rate of growth has been 3.5 per cent.

The agricultural production increased annually on an average by 2.7 per cent and industrial production by 6.1 per cent. During the planning period till 1979, the per capita private consumption increased by 46 per cent. Though the share of consumption of the poorest 30 per cent has not increased much, it cannot be denied that they have had a share in it because of direct transfer of assets and public expenditure on social services.

There can be no doubt that the Sixth Plan was launched under very difficult conditions. First, there was an acute inflation which began plaguing the economy since 1979. Then, there was a decline in capacity utilisation in critical sectors like power, transport, steel and railways. There was also a tremendous rise in the price of petroleum and petroleum products and other imported commodities, which caused an adverse balance of payment and a deterioration in the terms of trade. An adverse balance of payments is always a serious problem for a growing economy. In our case, it has put us in a very difficult and embarrassing position as you will see from the facts. The deficit in trade

balance increased from Rs. 621 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 2370 crores in 1979-80. It rose to a phenomenal figure of Rs. 5813 crores in 1980-81 and this was marginally reduced in 1981-82 to Rs. 5780 crores. That means, the things are not worsening every year. But there is an attempt to improve things and our attempts have been successful to a certain extent.

The prices of petroleum products and other imports increased steeply while exports and their prices did not increase in a proportionate measure. The steep rise in prices; the decline in utilisation capacity in critical sectors and the embarrassing position on the international economic front led to what the then Finance Minister called the crisis management of our economy.

With this background which had an adverse effect on our growth prospects, the Sixth Plan was launched. The growth rate contemplated in the Sixth Plan is 5.2 per cent. This growth rate was accepted with great difficulty by the Planning Commission because of the difficult position in critical sectors which have a long gestation period, such as, electricity, power and transport. The Planning Commission said that we must aim at 5.2 per cent growth rate because any growth rate less than this would not allow us to fulfil our responsibilities in basic sectors under the time bound programmes. They said that this growth rate was also necessary to fulfil the economic and social objectives of our policy, specially, the generation of employment.

17.00 hrs.

This rate of growth poses a challenge to our capacity to manage the economy efficiently. It is a challenge to us to utilise our resources in the most economic manner. It is also consistent, as the Planning Commission says, with the results derived from projections of the long-term demand pattern and implications of the goal of self-reliance.

The objectives of the Plan or planning have been set out more clearly in this Plan than in the earlier ones. It aims,

first of all, at a significant increase in national product, the promotion of efficiency in the use of resources and in improved productivity. It is because of this that we have declared this year as 'A' year of Productivity.'

It seeks to strengthen the impulses of modernisation for the achievement of economic and technological self-sufficiency.

It aims at a progressive reduction in the incidence of poverty and unemployment and wants to improve the quality of life of the people in general with reference to the economically and socially handicapped persons.

It wants to strengthen the redistributive basis of our economic policies and programmes.

It hopes to achieve greater reduction in the birth-rate as a result of our population programme.

These objectives are to be achieved by special strategy. This strategy consists of simultaneously strengthening the infrastructure for both agriculture and industry, creating conditions for accelerated growth in investment, output and exports and, by providing through special programmes increased opportunities for employment in the rural areas and, by meeting the minimum basic needs of the people.

This requires a vast investment and it has been decided in the Sixth Plan to have an investment of Rs. 1,58,710 crores over the Plan period. Out of this, Rs. 1,49,647 crores will be from domestic savings. This means that foreign investments will finance our Plan only to the extent of about 6 per cent.

The criticism has been made that our goal of self-reliance has been eroded, that we are relying more and more on foreign resources. It is absolutely wrong. I will give figures. In the First Plan, we relied on foreign resources to the extent of 9.12 per cent.

AN HON. MEMBER: On paper

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: On paper? How can it be on paper?

AN HON. MEMBER: The Plan is always on paper.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Then your criticism is also on paper. In the second Plan, our foreign resources were 28.1 per cent. In the Third Plan, 27.2 per cent. In the three Annual Plans, we raised foreign resources up to 33.9 per cent. In the Fourth Plan, it came down to 11.2 per cent, in the Fifth Plan to 8.9 per cent and in the Sixth Plan it is not more than 6 per cent. To say, therefore, that our goal of self-reliance is bogus is to fly against facts. To say so is not to recognise the facts. I do not know how some Hon. Members in the Opposition argue. On what facts? They imagin things.

As a result of this investment, we contemplate a certain pattern of growth. With a general over-all growth of 5.2 per cent, we hope to have about 3.83 per cent rate of growth in agriculture, 6.9 per cent in Mining and Manufacturing industries, 7.15 per cent in electricity, gas and water supply and 4.10 per cent in construction, transport and Services. Out of the total investment, Rs. 84,000 crores will be in the public sector and Rs. 74,710 crores in the private sector. The compound rate of growth value added in the whole economy will be 5.2 per cent per annum.

Agriculture is the basis of our economic life and, therefore, agricultural development has been given the highest priority in the Plan. The objective of attaining 5.2 per cent rate of growth is crucially dependent on the achievement of our agricultural targets.

The success of our export effort also depends on our success in increasing agricultural production. The main factors on which emphasis has been laid for achieving the targets in the agricultural sector are as follows:—

First, increasing the area under irrigation and high-yieldnig varieties of seeds. Irrigation has been extended to more areas. It is a fact. It is not an imaginary thing.

Secondly, substantial increase in the consumption of chemical fertilizers. The consumption has been increasing, though last year it fell slightly.

Thirdly, extending the benefits of new technology to all categories of farmers and to all the regions. There is a vast extension service ranging from the taluka level to the State level, a vast machinery consisting of technicians who instruct the farmers in respect of different kinds of crops, when to provide water, how to provide fertilisers, and so on. In this way, agricultural production has been increasing.

Finally, adoption of systems approach for consolidating the gains already road.

There has been some imbalance in the relative growth of different crops: for instance, we are short of pulses and oil seeds, and this imbalance has been sought to be corrected by certain special inducements to farmers to cultivate these crops.

To ensure, again, that crop production is remunerative to farmers, it has been decided to adopt appropriate policies concerning pricing of agricultural inputs and outputs, arrangements for supply and distribution of inputs, adequacy and timeliness of credit as well as marketing support, intensification of research, education and extension. I have just explained this.

The Plan envisages an average annual growth rate of eight per cent in industrial production during the Sixth Plan. Industrial development has been a matter of crucial importance in all our Plans. As a result of our policy, industrial production has gone up by about five, times in the last 30 years. This is not an imaginary thing again. You may go and see the exhibition in Delhi. A country which would not produce even pins at one time is now producing hundreds of kinds of machinery; our engineers have produced complicated machinery in this country for the first time. If you have eyes, you will see. As I said, as a result of our policy, industrial production has gone up by about five times during the period of planning,

and India can boast of a strong foundation for, as well as a diversified structure of industry.

Though the achievements are impressive, the rate of growth has not been uniform or satisfactory especially during the last 15 years.

The Government has direct responsibility for planning investments and securing the growth of industries in the public sector. They should be managed with efficiency so as to yield a proper rate of return. At present some units in the public sector are efficient and earn a good rate of profit, but there are others whose losses wipe out these profits. I hope greater attention will be paid to maintaining a higher degree of efficiency in enterprises in this sector. In the public sector the losses are passed on to the general exchequer and, therefore, sufficient attention is not paid to efficiency, to efficient management of materials or efficient management of production controls. There is also the endemic labour trouble in the public sector. Many hon. Members on the other side know how to foment labour trouble, how to stop working of public sector enterprises. For instance, we have invested thousands of crores of rupees in prestigious factories in Bangalore, but they were closed for months on end last year.

Then there is the private sector which often boasts of its efficiency. I think, it need not boast about its performance. How many units are there which are sick and how many units are there which have borrowed heavy amounts from the public sector banks! The hon. Minister gave this information only last week that there are 422 sick units in the large scale sector which had borrowed Rs. 1453 crores from the banks and in the small scale sector also there are 22,360 such units which had used bank credit to the extent of Rs. 322 crores. So, apart from under-utilisation of resources and marketing difficulties, in my view, the main cause of this sickness is bad management. May I say in a small scale unit you will find that if the entrepreneur invests only Rs. 1 lakh he borrows Rs. 9 lakhs from the public sector banks. Therefore, he has not got the same stake in the indus-

try as he would have if he had invested his own capital. Therefore, these small-scale industrialists and even medium scale industrialists—are they really industrialists? No, they are only managers of one industry. We provide them with land, we provide them with capital and we provide them with the machinery and we help them in marketing facilities. We provide them with the raw material. What is it that the Government does not do for them in this country? Therefore, these industries are in the real sense Government industries and the entrepreneurs are only managers and they should be pulled up to see that they manage their things efficiently and not suffer losses.

Much has been said by the Members on the other side about unemployment and poverty. Progressive reduction of unemployment and poverty is one of the principal objectives of the Plan.

In fact the main thrust of the Plan is towards eradication of these evils through rapid economic progress mainly by the adoption of intensive forms of agriculture, greater utilisation of labour in animal husbandry and forestry, rapid industrialisation and development of small and cottage industries.

Apart from the usual methods to deal with these problems, in a country suffering from capital scarcity, the Plan has formulated a number of special schemes to reduce the incidence of unemployment which has been on the increase. I need not go into the statistics of this question because the statistical information is well-known. I admit that this problem is vast and complex and its intensity has been growing from plan to plan.

