

सभापति महोदय, भारतीय संविधान में देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक को सामाजिक समता प्राप्त है। जो लोग सादियों से शोषित, पीड़ित, दलित और उपेक्षित रहने के लिए बाध्य किए गए, स्वतन्त्र भारत में उनके उत्थान को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के बीच समता स्थापित करने के लिए प्रावधान किए गए हैं, जो कि जनतन्त्र का आधार और हमारे देश की विशेषता है।

अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के करोड़ों लोगों को, जिनको सामाजिक न्याय तथा स्वाभिमानपूर्ण जीवन जीने का अवसर उपलब्ध कराना है, इस हेतु विशेष प्रयास किए जाने चाहिए। किन्तु कुछेक विसंगतियों को, जो कि इस उदात्त लक्ष्य का पूर्ति में बाधक हैं, दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। अनुसूचित जाति के अन्तर्गत उन लोगों के समूह, जिन्हें जाति कहा गया है, सम्मिलित हैं, जिनके उत्थान के लिए संविधान में प्रावधान है। मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में “वेरवा” अनुसूचित जाति में है, किन्तु दिल्ली सहित अनेक प्रदेशों में वे अनुसूचित जाति के अन्तर्गत नहीं हैं। “वेरवा” प्रायः राजस्थान से चल कर अनेक प्रदेशों में आजीविका-उपार्जन हेतु विस्थापित हुए हैं, किन्तु उन्हें अनुसूचित जाति में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है। उन्हें न तो सामाजिक समता प्राप्त है और न ही उसे प्राप्त करने का अवसर है।

अतएव मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि इस विसंगति को समाप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक प्रावधान किया जाए। “वेरवा” को समूचे देश में अनुसूचित जाति के अन्तर्गत घोषित किया जाए तथा अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए उपलब्ध कराए गए आरक्षण और संरक्षण के प्रावधानों का समुचित रूप से क्रियान्वयन किया जाए।

14.40 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON MOTION RE :  
SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85  
—MID-TERM APPRAISAL—(Contd)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri S.B. Chavan on the 12th December, 1983, namely :

“That this House takes note of the ‘Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85—Mid-term Appraisals, laid on the Table of the House of 19 August, 1983’.”

Shri Chitta Basu. Be brief. We are shooting across the time. A special consideration was given to you by speaker.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, I was not at all prepared. At this late stage of the debate, on the Mid-term Appraisal of the Plan, since I have not much time at my disposal to do justice to this House, I shall limit myself to certain aspects of it, particularly, in record to the Appraisal itself. I take my amendment firstly. Sir, if you will kindly go through the amendment which I have moved, you will find that there are two aspects of it—one is this. I do not agree with the mid-term Appraisal since it reflected the actual performance of the Plan during the last three years. It does not relate to the performance at all. The second aspect of my amendment is that this Parliament—this Lok Sabha—itself cannot do justice to scrutinise the shortfall which has been mentioned in the Chapter. To find out from the Mid-term Appraisal, there should be a forum. I have suggested that the National Development Council should be a forum to discuss the results/performances.

I am very sorry that of late the Government have given a back seat to the N.D.C. I am not sure about it but I am told like that. He can correct me. This Mid-term Appraisal document was not placed for discussion in the N.D.C. This N.D.C. consists of Chief Ministers of the States and the State Governments opinions

are very much valuable in respect of the evaluation of the results. They are also valuable to find out or identify to what extent the State Governments are responsible for the gaps. Since the document was not even discussed or evaluated by the N.D.C., merely debate of a stray nature may not do justice to the subject.

Sir, as a matter of fact, my assessment is that the N.D.C. has of late been given a back seat. So far as the Planning Commission is concerned, it is not a body having constitutional sanctity. The NDC is not a body which has got any constitutional sanctity of this nature. As a matter of fact, we have been suggesting since long that the Planning Commission should have some statutory backing. At this stage, I want to appeal to the House and to Government that the Planning Commission may be given a statutory sanction; also there should be statutory sanction to the N.D.C. For that, suitable amendments of the Constitution are necessary. With this, now, let me go on to the Mid-Term Appraisal itself. My first point is that it does not reflect the actual performances/results of the Plan. Sir, I have got no time to discuss them in details. Now I would draw your attention to 'Mid Term review of the Sixth Plan and Mid-year Review of the Economy, 1982' by Mr. Malcolm S Adiseshiah. Based on all the available information from the Government, Mr Adiseshiah a well-known economist of this country and a member of the other House has made an appraisal. And the result of the appraisal has been this. I will quote only one line from this.