For assessing the nature and the extent of the problem and in order to develop corresponding programmes to tackle them, attempts have been made by the Planning Commission to measure the number of full-time persons, to define open unemployment and to analyse the employment generation potential of the different sectors.

Some of the major plan programmes with significant employment potential are (1) the Integrated Rural Development Programme which has been extended to all

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

the development blocks and which seeks to provide means of livelihood to 3000 families in each block and as a result of which about 15 million people will be raised above the poverty line. Then there is the National Rural Employment Programme which seeks to provide wage employment particularly during the slack agricultural season. It also seeks to create durable assets and does not only ask people to dig holes and fill there up again. It covers persons who do not derive any benefit from other sectoral plan programmes.

Then you have the employment guarantee schemes of different States. This is an important scheme in my own State of Maharashtra and it has served as a model for the Planning Commission. Then there is the Dairy Development Scheme Operation Flood II, the Small Farmers Development Agency, etc. Through all these various schemes, the employment in standard person year terms is expected to increase by 34 million by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. If this objective achieved, it will not be a mean achievement.

On the basis of an assessment of several rounds of National Sample Survey of household consumer expenditure, it has been found that about 48 per cent of our population has been living below the poverty-line continuously over a long period. The incidence of poverty is greater in the rural than in the urban areas.

The plan estimates that the percentage of people below poverty line will be reduced from 48.4 per cent in 1979-80 to 38.9 per cent in 1984-85. Apart from the Special Programmes which I just mentioned for reducing unemployment there are some special programmes which are meant to reduce poverty by transferring assets directly to the poor people and by providing employment such as the special component plans for the uplift of the scheduled castes. There are special programmes for drought prone areas, tribal areas and hill areas. There are sub-plans for scheduled tribes in the States. I must mention at this point that the 20 point Programme lays greatest emphasis on the

achievement of targets in this field by providing employment and thereby reducing poverty and lifting the people above the poverty-line. It is reasonable to believe that, if the 20 Point Programme is properly carried out, the poverty percentage will be reduced from 48.4 per cent in the base year 1979-80 to less than 30 per cent in 1984-85. In fact, during first three years of the Plan, 35 million people have already been raised above the povertyline. Then, Sir, I would like to say a few more words. All these Herculean efforts to raise the standard of living of the people of the country, will not succeed if we do not succeed in reducing the rate of growth of the population. India was the first country in the world to accept this programme on the national level in 1951. It really picked up only in 1966-67. It suffered a setback in 1978-79. Now, what I suggest is that the success of this programme is now easy as compared to what it was in sixties or fifties of this century. The Japanese reduced their birth rate by draconian means by resorting to abortion. It is a very cruel method but at that time, family planning operations were not known.

Now, it is easy and we should be able to achieve the objective of reducing the birth rate to a reasonable level or, as I believe we should do, achieve a zero rate of growth of population within five or ten years. If only we really take it up seriously not only through Government efforts but also get the willing cooperation of Members on the other side.

Then, Sir, there is one thing more. There is need to strengthen the implementation machinery so that the projects and programmes are completed according to time schedule. Delays involve heavy losses or frustration on the part of the people and even loss of faith in the planning process. I will not go into details. From my own district, I can give some instances. The worst instance is failure in the power field. Power is necessary for raising the production in agriculture as well as industry. If we are short of power, we cannot raise production. But, power failure has been one greatest in the field of planning.

I have worked on the Consultative Committees to the Ministry of Planning

for nearly half a dozen years. The Planning Ministry must have some position of pre-eminence, so far as implementation is concerned, the Planning Ministry must be able to pull up the other ministries if they do not fulfil the targets of production.

Implementation is not only in the hands of the Central Ministries but also the State Ministries and all the Government agencies right down to the taluka and village level. For this purpose special powers must be vested in the Planning Ministry. An hon. member has said that the Plan is delayed. I would like to say that the Plan is alive and it is giving results—production is increasing! employment is increasing. I am surprised that the hon. Member who spoke just now could not see anything but darkness all around him. May I say that this was due to the darkness in his own mind?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must at the outset express my regret that while this august House is discussing the Sixth Plan and the planning process by which this Government swears all its honour and all its commitment, we should be finding the Treasury Benches empty. Not only the Treasury Benches but also the Prime Minister who is the Chairman of the Planning Commission is absent. That is, if I may say so, a gross insult to this House and a gross neglect of the obligation which the Prime Minister carries by virtue of her position as Chairman of the Planning Commission.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Section 144 is promulgated there!

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Well, the second thing that I would like to submit is that the hon. Minister for Planning was good enough to say that he was insisting that this House do discuss the Sixth Plan but someone—I do not know whether the Business Advisory Committee or his colleague the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs—could not find time. It is a matter of deep regret and it must be found out how this discussion could not take place at the initial period when it was discussed in the National Development Council. That was the practice earlier. But

all those practices are thrown to the winds now. Therefore, I am not surprised by the attitude of this Government in relation to this House and the matters which are relevant with regard to their functioning.

Sir, the whole concept of planning in India has some inherent weakness. We have had a type of economic thinking in which we accepted the proposition that inequalities alone can provide savings because gross production minus consumption is equal to savings. So, savings can come only from sections which will earn more and spend less. Therefore, the whole thesis and the theory of higher savings, higher investment and, therefore, higher allocation of funds for planning in that process resulted in acceptance of the view that if you have to divide you have to divide poverty only. The Prime Minister also said the same thing the other day.

Therefore, the whole thinking went wrong which is inherent and which is compounding or having a compound effect on the whole planning process.

Sir, the second submission that I have to make is that our planning is money-oriented planning. We determine the size of the Plan not by virtue of our basic resources which we have but we go by resources which are scarce. Having planned on scarce resources we end up in scarcity and the result is that even an organisation like FICCI the other day told the Government that the benefits of the Plan have gone to very few people and according to a paper distributed by them they have come forward with the thesis that the delays that have occurred in the last five Plans require another sixty years to complete what was stipulated in those plans. Sir, take the example of Rajasthan Canal. It is a twenty-seven year old canal which could, perhaps, be completed but it is a matter of great shame for all of us—I am not charging this Government or the earlier Government—and the point remains that what we planned we could not execute. Why does it happen? Sometimes the Finance is supposed to be the guilty man. Sometimes it is said that technology is not available or poor technology has resulted in this.

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Sometimes it is said, we chose wrong priorities. But the basic question is this. If you plan—and you plan in a particular manner to complete things in a particular way,—why did you make all these lapses? And what has this lapse resulted in? According to this study of the FICCI, this is what it shows. I am quoting the FICCI, because they are closest to the present Government and they will be able to go by their figures whereas if I were to quote some figures from the socialist or some other angle, they might say, they will not accept it, that is too much and so on. Now, FICCI says that our performance in the area of exports has been Rs. 9600 crores less during the last 3 plans. This is to say, the targeted thing has gone down by Rs. 9600 crores. Similarly they say that employment has gone down by 14.4 million than targeted. Then they say, industrial production has gone down by 49.3 per cent and foodgrains by 54 million tonnes. Now, Sir, what has this Government got to say on these and allied matters? And I would like the Minister for Planning to specifically say why all these slippages come and why planned expenditure is not made in time and why planned objectives are not being achieved. Sir, what is Planning? There is some basic disease some where which has got to be identified. And may I tell you, Sir, as long as we go on planning on the basis of monetarism, as long as we go on the basis of scarce commodity called money, we are not going to get out of the tunnel. There is no end of the tunnel. Now the alternative to this planning is planning on the basis of abundance, that is, that material which is available with us in abundance, and which is that material?—Manpower. Now, we have man-power. We are having the third man-power in the area of science and technology in the whole world. 1,50,000 technicians are being turned out of our universities, IITs and medical colleges and so on and so forth. What work do we have for them? It is not merely brain drain, it is brain haemorrhage because some of the multinationals are using

doctors for selling their medicines. And others are going out of this country to serve the Americans or the British people, sending back some remittances which the Government is very happy with Rs. 1200 crores a year and Government being very happy to receive those remittances. Now, the question is this: India has invested a good deal to produce these doctors, to produce these engineers, to produce these technicians and where have they gone? He has gone to a country which is already a developed country. I am not bothered about, I am not concerned about, I am not angry about, his going to an undeveloped country where we, as developing country, will always partake and share their burden also. Why are our people subsidising the expenditure on a doctor in America or U.K. To produce a doctor or an engineer there—if my information is right—is 10 to 15 times more in terms of investment, in U.K. and America, in the case of a doctor; and in the case of engineer, it is much more than this amount. Now do we produce these engineers and these doctors to serve the interests of manpower requirement of these developed countries, and then tell them, you are doing us a favour by drawing our people. Now therefore we have to see that our planning process and strategy is changed. 6th Plan is based on a strategy which is doomed to failure. What is the alternative strategy? The alternative strategy is, we have our manpower, we have our natural resources, in the shape of water, in the shape of our forests, in the shape of our good earth, in the shape of mother Earth, in the shape of good sunshine, life-giving sunshine and we have large degree of trained manpower and other manual workers available in the country. You can tie-up the two and you will be able to produce results in a manner our neighbour China did in the economic field by converting the whole of their economy into a forward looking and partly self-reliant economy. We have to have a model. That model has to be based on that material which is in abundance, I mean, technical manpower as well as general sort of manpower and the material re-

sources that we have. Instead of exporting iron ore, instead of exporting manganese and instead of exporting bauxite, why can't we use them in our own country? Why should we export them to those countries like Japan which again export them in the shape of finished goods? We export not only iron ore but also coal. Even our neighbour like Pakistan which is very much below us in terms of steel production, has started selling to us pig iron to the tune of 40,000 tonnes. We can use the iron ore available in Goa, the iron pellets produced in Kudremukh and we can plan for marketing of these types of raw materials. Where has this 'Swadeshi' concept gone? All the raw materials are going out of our country, our technical expertise is drained to those countries. Why? Why can't this Government utilise the technical expertise available in our country? What are they looking for? Even when they were putting up a steel-plant in Paradip, I am told they were going to the United Kingdom. My point is: why can't we build our own steel-plants? We have in public sector MECON, we have in the private sector Dastur and Company. That means, consultancy in technical knowhow, people are available with them and the raw material is available in our country. We have a Heavy Engineering Corporation in Ranchi and a large complex of industrial structure which can produce steel and turn out about one million tonnes every year. Why can't we put up those steel mills ourselves instead of selling the iron ores to the foreign countries like Japan. Now, they are using their ship, their national bottom (Shipping) to carry the ores from Goa. Why are we selling the ore to them? Why can't we process the ores in Goa and Kudremukh? We went to Japan to ask for higher share for carrying the iron ore and they refused. These things are not going in our interest. Therefore, we have to tie up our industrial resources with the abundance of manpower available in our country.

Now, the Ganga Basin Commission and the Brahmaputra Basin Commission reports are available in the Irrigation Ministry. The two Commissions have recommended that if the underground water in

Punjab, Haryana, U.P. Bihar minus some of its hilly areas, Bengal minus some of the northern hilly tracts of the Brahmaputra Basin, if the management of underground water resources is done properly, if the flowing of overhead water is properly used, we would be able to produce 300 million tonnes of foodgrains. Now, what is the size of the Sixth Plan which takes us in that direction? The Sixth Plan woefully says with tears that we are losing every year on account of floods one thousand crores of rupees worth of goods and materials. They are weeping and saying that because of floods, top soil has run away into the oceans and India is losing nitrogenous content which is equivalent to Rs. 700 crores worth of nitrogenous fertilisers. They say that in the Sixth Plan, the situation rate in Bhakra Nangal and other dams like D.V.C. and Tungabhadra is so high and it is going to cut down the flow by 1/3 or 1/4 in some cases. The tragedy is that we do not have alternate sites in the places of these dams. Having found all these things, I want to know what has the Government in mind. What are the solutions provided by the Sixth Plan to deal with this situation? Obviously we know that there is no provision for deepening all river-beds. There is no de-siltation provision so far as the river system is concerned. There is no provision for the management of catchment areas on a big scale, in the hilly areas from where the rivelets carry waters to these big dams which we have built at a huge cost. They have not said in the Sixth Plan what they are going to do for that. What is happening to this Sixth Plan? During 1971-81, for a period of ten years, the area under flood has increased by 2 million hectares. Now, for the increase of 2 million hectares, what are the causes and the short-comings which are responsible for that? I say that this is a man-made business. The areas under floods are (a) due to the seepage, (b) due to incorrect planning of roads, rails, which obstruct the watersheds and therefore a lot of areas have come under floods. And what are the precautions which this Government proposes to take? The Sixth Plan is not at all clear about what it is going to do so that these things are not repeated in future.

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The Sixth Plan also does not tell us what it proposes to do in relation to its resources. Where do we get resources from? The States are being asked to raise more and more resources. Sir, what has been the misfortune of this country? The misfortune of this country is that the people are burdened terribly with taxation. In 1950-51, the direct taxes and personal income-tax constituted 21.2 per cent of the total tax revenue. In 1980-81, it was about 7 per cent. That means direct taxes and taxes on personal earnings have gone down. And if you have a look on the resource mobilisation, you will see it is the poor man who is actually financing your Plan today. For this you see the share of indirect tax collection. In 1950-51 indirect taxes constituted 63.2 per cent of the total tax revenue and in 1980-81, it has gone up to 84.3 per cent. Now, indirect taxes certainly mean burden on the common man. Although you are asking for the mobilisation of more and more resources, yet you are not utilising the human resources and other national resources properly. For financing the Plan you are depending more and more on the money of the poor man. You are reducing the burden on the rich people and increasing the burden on the poor man and then claiming that your objective is to remove inequality. The Planning Minister must be doing miracle by telling us that 'I will rob you of all your money and make you rich; and that I will give you some more money and make you poor.' In what manner are you directing your taxation policies? Are they to eradicate inequality, if you follow this practice of taxation?

Now I come to the public sector. Some of our friends also on this side are always cursing the public sector. Now in what manner was the public sector responsible? I was associated with the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers, and I will limit myself to that personal knowledge which I had gathered from there. Berauni, Cochin-II, these fertiliser plants were put up with some Italian technology. That technology was basically a faulty technology. It was not a technology recommended by the technical people or experts in the area of fertilisers. It was thrust upon

them in the name of Italian credit. Obviously you know what Italian credit means. It means discredit to many people but credit to some individuals, discredit to the whole country, but credit to the few individuals in the shape of commission. They were given this way back in the late 70s and you have put up all these plants. In regard to those fertiliser plants, I would like the Hon. Minister for Planning to specifically tell me, if in the near future he can see the end of the tunnel inflation? Whether they can ever make profit? Whether they are making losses because of their own fault of managements faults of workers, faults of some thing like a private sector business or because they have a congenital defect in them because of poor technology or wrong technology purchased by the Government? Therefore, when we talk of the public sector, we must understand what is the order book of the Heavy Engineering Corporation like? What is the order book of the Bharat Electricals like? We must know what has been the approach of the Government in regard to the public sector itself. Public sector has been used as an infrastructure. The other day I talked on the IDPL; and the Hon. Minister of Chemicals and Fertilisers was free to remark in this House that all sort of earbar in the IDPL started in our regime. I told him, and I told the Speaker also later on; and I would like to tell you, Sir, that in IDPL also, the tragedy is that technology has been thrust on it—I make this charge seriously—by this Government, by the leader of this Government during their regime in 1971-77. During that regime, they thrust on it an Italian technology represented by a company called Pharmaphin which never existed after the technology was passed over; and the guarantee period was over. Therefore, you are manipulating to-day for these four medicines, viz. Penicillin, streptomycin, Tetracycline and Erythromycin. For these four medicines, technology was purchased from Italy. All payments were made before elections were announced in the first week of January 1977.

IDPL had to stop producing Erythromycin. IDPL has not got those results for which it paid for. And that company is no more in Italy. In any case, you can do precious little about it.

I have written a more than 12-page note on how the interests of India have been bungled. The public sector losses are primarily—I want to take the House into confidence—for this reason; it is not because of the nature of the public sector, because the public sector has been, time and again, thrust with wrong and faulty technology at the political level, by decisions at the political level.

There are two questions—A and B. Even to-day, 34 public sector undertakings, like the State Trading Corporation, and IDPL—I will not name all of them—are without chief executives. Either the Chairman is not there, or the Managing Director is not there, or some special part-time Chairman or somebody is not there. How can you expect the public sector to function, when you will not let it function? This is question A.

Question B is: what happens when the public sector thrust upon with a price structure and price mechanism which we decide? The public sector is essentially an infrastructure. Therefore, the downstream people will make profits, while the public sector will be made to make losses. It is inherent in the nature of relationship which our planning has got. Public sector's relationship with private sector to-day is of such a nature; it is a cow which will be milked, and the fat will go to some other person downstream—that is the private sector.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken 22 minutes.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Sir, I think you are quite right. But when you were speaking from that side, you took more than 22 minutes. (*Interruptions*) Anyway, please bear with me for a little while.

Therefore, I would like to tell you one thing more, viz., that this charge against the public sector is wrong. But this Government is dealing with public sector as if it were the property of some individual who runs this Government. We have to leave the public sector to the care of its executives and the working class. The Plan has been time and again talking about

workers' participation in management. In what manner has this Plan gone ahead of any other Plan?

We talked about it in the 2nd Plan. From the 2nd Plan we have been discussing and talking. Can the hon. Minister for Planning tell me what specific steps in the 6th Plan have been taken, and what directions have been issued in the 6th Plan to have more of workers' participation in the management, at least in the public sector, if not in the private sector?

I would also like to make one submission; and that is that the planning in our country has gone by aggregates, gross aggregates. We have to know who has benefited, and in what manner. If you go into that particular type of thing, viz., the rich becoming richer, and the poor becoming poorer, one has only to see that the rich people for three years—and this has come out only the other day in the other House—I mean that the total tax dodging by the big business houses, about 200 of them, amounts to Rs. 532 crores. You stipulated that from the private sector or from corporate sector you would get so much of taxes; and the net result is that you have, in 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 got Rs. 532 crores less than you stipulated. How are you going to plan; if you are going to expect that you are going to get less than what you have already stipulated, you are going to plan yess, whereas the prices are going up.

Sir, when you were speaking from that corner, you made a very relevant point, that the prices are going up and therefore the actual physical target cannot be reached with this type of financial constraints.

The second point which has been also there is that in India the taxation policy is such that poor will never be able to raise their head. Recently, a study was made by that notorious Institution called IMF about 47 under-developed countries and we found that the indirect taxes in those countries were 66 per cent. In India, as I told you, they are about 84

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per cent. Now, even in the developed countries, the position on indirect taxes is not so bad as this. How are you going to help? Then we have ourselves tied hand and feet and handed us over to foreign aid and foreign loan, because when this foreign aid and foreign loan comes—I forgot to say one thing; I must say it here. One more difficulty with the public sector is that they are loaded with more capital than necessary, because you choose which country will give credit and you choose from which country the equipments will come; and since some of the equipments are coming tied down to a particular company, as in the case of U.K. where you are going to get perhaps Rs. 104 crores as aid for that steel plant in Paradeep, the aid will be eaten up by the bloated price structure of that steel plant. The fact is that you get nothing. Therefore, the public sector also goes like this on that score.