"The Sixth Plan infrastructure at this mid term point records a growing gap between targets and achievements in key areas."

It is a sufficient explanation. He goes on saying about, or identifying, the areas where there have been shortfalls. He has mentioned several sectors like coal, crude and petroleum, Railways, roads, irrigation, saleable steel, non-ferrous metals, cement, basic chemicals fertilizers, food production, agriculture, engineering etc.

Regarding the mid-term appraisal

certain other economists have also given their views. I would mention the opinion given by Mr. Raj Krishna. In an article in the Political and Economic Weekly of November 19, he said this. I am giving a gist only. I do not have much time. He says that the 5 per cent growth rate as claimed in the mid term appraisal, is 'grossly misleading'. He says that it is grossly misleading. So far as public sector investment is concerned, in 3 years, it adds up to 44 per cent. Regarding poverty-reduction, he says, 'it is an unprecedented claim.' He says again that in regard to this poverty-reduction claim, 'the calculations have no valid basis whatsoever'.

Now, I will give a gist of what Dr. D.T. Kurion, a Member of the panel of economists had to say. Dr. Kurion has blasted the claim made in the appraisal. I will give one or two sentences from his statement. He says :

"The public sector has become the junior partner in the planning process in the country'.

Then he goes on like this :

"The economy is increasingly being regulated by market forces."

Then Dr. Kurion also asks :

"Is it possible that the liberalisation policy that is being heavily canvassed by interested parties and readily conceded by policy-makers is beginning to have its impact on the relative roles assigned to the public and private sectors in planned development ?"

Then quoting from the Appraisal document he says :

"The average growth rate of gross investment prices in the first 3 years of the 6th Plan was 4.5 per cent. Also, only 53 per cent of the total targeted investment for both sectors was achieved in the first 3 years."

"Neither of these is reassuring in terms of the objectives of maintain-

ing and increasing the tempo of investment.

The paper predicts that the country will not attain the Sixth Plan GDP growth rate of 5.2%. Nor can there be much optimism about the redistribution strategy making much headway."

That is what he says. I do not want to quote further to prove my point that the mid-term appraisal document does not really reflect the result of the performance.

Now, I would only mention a paragraph from a very unusual document about the Minimum Needs. It says :

"There have been serious slippages in the Minimum Needs Program. Enrolment for elementary education is likely to be below the all-India average even at the end of the Sixth Plan in State like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Jammu and Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Andamans and Dadra. The programme to provide safe drinking water to all problem villages is lagging behind in the hill States, in Orissa, Rajasthan, UP and West Bengal... Shortfall is also indicated in the other components of the Minimum Needs Programme such as rural electrification, houses for the rural landless, and environmental improvement of urban slums."

This, I am reading, from the speech of the Prime Minister, Chairman of the Planning Commission, delivered in New Delhi on the 13th March, 1982.

It is not what I say, it is the Prime Minister, who has said that. From all standards, there has been a slippage from the targets fixed. I do not want to go into other details, that will take much time.

Then, there is one important factor which I want to mention and that is the price stability. Unless the price stability is guaranteed and ensured, there are likely

to be pitfalls in the planning, cost escalation would be there, time over runs will be there. I have got a number of examples, to what extent, there has been cost escalation and to what extent, there has been time over runs. Therefore, more attention has to be given to bring about the stability in prices.