So far as general question is concerned, planned expenditure is concerned, let the Planning Commission see what is the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General for the year 1979-80 which has come now. In Bihar, for over a number of year, five or six years, I have not been exactly able to recollect, Rs. 113 crores were spent in the month of March and at the end of the financial year, they are not traceable; and the Comptroller and Auditor says, we do not know where this money has gone. There are audit objections to that. I know the Planning Commission. I know the limitations of the hon. Minister of Planning. He is not really able to monitor that is happening down below, because there is only one monitor; the rest are the students. In this country, there is only one monitor everywhere, the rest are like the students or some one who is not a teacher; who is the helping hand in the schools and colleges. Therefore, I would like to know in what manner he is going to help? Sixth Plan does not indicate how they are going to stop this type of misutilization of fund, a scarce commodity on which they are building their whole castle.

Finally, I would like to say something about this change in policy about multi-nationals. You are going on to liberalise everything. They have entered in the field of food, agriculture; they have entered in every area. What is the result today? I would only say one thing that the entry of multi-nationals in the various fields is a matter of deep concern. From food processing to fish, that is marine life, they are entering into every field. Where is high technology area in this? A study made some years ago indicated how they have entered into every area which did not appear to be high technological area—simple food processing, biscuit making, bread making. If they enter into this and if you allow them expansion for this and then Colgate, Palmolive or Lever Brothers, if you regularise their capacity because they have produced more in the last three years than licensed capacity, then God helps us.

In the end, I should like to say that if you want to plan in this country (a) let us plan on the basis of our resources; (b) let us plan on the basis of different areas and regions. How do you plan for Himalayas? How do you plan for Lahaul and Spiti? How do you plan for Jaisalmer? How do you plan for Coimbatore? How do you plan for coastal areas of Madras or Orissa or for that purpose any other area? How do you plan for Garhwal? What do you do with Kumaon? What do you do with Lahaul and Spiti in Himachal Pradesh. What do you do with the Himalayan areas of Himachal Pradesh and the valley areas of Himachal Pradesh? The planning strategy for the different areas has got to be different.

All I would like to submit in the end, Sir, is that this Government has failed in bringing about any change, either of strategy of technology and therefore we are doomed to failure and will continue to remain with unemployment on our hands, with scarcity of resources and higher price structure on every count, with inflated types of bills for rendering goods and services to the people and in this way this country will be looted by the vested interests.

With these words, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to express myself on this particular subject though belatedly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ram Pyare Panika.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Up to what time are we sitting, Mr. Chairman?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Up to 7 o'clock. The House is sitting up to 7 o'clock. I think the House agrees with this.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The attendance with be compulsorily reported.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Pyare Panika.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (रावटसगंज)
जैसा कि माननीय सदन जानता है इन सँ मंत्री महोदय का बड़ा आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना पर विचार करने का हमें अवसर दिया है। पिछले एक डेढ़ वर्ष से दोनों तरफ से प्रयास हो रहा है कि इस महत्वपूर्ण डाफ्ट पर चर्चा हो और आज हम उस पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं।

योजनाओं का मुख्य उद्देश्य समृद्धि, आधुनिकीकरण, आत्म निर्भरता आदि रहे हैं। पिछले 30-35 वर्ष से जो हमारा योजना-बद्ध विकास का कार्यक्रम चला है उसको देखें तो पता चलेगा कि निश्चित रूप से देश में उत्तरोत्तर आर्थिक व्यवस्था में समृद्धि आई है, आधुनिकीकरण केवल कृषि उद्योग का ही नहीं बल्कि और भी बहुत से कार्यक्रम जो विकास के हुए हैं उनका हुआ है और देश उत्तरोत्तर आत्म-निर्भरता की तरफ बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। यह सही बात है कि प्लानिंग कमिशन ने कहीं भी तथ्यों को छिपाने का प्रयास नहीं किया है। जो भी कमियाँ रही हैं, जो भी खामियाँ रही हैं, योजना आयोग ने स्पष्टतः सदन और देश के सामने उनको रखा है। जिन्होंने इस डाफ्ट को पढ़ा होगा उनको पता चल गया होगा कि कमियों को छिपाने का प्रयास नहीं किया है। उन्होंने स्पष्ट कहा है कि अभी भी हमारे देश का जो प्लानिंग है, जो अर्थ व्यवस्था है, वह

काफी हद तक मौसम पर निर्भर करती है। यही कारण है कि यदि आप पांचवी योजना को देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि सकल देशी उत्पादन 5.2 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है। उसका कारण यह था कि उन दिनों हमारा कृषि का उत्पादन मौसम ठीक होने के कारण ठीक हुआ। इस कारण कोई यह नहीं कह सकता है कि योजना आयोग ने या योजना मंत्री जी ने तथ्यों को छिपाने की कोशिश की है। विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों द्वारा जो आरोप लगाया जाता है कि बहुत सँ तथ्यों को छिपाया गया है, मैं उसको ठीक नहीं समझता हूँ।

आंकड़ों में जाना मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं बुनियादी बातों की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस सम्बन्ध में जो मिड टर्म रिव्यू किया गया है, उसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। योजना आयोग ने रिजनल इम्बैलेंसिस को दूर करने के लिए छः प्रकार के पिछड़े क्षेत्र घोषित किए हैं। एक तो हिल्ली एरियाज है जिन का माननीय बहुगुणा जी जिक्र कर रहे थे, एक डैजर्ट एरियाज है, एक डाउट प्रांन एरियाज है, एक कोस्टल एरियाज है, एक ट्राइबल एरियाज है जहाँ से सभापति महोदय आप आते हैं आदि। इन सब एरियाज को पहले से ही आइडेंटिफाई प्लानिंग कमिशन ने कर रखा है और कह रखा है कि उनके लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम अपनाने की जरूरत है। पिछली योजनाओं में और इस योजना में भी अलग से इस पर विस्तार से चर्चा की गई है और इन एरियाज के विकास के लिए विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है। ये कार्यक्रम आपके उड़ीसा के कोस्टल एरियाज के लिए और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिए भी बने हैं। इन पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए जितने कार्यक्रम तैयार किए गए हैं, उनकी मॉनीटरिंग के लिए प्लानिंग कमिशन के पास कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। उसका नतीजा यह है कि हम पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को उगार उठाने की जो बात करते हैं, उस अनुपात में वे क्षेत्र ऊपर नहीं उठ पा रहे हैं, जिस गति से उनको उगार उठाना चाहिए, जिस रफ्तार से यह सरकार और हमारी प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी उनको ऊपर उठाना चाहती हैं।

[श्री राम प्यार पनिका]

मान्यवर, मैं आपको बता देना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा जिला इलाहाबाद है, जहाँ पर डी. पी. ए. पी. का प्रोग्राम चल रहा है। उसके आस-पास के चार-पांच जिलों के बारे में भी जानता हूँ, वहाँ पर भी यह प्रोग्राम चल रहा है। लेकिन आपको यह सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि इस कार्यक्रम के कारण वहाँ पर इरीगेशन पोर्टेबिलिटी पैदा हुआ है। लेकिन उसके लिए कोई कम्पाउंड एरिया नहीं है। वहाँ पर खेत में काम करने वालों का यह हाल हो गया है कि भूमि को किसानों से लेकर उनको वंशज बना दिया है। लेकिन उसको नहर नहीं बनाई गई है। उसका ही यह नतीजा सामने आ रहा है। आपके पास स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट से रिपोर्ट आ जाएगी। उस हर्ड में जितना पैसा था, उसको खर्च कर दिया गया, यूटिलाइज कर दिया गया। प्लानिंग कमीशन भी उसको मान लेगा कि वहाँ डेवलपमेंट हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि इन पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिए, जैसा कि अभी कौन्सिल के बारे में जिक्र किया गया, राजस्थान का जो डेवलपमेंट एरिया है, उन छः प्रकार के क्षेत्रों के लिए योजना बनाई जानी चाहिए। उनकी मॉनीटरिंग करना बहुत जरूरी है। केवल आप स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट की रिपोर्ट पर ही निर्भर न करें बल्कि कोई न कोई प्लानिंग सैल बनाया जाए जो उसको देखे। साथ ही वह सैल केवल पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का ही नहीं, देश में जितने शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स तथा अदर बैंकवर्ड कम्युनिटीज हैं, उनको ऊपर उठाने के जितने भी कार्यक्रम हैं, उनके बारे में यह बात सही है और प्लानिंग कमीशन ने भी उसे माना है कि पिछले 35 वर्षों के दौरान जहाँ देश का एक ओर उत्पादन बढ़ा है, लेकिन उसके साथ इन क्षेत्रों के लोगों को जो सामाजिक न्याय मिलना चाहिए था, उस हद तक हम वह उनको नहीं दे पाए हैं, जिस हद तक हमें देना चाहिए था। इसीलिए जब हमारी माननीय प्रधानमंत्री महोदया वर्ष 1980 में दोबारा सत्ता में आईं तो इन वर्गों के लिए स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान और ट्राइबल सब-प्लान तथा इंटीग्रेटेड प्लान

बनाए गए। वैसे कुछ पहले से ही चले हुए थे, लेकिन उन्होंने इन वर्गों के लिए बनाए गए कार्यक्रमों पर ज्यादा जोर दिया। आप जानते ही हैं कि बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम में उसी की और संकेत किया गया है कि हमें देश के गरीबों को ऊपर उठाना है। लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है। वैसे तो यह सुविचारित प्लान है, लेकिन हमारे देश के जितने नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स हैं, उनको इस दिशा में जितना को-ऑपरेशन देना चाहिए था, जितना सहयोग देना चाहिए था, वह नहीं मिल रहा है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Now almost all the Treasury Benches are empty. I do not blame them because it is their natural tendency not to be present. But we did not know whether we were going to sit up to 7.30. We have got some meeting connected with the parliamentary work. So, today we can adjourn at 6.30 p.m. and tomorrow we can continue it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I asked for the sense of the House only some time back. Nobody objected at that time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The plan can be reviewed at every stage.

श्री राम प्यार पनिका : मान्यवर, मुझे तो कम से कम बोलने दीजिए।

17.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

मान्यवर, मैं कह रहा था कि जितने देश में हमारे नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स हैं, उनको इस दिशा में जितना सहयोग देना चाहिए था, वह हमें नहीं मिल रहा है। उसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि हम हर ब्लाक में 600 लोगों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाने के जिस अभियान को लेकर चले हैं, वह हमारा उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हो पा रहा है। हम उसमें असफल हो रहे हैं। मैं मिर्जापुर की बात कहना चाहता हूँ, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और उड़ीसा में भी ऐसे कई इलाके हैं, जहाँ से हमारे साथी हमसे मिलते रहते हैं, और हमें वहाँ की जानकारी भी मिलती रहती है, उस सब से

स्पष्ट है कि जब हमारा मिड टर्म एप्राइजल हो रहा है, प्लानिंग कमीशन के द्वारा, उससे भी स्पष्ट हो जाएगा, इसलिए मैं माननीय प्लानिंग मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वे आपस में बैठकर कोई निर्णय लें। इत्तफाक से यहां पर हमारे बैंकिंग कार्य मंत्री श्री पृजारी जी भी बैठे हुए हैं। उनसे भी मेरी यही विनती है कि आप स्टेट्स में जाएं और देखें कि उनको इस कार्य के लिए कितने पैसे की आवश्यकता है, हमारे नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स उस को दें। वहां के नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स ने इस विषय में अब तक कितना पैसा दिया है। मैं कहता हूँ कि बैंकों के सहयोग के अभाव में हमारे यहां जो लोग ऊपर उठाए जाते थे, वह कार्य नहीं हो रहा है।

मान्यवर, मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता हूँ, निश्चित तौर से पिछले दो सालों में आपने जिस तरह से पुनः प्लानिंग की, जब कि आप रोलबैक कर दिए गए, आपने जिस तरह रोलिंग प्लान बनाया, लेकिन उसमें इसको बिल्कुल ताक पर रख दिया गया।

18.00 hrs.

श्री बहगुणा भी उस सरकार में थे। वह हमारे नेता रहे हैं और मैं उनका बड़ा आदर करता हूँ। वह प्लानिंग कमीशन की बहुत तारीफ करने वाले थे। लेकिन न जाने क्या चंज हो गया कि उस वक्त प्लानिंग के बौंसिक प्रिंसिपल्ज को भी ताक पर रख दिया गया। श्री मधु दंडवते भी उस सरकार के सदस्य थे। रोलिंग प्लान बना कर प्लानिंग को तहस-नहस कर दिया गया।

लेकिन देश ने पुनः श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को सत्ता सौंपी। मैं प्लानिंग कमीशन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उसने और उस समय के प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर और वर्तमान प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर ने बहुत थोड़े समय में छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना तैयार कर दी। इस बात की किसी भी माननीय सदस्य ने तारीफ नहीं की है। इस सदन को आभारी होना चाहिये कि देश के आर्थिक और सामाजिक विशेषज्ञों और राजनितज्ञों सब ने मिल कर बहुत शीघ्र यह योजना प्रस्तुत कर दी।

यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि सारे के सारे पब्लिक सेक्टर में दोष है। 1980 के बाद देश में कई क्षेत्रों में इन्फ्र-स्ट्रक्चर खड़ा

किया गया है और सीमेंट, लौहे तथा कोयले आदि का उत्पादन बढ़ा है। बिजली का उत्पादन 11 परसेंट बढ़ा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें पब्लिक सेक्टर की नीति को छोड़ना नहीं चाहिए, बल्कि उसे और पुष्ट करना चाहिए। सामाजिक हितों के कार्यक्रमों को चलाने के लिए प्राइवेट सेक्टर आगे नहीं आ सकता है। आज प्रचुरत इस बात की है, पब्लिक सेक्टर की कमियाँ और खामियाँ को दूर किया जाए। इस साल पब्लिक सेक्टर का कार्य बहुत अच्छा रहा है।

जब हमने मिक्स्ड इकानॉमी को अपनाया है, तो प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पब्लिक सेक्टर दोनों को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए। लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि प्राइवेट किसी न किसी प्रकार साकार, पब्लिक और सार्वजनिक वित्तीय संस्थाओं पर निर्भर करता है। वह केवल नाम के लिये प्राइवेट सेक्टर है। मैं चाहूंगा कि प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर उसके लाभ और सभी गतिविधियों को अधिक से अधिक कंट्रोल करें, क्योंकि उसमें केवल कुछ व्यक्तियों की पूंजी नहीं लगी हुई है। वास्तव में बहुत हद तक वह भी पब्लिक सेक्टर ही है।

देश निश्चित रूप से आत्म-निर्भरता की ओर बढ़ रहा है। छोटे प्लान में कृषि और उद्योग के विकास की ओर खास ध्यान दिया गया है। उसका एक महत्वपूर्ण लक्ष्य सामाजिक न्याय भी है, जिसके लिये 20-सत्री कार्यक्रम, आई आर डी पी, स्पेशल काम्पानेंट प्लान, ट्राइबल सब-प्लान आदि बहुत सी विशेष योजनाएँ चलाई जा रही हैं। लेकिन अगर इस प्लान के टारगेट्स को प्राप्त करना है, निश्चित रूप से संसाधन जुटाने पर जोर देना होगा।

अभी कहा गया है कि भूमि-सुधार नहीं हुए हैं। इस क्षेत्र में काफी काम हुआ है और इसका नाजायज फायदा भी वी जे पी के लोगों ने उठाया है। काफी ज़मीन बांटी गई है। इसमें जो कमियाँ हैं, उन्हें दूर करना चाहिए। श्री बहगुणा को आश्चर्य होगा कि जनता सरकार ने भूस्वामियों को अपनी जमीनों पर फिर से कब्जा करने के लिए कह दिया था। बड़ी मुश्किल से जब हमारी सरकार बनी केन्द्र में और राज्यों में जब उन जमीनों के जिनके पहले पट्टे दिये गये थे,

[श्री राम प्यार पनिका]

गरीबों को उनका कब्जा फिर से दिलाने की कार्यवाही चलाई। अभी हम 50 प्रतिशत जमीन का ही वितरण कर पाये हैं। इसलिए जो सीलिंग से, ग्राम समाज की जो जमीनें हैं उसको हरिजनों, गिरिजनों, भूमिहीनों में वितरित किया जाय और कृषि के विभाग के लिए उन गरीबों को साधन दिए जाएं और बैंकों ने जो जमानत वाली शर्त रखी है उसको हटाया जाए। हालांकि सरकार ने कहा है कि 5,000 रु. तक बैंक बिना किसी जमानत के गरीबों को दे सकते हैं। लेकिन कोई भी नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक देश का इसका पालन नहीं कर रहा है। इसलिए जो भी नीति और कार्यक्रम यहां से बनता है उसका पालन हो, राज्य भी उसका पालन करे चाहे वह वेस्ट बंगाल ही क्यों न हो। लोक दल पार्टी तो गरीबों में विश्वास ही नहीं करती है क्योंकि किसानों का नारा लगा कर उन्हीं का दोहन करती है। यदि किसानों के लिए किसी ने कुछ किया है तो श्रीमति इन्दिरा गांधी ने ही किया है। यह लोग बड़े उद्योगों की खिलाफत करते हैं, लेकिन आज अगर फर्टिलाइजर्स, लोहा, सीमेंट आदि के कारखाने न होते तो किसान कैसे अपना विकास करता? प्लानिंग का एक ही उद्देश्य है-आधुनिकीकरण। किसका? कृषि और उद्योगों का आपने देखा जब प्लानिंग शुरू हुई थी तो हमारे यहां केवल वस्त्र उद्योग के अलावा और कोई उद्योग नहीं था लेकिन बाद में हमने इस्पात में, तेल में, लोह धातु में नई-नई टेक्नालाजी का विकास किया। माननीय बहुगुणा जी को प्रधान मंत्री पर जो लांछन लगाना था वह लगा दिया कि इटली से

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: He does not know what technology has come to the country and which technology has come from Italy in the area of oil.