What has been the result of the total planning process in our country during the last thirty-five years ? There is no element of criticism ; by that I do not conclude that I am opposed to planning. Please do not conclude that I am opposed to plan process or planned economy. As a matter of fact, I am one of those, who advocate planning. But what has been the result of this planning during the last thirty-five years ? The total investment in all the Six Five-Year Plans during the last thirty years is a colossal figure; it is 1,75,434 crores. It is not precise, because each plan investment was on different price level. Anyway, the figure is astronomical, the figure is colossal, but what has been the result ? The net output in terms of the socio-economic advancement is not reassuring; the per capita income has grown at a snail's pace. At the 1970-71 price level, the per capita income was 633. It was Rs. 636 in 1979-80 after 8 years ; that is the only enhancement of 5 point, only of Rs. 5 after such an investment of the colossal sum as I have mentioned earlier. That underlines the need of changing the process of implementation of the plan. I would urge the Minister to see whether we can bring about a change in the manner of implementation of the plan itself ; merely enhancement of the investment sum is not going to bring about the fruits which can be enjoyed by the vested strata of our society.

There has been another significant development during this year ; the capital output ratio has been increasing over the years in key industries. Lastly, I want to give certain suggestions. In view of the shortfalls in industrial growth rate, in view of the wide shortfalls in several infrastructural sectors, the growing unemployment, widening disparities, between the poor and rich, and between regions, the growth rate of the Seventh Plan must

necessarily be fixed at a higher level—not less than 10 per cent. For that, it is necessary to take the following steps : (1) Policy changes to make public sector more efficient and effective ; (2) new devices for import substitution ; (3) checking of the growing industrial sickness ; (4) improvement of industrial relation; (5) maximisation of the capacity utilisation ; (6) prevention of the growth of the big business houses and the penetration of the MNCs ; (7) land reforms on massive scale in the interest of the poor farmers and agriculture workers. These constitute a major approach, if we want to have a plan at a higher level in order to see that the objective of the plan is achieved.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Jakkayan—not present ; Prof. Soz—not present ; Shri Chandrajit Yadav—not present. Before I call upon the next speaker to speak, the Home Minister wants to make a statement. If the House agrees, I will ask him to make a statement.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the Home Minister can make a statement.

15.00 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : ESPIONAGE  
ACTIVITIES OF CERTAIN PER-  
SONS INCLUDING RETIRED  
OFFICERS OF THE DEFENCE  
SERVICES

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Information received from Air Headquarters and investigations made by the Intelligence Bureau and the Delhi Police have resulted in the detection of an espionage net work. The Delhi Police have registered a case under Sections 3, 5 and 9 of the Official Secrets Act and Section 120-B, Indian Penal Code and the case is under investigation. Investigations made so far have led to the arrest of Maj. Gen. F.D. Larkins (Retd.), his brother Air Vice Marshal, K.H. Larkins (Retd.) Lt.Col. Jasbir Singh, a retired Army Officer and one Shri Jaspal Singh Gill, who represents a private firm. They are still under judicial custody. Maj. Genl. F.D. Larkins

(Retd.) has made a confessional statement before the court.

2. Search of the premises of some of the arrested persons led to the seizure of classified defence documents. Interrogation has revealed that have been engaged in in passing on sensitive information to a foreign agency for monetary consideration.

3. Since the matter is under investigation, I would request hon. Members to refrain from seeking further details. I would like to assure the House that all steps are being taken for expeditious completion of the investigation. The counter intelligence agencies of the defence services and the police are constantly vigilant against espionage activities and are taking action for improving security measures to prevent leakage of classified information. Steps are also being taken for strengthening departmental security.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the hon. Minister of Planning will wind up the debate.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI  
(Bombay North-East) : At some stage the Home Minister could tell us the names of the consulting company.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No. No questions are allowed now.

15.03 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON MOTION RE :  
SIXTH-FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1980-  
85 - MID-TERM APPRAISAL—  
CONTD.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING  
(Shri S.B. CHAVAN) : I am grateful to all the hon. Members on both sides of the House—my special thanks to Mr. Chitta Basu—for participating in the Debate. I am aware of the fact that a large number of hon. Members were interested in having a discussion on the Mid-Term Appraisal. I was myself very keen that this discussion should be held in the House so, that the



Members have an opportunity of expressing their views, giving us feed back and if any correctives need to be applied at this stage, the Government will be able to take proper steps in that direction.