श्री राम प्यार पनिका: जो आपने कहा कि उन लोगों से मंगा कर फर्टिलाइजर्स का कारखाना यहां लगा दिया। मेरा कहना है कि हमारी सरकार, प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर, और प्लानिंग कमीशन ने कोई ऐसी बूनियादी चीज जो देश के विकास के लिए जरूरी है उसको नहीं छोड़ा और हम आत्मनिर्भरता की और आगे बढ़े हैं जिसके कारण बावजूद

मासम खराब होने के पिछले साल भी हमने 139 मिलियन टन अन्न का उत्पादन किया। बावजूद रा-मैटोरियल की कठिनाई के हमारा उद्योग आगे बढ़ा है, और एक्सपोर्ट भी बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं। यह अच्छी प्लानिंग की ही देने हैं। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने देश की बैकवर्डनेस को समझ कर ही ऐसा प्लान बनाया है देरी हो सकती है, लेकिन जिस छड़ता से हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं निश्चित ही उससे देश आगे बढ़ेगा और जो सामाजिक अन्याय है वह दूर होगा, गरीब ऊपर आयेंगे। और यह तमाम प्रकार के लोग जो क्षेत्र और सामप्रदाय की बात करते हैं और वोटों को गलत नारे दे कर खूश करते हैं वह देश का अहित ही कर रहे हैं। जब पिछला बंगाल का चुनाव हो रहा था तो सारे उद्योगपति सी. पी. आइ. और सी. पी. एम. के लोगों के साथ थे। कारण यह है कि बंगाल में इंजिनियरिंग उद्योग इन्होंने चोपट कर दिया, जूट का उद्योग समाप्त कर दिया इन्होंने लोगों को भड़काने का काम किया। इनका देश की प्रगति से कोई मतलब नहीं है। लोगों को उन्कसा कर यूनियनों बनाना और छोटे-तथा बड़ों की लड़ाई कराना और बर्बाद करना।

हमारी जो कांग्रेस सरकार है, हमारी जो नेता हैं, श्रीमति इन्दिरा गांधी, उनके नेतृत्व में और प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर के नेतृत्व में जो प्रगति के काम हो रहे हैं, उनके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। खास तौर से इसलिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ, जब सारा प्लान विरोधियों ने रोल करके ताक पर रखा था, उसको उठा कर इन्होंने रोल किया है और सुब्यवस्थित ढंग से हमारे विकास के कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं। मुझे आशा है कि जिन कमियों की ओर संकेत किया गया है, उनको वे दूर करेंगे।

अन्त में, मैं एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूँ। अभी हम लोगों पर यह आरोप लगाया गया कि इससे आशा नहीं की जा सकती कि इससे हमारा विकास बढ़ेगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनको दो-ढाई साल में जो देश की प्रगति हुई है, उनको नजर नहीं आती है। वे पार्टी पार्लिटिक्स से ऊपर उठकर, देश की प्रगति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, राष्ट्र का ध्यान करते

हूए, उनको इस प्लान को सर्वसम्मति से स्वीकार करना चाहिए। घन्यवाद

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, this is the first time since the new Congress (I) came power that we are discussing the Plan document in this House. This is in complete contrast to what used to be in the past when during the Janata rule we discussed the Plan document, the Prime Minister sat throughout and listened because the Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Planning Commission. Today not only the Chairman, is absent, but none of the Members is present. Mr. Venkataraman is a Member and so many others are Members, but they are not here. Therefore, I would raise a point of order that there is no quorum in the House and I cannot speak unless quorum is established. So, first please call for quorum.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The other side has calculatedly put off the quorum so that the debate may be over.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the quorum bell be rung. Now there is quorum. The hon. Member, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy; may continue.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am happy to see that some of the Members of the Planning Commission have also come here. I do not know whether they attend meetings in Yojna Bhavan or not.

The most significant aspect of the planning process in the last three years has been a complete devaluation of the planning process. (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: All of them are going again.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Let them go. They will be called. (Interruptions). You may go. You will be called back.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Can we go now?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: We will have the bell again.

जाओ-जाओ, यार, तुमको तो जाना ही है।

They have to go ultimately. We will see them through while we remain in the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They are allowed to be absentee landlords. (Interruptions).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Mr. Sayeed, you go back to the United Nations. What are you doing here? (Interruptions). He is collecting money from both sides. He is being paid by the U.N. and he is being paid by us. What is all this?

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): I will give you my share here.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: All right. I do not mind taking your place here. (Interruptions). Basically speaking, when we consider this Five Year Plan we have to look both sides—the formulation side and the implementation side. I would maintain here that on both the counts this Sixth Five Year Plan has been a complete flop, a failure. There was a Janata Plan which was thoroughly discussed in which the States were fully involved. A draft was prepared. Afterwards N.D.C. passed it. That could have been implemented. But they scrapped it and scrapped it in an atmosphere of ignorance.

A Member said something about the rolling plan. But he is not here now. He has gone away. What is the rolling plan? The rolling plan is not a new plan. It is not a new planning technique. It is an old technique which we have been using since 1952. It is only formalised. Rolling Plan means just continuous revaluation. Previously we did revaluation every mid-term. In the Janata rule we decided to do it every year and on the basis of this valuation we changed the targets. That is all. In the planning technique, structure and methodology there was no change. So far as review is concerned, we said, instead of reviewing every 2½ years we will review every

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year. That is all that rolling plan was about. But they made it out something different—rolling up of plan etc. Ignorance is incredible. But this is how they operate it and they produce a plan.

A new draft really began to be implemented before it was approved. In fact the annual plan started from 1980 itself and to-day the Government is not able to satisfy what a special about this plan? What is the direction?

The Janata Plan was clear—agriculture—priority de-centralisation—economic power, small industry—focus. The issues in the Janata Plan were clear and understood by everybody. That this represents the thrust, a new direction. But the Sixth Five Year Plan of this Government, I really do not know—I have read from cover to cover. I read the analysis of it. We really do not know what is the thrust and what is their plan to-day? Therefore, on the conceptual thing itself it is wrong. The second thing is....

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to explain in detail because you will be benefited by what I say. I am a Professor of Economics. Do not get impatient. Otherwise, I will continue to-morrow.

When they scrapped the Janata Plan, they scuttled the important programmes that Janata had introduced. Food-for-Work, Rural Employment and Antyodaya. These are programmes which have directly benefited the poor. You go anywhere in the country and ask them, did you benefit from Food-for-Work? Everybody says that this is the first time that assets were really created. First time, the Plan reached the people. The people were told that 'this is a new plan and they saw it themselves. New roads were built, wells were dug and they were paid for it. There was a direct association of the people with the Plan. Today, Plan is only in paper. Nobody knows what it means and how it is transla-

ted. But during the Janata rule, because of the programmes, it was translated. Today they give new names. Nobody knows what it means. I think most of them get frittered away at the bureaucratic level itself. People today do not have any association with the Plan.

Similarly, after the Plan came and before it could be approved, the annual plans came and then the New 20-point programme came. Nobody knows what the New 20-point programme is. How can you have a Programme called the 20-point programme? Any listing of points is not the programme. Programme is something which must have objective priorities strategy for achievement and finally the resources. How are the resources to be mobilised for it? Then, that is called the programme. If you just say that we must have more trees, we must have more literate people and we must have better things of life, that is not the programme. You know that. You know in Tamil Nadu, every time M.G.R. comes out with listing points. That is not the programme. Just listing of points is not the programme. Therefore, this 20-point programme is not a programme. These people do not know what the 20-point programme is. When it was presented here, I met a Congressman outside the House and asked how the 20-point programme was. He said, wonderful. I asked what the 20-point programme He said, I do not know but the programme is wonderful. This is the understanding. How does it impinge with the Sixth Five Year Plan? He did not know. Why was it necessary?

A Plan is supposed to be complete description of your economic strategy. And if the Plan was not suitable, then re-draft the Plan. Then, you impose on that the 20-point programme. Appoint committees all over to implement it. But it is not there.

The same way, you see about self-reliance. I challenge anybody on that side to produce statistics to show how self-reliance as an objective has been upheld. In fact, it has been given up completely. In the Janata Plan, the amount of aid that was to be utilised in the Plan was drastically cut. We brought it down to a minimum amount. In fact, it was just above the

re-payment amount. We saw it really in the zero-net-aid position. But these people have changed it—not only changed but along with it they brought foreign indebtedness which have grown because of the loans that they are taking from abroad. Self-reliance has been completely given up in the Five Year Plan. In this, there is no argument. In the no-confidence motion, this was the point Mr. Bahuguna made, I made and several others made. But there is no answer from the Government. What Mrs. Gandhi only said you have the temerity to tell Indira—or Mrs. Gandhi, I do not know how she addressed herself about self-reliance. Now, we are not children. I think, I am not one who has no temerity. I always have lots of temerity and lots of things. I charge this Government, you have sold out self-reliance. This is a cherished goal of the freedom movement for which the country sacrificed and for which Mahatma Gandhi stood. That is being given up. If you want statistics, I will read out the statistics to show that self-reliance is no-more and instead foreign indebtedness is vastly increasing.

Now, the scuttling process of the formulation has gone on in this way. Liberal import policy is a classic case of the scuttling of our self-reliance. Today, everything is being imported. Things we do not need being imported. Billiard Ball is being imported. You know. You are a player of Billiards. I think, you are. But anyway, Billiard Balls are being imported. Why? Soda ash is being imported. Therefore, there is recession in the Soda ash industry. The soda ash entrepreneurs do not understand. We have plenty of soda ash but we are not able to sell it. There is a recession in the industry. But they are importing. I am giving a list of about 25 industries where stockpiling is taking place recession. But they are importing the same thing. When I asked the Finance Ministry officials about it, they said privately, well, you see, we have got Rs. 5,500 crores from International Monetary Fund, we have got to spend them. Therefore, we have to spend on something. So, we are spending on Billiard Balls and Soda ash and things which we have.

AN HON. MEMBER: They are importing saccharine also.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Yes. If you look at the list today of what is being imported on the O.G.L., you will be shocked. It has never happened. Recently, I went on a visit to England. I was invited by the British Government. There I met very influential people. They all said that for the first time "we see India in this corrupt position." They said, "We are shocked that the State Trading Corporation officials come to us and say that they want to make the following deal, but they want commission to be paid." And that commission has to be given to 'X' 'Y' and 'Z'. I will not name them. Shri Bahuguna was here and he talked about Italians. He knows better about Italians. The English people told me that it is an open talk in English market, if you want anything in India, you pay commission and take it. The reputation of India is at the lowest ebb. In the international market, here is a talk of corruption in India, anywhere in the world you go, it is because of liberal import policy that has come. We do not need it.

The same thing is about the International Monetary Fund. I am not opposed to taking loans in the international market. But the question is: Do you need Rs. 5,500 crores? We do not need it. In fact, we paid back Rs. 800 crores to the International Monetary Fund which they had taken before we came to power. We found that it was not necessary. Rs 800 crores was returned back to the International Monetary Fund an unparalleled thing. Unfortunately, we were fighting amongst ourselves and we could not publicise it and we could not tell the people all about it. It is in the Plan document; it is in the Economic Survey. All these documents will show you how we told the International Monetary Fund and paid back Rs. 800 crores to them. They were disturbed because their capital market was affected. The moment we returned back the money, their capital market began to slump because we were the consumers of American capital market. When they found that India was not taking the capital, they got it on their nerves. Therefore, we know that this loan of Rs. 5500 crores is not necessary. How is it going to be paid back? There is no answer to

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that. We have to pay back, we know, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent, 13 per cent and all that. That means, Rs. 9000 crores have to be paid back in instalments of Rs. 1000 crores per year, that is, from January, 1985 for 9 years. Where is the amount of Rs. 1000 crores extra foreign exchange going to come from?

The previous foreign aid that we have taken is Rs. 850 crores. We have to pay interest on that. Rs. 1850 crores every year additional foreign exchange has to be paid. Where to get it from? There is no answer except that he will say, "In January, 1985, this Congress Government is not going to come into power and the Janata Government is going to return to power. It is your headache, not our headache." But the fact of the matter is that the country is not only being sold out in the matter of self-reliance but this country is also being made bankrupt by the policies that are being followed by them.

Then, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that in the implementation of the Plan, there has been a very serious shortfall. Parliament has not been told about it. He got angry earlier. I know, he is a very intelligent Minister; he has got a very good reputation. But he is in the wrong party, on the wrong side. All that we know. He has a reputation of being an intelligent Minister. As the Planning Minister, what can he do?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is from Tamil Nadu; he has settled in Maharashtra. He must have got good friends like Mr. Chavan. Therefore, he is praising him.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He is the follower of Satya Sai Baba.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he did make a statement saying that they cannot achieve the power target; in order to meet the power target, 12,000 MW extra power has to be created in the next two years and they are not in a position to do it. So, the power target is off.

As regards the food target, it is 154 million tonnes in 1984-85. Are they going

to be able to reach it? No. Besides, there is this year's drought. There is going to be a terrific drought this year which means more and more import of food-grains from abroad. Already, they are importing it. Their peak production of foodgrains is 132 million tonnes. In 1978-79, the Janata Government achieved 130 million tonnes. These people have achieved 132 million tonnes. So, the food target is also off.

With regard to growth rate, this year, the Annual Plan says, it is going to be 4.5 per cent whereas the Sixth Plan says it is going to be 5.2 per cent. What does it mean? Even the target they are lowering. We need an explanation for that. They cannot achieve 5.2 per cent growth rate. It is going to be lower. He must answer these questions.

Similarly, on prices, they assume that the Janata Party is out of power and the prices will come down. Actually, during the Janata rule, the prices came down and, during their rule, the prices are going up. But the All India Radio says the opposite that the prices went up during the Janata rule and are coming down now. That is why, nobody is listening to All India Radio now! In Tamil Nadu, they even started switching off the Door Darshan Programmes also and the credibility of this Government is low because of these fantastic claims.

It is a fact that prices have gone up. Therefore, this Plan is already out of gear and an estimate is being made. I ask the Minister whether it is a fact or not within the Planning Commission that if you want to achieve these targets which you have put in the Plan, an additional Rs. 17,000 crores has to be expended during the next two years in order to maintain those targets which they have laid down. From where they will get Rs. 17,000 crores? That means planning to the sky. And prices are continuing to rise. It means ultimately even more will be required. Here are statistics after statistics to show that the situation is bad.

The problem in our country is lack of implementation and I would say and I throw this as a challenge to them, that in terms of implementation, in terms of

achieving targets, there is no parallel to the 2½ years of Janata rule, to the achievements that we made in those 2½ years; there is just no challenge. They may do propaganda. That may even affect the intelligent people and make them believe the opposite. But it is a fact that foreign exchange was double during Janata rule. Today how much is foreign exchange? We left back Rs. 5,300 crores. Today how much is it? Rs. 3,200 crores, despite Rs. 5,500 crores of loan from the International Monetary Fund. We left back food stocks of 23 million tonnes. Today how much is it? 13 or 14 million tonnes. It has come down. Gold stocks came down. But their propaganda—they are superb! The leaders of the nation say this thing and that thing! Janata finished out all the food-grains stocks, sold out all the gold and spent all the foreign exchange! But the facts are opposite. This is the place where the Minister can be challenged. This is the place where the Minister can be made accountable. If he is prepared to answer, I will challenge him. Can the Minister deny the fact that during Janata rule, foodgrains doubled, foreign exchange doubled, gold stocks increased? Can he deny the fact that during their rule it has all come down? Can he deny it? He will deny it. You will see he will deny it. He will evade it. He will not answer it because the facts are like that.

If we had implemented all our Plans during the last 30 years, you know there will be 10 per cent less poor people in the country today. 10 per cent less poor people means about 40 million people. 40 million people would have been out of poverty if you just implement the Plan.

And similarly the targets we today are going to achieve, we would have achieved already now. You just implement the Plan. I am not asking for anything big. If you had implemented, the targets that you are hoping to achieve in 1982, you would have achieved today itself. And similarly, you would have earned Rs. 10,000 crores more of foreign exchange than you had earned today. And about 15 million more jobs would have

been created. This is the importance of the implementation of the Plan.

I can go on saying on this. There is plenty of material to show that this has been completely a failure. This Government has not done anything on planning. The mere fact that a quorum bell had to be rung to call the Members shows that the Members have no interest at all in this discussion. This is supposed to be a very big discussion, plan, plan everywhere. Janata was supposed to have rolled up the plan! But what have they done? They have rolled up the country. They have sold the country lock, stock and barrel to foreigners. The extent of foreign dependence has never been so high as it is today and, therefore, if they want suggestions I think the most constructive suggestion I can give them is, if you want to save the country, if you want the economy to grow, for God's sake, resign and go, to save the country the misery of another two years of your rule.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK
(Cuttack): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for the opportunity given to me to participate in the discussion.

1982-83 is the mid-year of the Sixth Plan and is very important for correcting shortfalls and reordering the priorities after a careful assessment of our performance during the first two years of the Sixth Plan.

The Sixth Plan is the biggest Plan compared to the other Plans and the situation in which the Sixth Plan was formulated should be taken into account. It was an inflationary situation, and the economy of our country, shattered during the Janata rule, was put back on the rails only in 1980. The economy showed a significant recovery in 1980-81; and during 1981-82 the process of recovery was consolidated and it gathered substantial additional strength. The average annual growth rate during the first two years of the Sixth Plan is about six per cent as against the Plan target of 5.2 per cent. There has been an impressive improvement in energy and transport infrastructure and also in the field of Production. The Production of coal has risen from 104 million M.T.

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in 1979-80 to 125 million M.T. in 1981-82 exceeding the Annual Plan target of 121 million M.T. In the Railways sector the revenue earning traffic which increased by 1.5 per cent in 1980-81 rose by 12.3 per cent in 1981-82. The Annual Plan target of 215 million M.T. was exceeded by five million M.T. In industrial production also improvement was registered and it increased by four per cent in 1980-81; it showed an increase of 8.1 per cent in 1981-82 and was in line with target of the Sixth Plan. The public sector outlay during this Annual Plan has been stepped up by 21 per cent. Production of foodgrains and procurement also improved considerably last year. All these are signs of healthy growth and a confirmation of the dynamic direction and leadership we have in our country today.

The Sixth Plan today has reached a very crucial stage. The financial situation is rather tight. Raising of resources, particularly by the States, has not been as satisfactory as it should be. The country is now faced with a very serious drought situation and a substantial amount will have to be spent on relief works. Substantial quantities of foodgrains have to be imported so that we can build a sizeable buffer stock to check price-rise. In any case, loss in agricultural production would be substantial and to that extent planning of resources would be distorted.

Besides this, if I come to the price index, the rate of increase in the wholesale price index is steadily declining from 17.1 per cent in 1979-80 and 18.2 per cent in 1981-81 to 9.1 per cent in 1981-82; it has been steadily declining. But the effect on consumer price index has not been significant. The market mechanism requires some structural changes in order to pass on the benefits of decline in the price index to the actual consumers. This is very essential during 1982-83 because in many parts of the country a serious drought situation has developed. A mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Plan is to be taken up now, and taking advantage of this, the priorities have to be realigned according to the difficult situation ahead. Priority should go to the core sector and poverty-amelioration programmes. Core

sectors from the core of the 20 Point Programme which is the charter of the country's development consistent with the upliftment of the economic conditions of the poor.