I have very carefully heard the speeches of all the hon. Members and at the outset I must say, the impression seems to be that the Planning Commission is in charge not only of Planning, but also the implementation part of it. Most of the hon. Members must be aware of the fact that the Planning Commission has to compile the information both from the administrative Ministries and the respective State Governments. And so it is the sum total of the information that we get from these different sources that we compile, analyse and thereafter we have our own assessment as to what is going to be the likely achievement at the end of the Sixth-Five Year Plan. So, I do not suppose that the hon. Members they are thinking in terms of asking the Planning Commission to take up the entire responsibility not only of planning but also of execution of different Plan schemes which we have contemplated. They merely would like Planning Commission to have proper monitoring and supervising the kind of implementation which is going on in number of States. At the outset I must say that some of hon. Members have raised a point about the rate of growth of 5 per cent and Members were pleased to observe that compared to the long range growth rate which happened to be about 3.5 per cent, according to some hon. Members 5 per cent rate of growth in the Sixth Five Year Plan that we are visualising ultimately, it is a long range growth rate which we envisaged. In the Sixth Plan how much we are going to achieve is not that much relevant. I am going to qualify the word 'relevant' here. It is true that on a long range basis there was a growth rate of 3.5 per cent; it was increased to 4 per cent from the inception of the Fifth Year Plan. And thereafter we hoped that we would be able to achieve the targeted growth rate of 5.2 per cent for 1983-84 and 1984-85. The estimates that we have made in the Mid-Term. Appraisal document are substantiated by the realities in the field. At least I have no doubt that we are going to achieve this and there should not be any element of doubt in the minds of any hon. Members on this score.

The other point made was about the public sector investment that there is going to be a shortfall in real terms and some authorities have been quoted here. I am constrained, to observe that some of the economists who have written articles have become gospel truth. In 1983-84 itself we have increased the public sector investment by Rs. 1555 crores and there is one more year of 1984-85. From our own calculations that we have been making, our assessment of the public sector investment at the end of the Plan in real terms is that we are going to fall short by about 15 to 20 per cent which has been clearly mentioned in the mid term appraisal document. So, I think hon. Members should rest satisfied that this is the objective assessment that we have made. This is no reason why this figure of 15 to 20 per cent—may be one per cent this side or that side—might not come about.

Two or three hon. Members referred to capital output ratio and their contention was that it is very high. I had tried to find it out from some of our experts in the field and I was given to understand that at the commencement of the Sixth Five Year Plan the capital output ratio was 4.7 per cent. Now it is 4 per cent. You can draw your own conclusion from this. I do not propose to take any credit for the same. But at the same time, I am one with you that efficiency has to be increased, cost estimates which are galloping have to be controlled, the projects started have to be completed in time, the time over-run and cost escalation to the extent possible should be controlled. But you must have yourself seen that a large number of hon. Members who were talking on the mid-term appraisal of the Plan were putting forth some new schemes that these should be started. This is the situation in Parliament. You can realise what will be the position in the State Assemblies. There not only the Ministers but every hon. Member of the Assembly is interested in starting new projects. Before one project is completed he would like to see that a number of projects are started. At the Centre we cannot resist some times when the pressures come from the hon. Members themselves. At the State Government level, there is this kind of tendency. You will be surprised to know that there are some States in our

country where not only approved projects are being started at the fag end of the Plan but a large number of irrigation and power projects which are not approved have also been started. When we try to question the State Government that how is it that you have started these irrigation projects, this was first confined to irrigation projects, now it seems they have started some power projects also and still we say that the Planning Commission should try to control and curb these tendencies. My hon. friend Mr. Satish Agarwal is not here; he went to the extent of saying that those who violate the directives given by the Planning Commission, should be punished. I do not know what exactly is his idea.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** He wants you to resign.