In the core sector we have railways, coal and power generation, fertiliser, petroleum and irrigation. Sir, to me, the Railways should receive more emphasis and I think the railways have not received the emphasis they deserve. The amount allocated to the railways is very little for construction of new lines. I would like to cite the example of an important railway line in Orissa. It is the Talcher-Sambalpur railway line. This is under consideration of the Railway Ministry for quite some time. The recent survey has indicated that this line gives a high economic return. It links up Western Orissa with the coastal Orissa and provides an easy access for minerals and goods from northern and western India to the eastern coast by passing the heavily congested Bombay-Calcutta line. The Pandey committee on National Transport Policy has recommended construction of this railway line on a priority basis and it is a pity that its construction has not yet been approved in spite of overwhelming justification in the overall national interest.

Then, Sir, power generation is the keystone of our economy. Every year the country faces colossal loss of production on account of power shortage. It has become chronic in most of the States. There has been a shortfall in installation of additional power capacity. Delay in supply of plants and equipment and shortfalls in inputs like cement and steel are primarily responsible for such shortfalls. Corrective measures should be taken and the State electricity boards should be revitalised.

Considering the constraints of funds, attempts should be made to set up thermal power projects with the help of external aid. I understand that a number of turnkey proposals from different countries are with the Ministry of Energy for new power projects. The U.P. Government have taken a bold decision to set up the Ampara thermal project in this way. Many other States would like to have similar

projects. For example, Orissa has been pressing for a super thermal project either at Talcher or in the Ib valley where substantial quantities of good grade coal are available and also plenty of water supply is close by. They have suggested this proposal on the basis of a large number of industries asking for power. Many of the industries are highly export-oriented and if they come into being, the country will be able to export a substantial quantity of high-value products. Unless the power situation of Orissa improves, such industries will not be able to come and this will go against the national interests.

Other core projects like petroleum, fertiliser etc., need augmented funds. Irrigation is one sector where much thought has to be given. Many States have created irrigation potential by way of dams and reservoirs but for want of a distribution system which could not come up due to paucity of funds, the irrigation potential created lies unutilised for many years to come. These projects would be equally yielding and deserve the priority irrespective of ability of the State Government to fund them. The State Plans should now follow a formula bound approach. The richer the State the more funds it has for further development. The poorer the districts, its ability to raise resources is rather limited and it is difficult for the State to develop in spite of some planning central assistance now made available under the Gadgil formula. Orissa is a State where reservoir projects namely Rengali and Indravati are now under construction. It is estimated that for want of funds, the potential created after completion of the dam and reservoir would be left unutilised for the decade for want of a canal system. Planning Commission and the Irrigation Ministry should devise a way to fund the State over and above its plan to complete the distribution system of these large projects so that millions of crores get irrigation at a comparatively cheaper cost.

I would like to mention about the effect of natural calamities on the States like Orissa which are very prone to it. This year has been a year of diversity for Orissa. A devastating cyclone was followed by a flood in unprecedented mag-

nitude. Now a very serious drought situation has developed and has already destroyed 75 per cent of the crops. The magnitude of loss would be thousands of crores. The Central assistance for relief and rehabilitation would at best meet a small part of the total expenditure required to rehabilitate the shattered economy. The planning process which is resources oriented, does not leave much scope for extra assistance on this account. Unless a system is developed to fully compensate such State for colossal loss on account of natural calamities, a part of the country would suffer to a great extent. Government of Orissa has proposed a new dam at river Mahanadi downstream of Hirakud which would cost Rs. 550 crores. This is the only answer to Orissa regarding the problem of floods and the Prime Minister has been kind enough to appreciate this. The State Government do not have adequate resources to take up this project. The Central Government should take up this project as a special case or provide funds to the State Government for its execution outside the State Plan so that the devastating floods can be prevented in future. Unless the special problems of poorer States are handled on a special footing, it would not be easy for them to solve the problem. The State will remain lagging behind.

I would put special emphasis on poverty amelioration programmes like I.R.D. and NREP. NREP, in particular, as relevant this year because of widespread drought. Labour intensive works should be taken up in a very largescale throughout the country to meet the situation. I would suggest that a large quantum of foodgrains should be allotted to different States for this purpose and the programme should be taken up in a very large scale. In the past, the Central Government have tried to provide its share of the allocation mostly in cash. But, considering the rising trend in the market price of rice and wheat, such a method would decrease the real wages given to the workers. Not only sufficient foodstuffs should be allotted but also the system should be devised so as to ensure the grain component to reach the beneficiaries, in kind. The Minimum Needs Programme has also been augmented by providing Rs. 116 crores more this

[Srimati Jayanti Patnaik]

year in conformity with the 20-Point Programme. Right emphasis has been placed on oilseeds, dry land farming and irrigation. I have already emphasised this and now also I am saying that in the field of irrigation higher priority should be placed on quick yielding varieties and a formula has to be found out to allocate higher Central assistance to poorer States who have such projects languishing for want of resources.

Sir, I would give more emphasis on the family planning programme. Until and unless we achieve the target here the result of the Sixth Plan would not be significant. So, it should also be geared vigorously. With these words, I support the Sixth Five Year Plan.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as has been pointed out by many, the Plan document could not be discussed by this august House before it was adopted and we are also faced with the handicap at this stage that we are not provided with any appraisal document even after the expiry of two and a half years of the implementation of the Sixth Plan. Naturally, it would not be possible for anyone of us to take into account the actual performances of planning during these two and a half years. In spite of that a discussion of this nature would be found useful in order that the Government can also take note of our feelings and take corrective measures in future.

Sir, you may agree with me and, I hope, the hon. Minister is quite aware of the fact that the basic objectives of the Sixth Plan document are: Growth, Modernisation, Self-reliance and Social justice. These are the four objectives which have been mentioned in the voluminous Plan document of the Sixth Plan. Now, I want to comment at this stage that despite some differences on nuances and despite certain changes in the phraseology and terminology the basic objective of planning has been more or less the same right from the First Five Year Plan onwards. Therefore, there might be certain differences on nuances but what is of crucial importance to us is that none of the objectives has been implemented even to

the minimum extent possible. That is of crucial importance. It is not that certain objectives have been set. It is not that the objectives of Sixth Plan are something different from the Fifth or the Fourth Plan. The objectives have been more or less of the same nature having, of course, regard to the fact that there might be certain differences on nuances or application of phraseology and terminology. Therefore, the crucial issue is implementation and achievement of the result. However, at this stage, I shall refrain myself from discussing the philosophy of planning, the process of planning itself and all other aspects relating to the whole gamut of planning in our country. But what I want to focus today is on the crisis of the Sixth Plan. Unless we understand the crisis of the 6th Plan, I think no corrective measures can be taken. Now, if we want to know, if we want to identify the crisis of the 6th Plan, it is necessary for us to have some brief discussion about the objectives of the 6th Plan. As you know, Sir, the total investment for the 6th Plan during the period 1980—85 has been estimated to be Rs. 1,72,210 crores. This has been the expected or projected total investment during the period of the 6th Plan. Out of this, the total expenditure in the private sector would be 74,710 crores; and in the Public Sector, the investment would be only Rs. 97,500 crores. I do not know exactly at this stage what has been the expenditure made in the public sector during these 2-1/2 years. Sir, I borrow the phrase that 'Private sector is really Private' and it is very difficult to know what is actually taking place in the private sector. This is not known to me. I would ask the hon. Minister if he knows anything about the investment which has been made in the private sector during these 2-1/2 years on the basis of this Plan Framework. I would be happy to learn about that. But, I would urge that he should give certain information regarding the achievements, regarding the progress, regarding the investment in the private sector, as was contemplated in the original 6th Plan document.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They publicly support the public sector and privately support the private sector.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I hope there is no sort of private communication between the Planning Minister and the private sector. But if there is any private communication, I think, he should not conceal it from the House. (*Interruptions*) Private conversation or private communication—made privately with the private sector—should be made available. I hope that can be done.

Now, about Public sector, I wish to say this..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Chitta Basu, you can continue tomorrow.

18.56 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Thirtyeighth Report

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.57 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Anti-Hijacking Bill, 1982, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd November, 1982."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the suppression of Unlawful Acts against Safety of Civil Aviation Bill, 1982, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd November, 1982."

BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

(1) The Anti-Hijacking Bill, 1982.

(2) The Suppression of Unlawful Acts against Safety of Civil Aviation Bill, 1982.

18.58 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under Customs Act, 1962.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri Janardhana Poojary—Papers to be laid.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): Sir, the Coffee growers of Kerala are already facing so many problems about which Members of Parliament from Kerala, including me, have brought all the facts before this House several times earlier. Members of Parliament from Kerala and also the Government of Kerala...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are opposing this....

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR:.. have been pleading with the Central Government for the relaxation of export duty and decrease in export duty. But I am really astonished to note that Government is increasing this export duty. Therefore, this will further contribute to the existing grave problems faced by the coffee growers. I think even the Minister, Mr. Janardhana Poojary, coming from the Mangalore Region of Karnataka, is aware of these problems. I don't know how he is bringing such increase. I am opposing this increase in the export duty and I am opposing his laying of this Paper on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Committee on Subordinate Legislation in their Twelfth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) had recommended that Notifications making changes in export duties, major changes in procedu-