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN :** By asking them to resign or you are asking me to resign ? That means those who have violated, they should be rewarded. I think there has to be some kind of a discipline both in the State Governments as well as the Union Territories and if we also urge, certainly some kind of a discipline has got to be enforced. How can you allow the State Government to start large number of major irrigation projects ? I can understand some percolation tank or minor irrigation tank being started by them. Certainly, the Planning Commission or for that matter the Government of India, will not take any objection to it, But, at the same time, if without seeking the approval, without going into the techno-economic aspect of the entire project, the State Governments were to start such projects and thereafter approach the Planning Commission saying that "no, no, because of some political compulsion we had to start it, now you have to provide for the same," it is extremely difficult within their resources. If they were to come and ask me, who am I ? If I were very rigid in this matter, then there are some friends who stand up and say : "Who are you, Sir ? Why are you going to ask us as to why we have started this ?" Some people have even gone to the extent of objecting to our hon. Prime Minister also going in to certain areas. She is the Chairman of Planning Commission and being the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, certainly we are within our rights to go round the country

and find out as to what is being done of the plan projects. Even that is not being liked and you expect that Planning Commission should apply some kind of a control and curb and see that the State Governments are able to produce results. My only request will be to the hon. Members who are speaking here, leave aside the country, within their own State if they were to impose this kind of a discipline and if they are able to show me that they have been able to curb this kind of a tendency, I will be grateful to them. But I do not think you are going to succeed. I would not be surprised if you yourself were to approach the State Government and say that these are the new projects that we would like to start and the State Government willy-nilly have to concede to some of your points and then on the Floor of the House you come and tell us : "no, no in large number of projects there is cost escalation, time over-runs and this and that. We have to understand, we have also to accept the responsibility that to some extent we are responsible to some extent they are also responsible but total economy as such suffers. There is no doubt about it. I am in full agreement that if large number of projects are started without proper scrutiny, without proper financial provision, then it is bound to delay matters and to that extent there is a dead investment which ultimately results into a kind of inflationary pressure on the total economy. From ideal point of view, certainly nobody can object to this but these are practical problems which certainly hon. Members will have to go into in detail and if they can possibly suggest me some way out by which we can enforce it, I will be very happy.

Doubts were expressed here about the possibility of achieving the physical targets and some, even very senior Members, have gone to the length of saying this economist has said this and that is why we feel that we will not be able to achieve the physical targets. One hon. Member might be one or two—went to the extent of saying that the physical targets have been scaled down. I have this Mid-term Review document with me. If you go to table I, we have clearly given all the details about the Sixth Plan projects and the mid-term appraisal. I do not find from any of these figures that

the physical targets have been scaled down. What is being stated is what is going to be the likely achievement. These are the physical targets that we have laid down and barring about half a dozen areas, half dozen sectors, out of 51 subsectors for which the physical targets have been stated here, I can definitely say that at least our assessment is that we are going to achieve the physical targets and in certain areas we are going to exceed the targets.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI :** In all the 51.

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN :** Yes, barring half a dozen, I said. I mean barring half a dozen areas, in the rest of the areas. And if you have to go through this Table No. 1, that makes it absolutely clear as to which are the areas where the targets are going to be achieved and which are the areas where the shortfalls are anticipated by us. In fact, it is our assessment and by all means we are subject to the scrutiny of of the House. When the House itself was discussing the entire matter, everybody had his say and that is why I said this.

Some hon. Members went to the extent of saying, 'How is it that the foodgrains production target had been reduced from 154 million tonnes to 446 million tonnes? I think that is the first item and if you see it, the Sixth Plan projection is 159 million to 154 million tonnes and mid-term estimate is 146 to 148 million tonnes. I do not think that this is scaling down of the target. This is the likely achievement that we are projecting and I do not think that you can take objection. Our estimate of 1983-84 foodgrains production target—of course it is too early for us, but at least the target that we have set is 142 million tonnes. And if we have to succeed, and the chance is that we can definitely succeed and go even beyond 142 million tonnes if we are able to achieve 142 to 143 million tonnes of foodgrains production, in 1988-89 at least I have no doubt that we will be able to achieve 148 into 149 million tonnes easily. There should be no difficulty about it.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Depending on monsoon.

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN :** Of, course, I have never claimed that we have overcome monsoon. In this document there is no reference to it. So, our estimate of foodgrains production is 149 to 154 million tonnes. Similar is the case with sugar-cane, jute, mestha and oilseeds.

One hon. Member was saying, 'In that particular mandi'. He was saying, 'In my mandi I find that the groundnut is not coming and that is why groundnut production has not increased.' All kinds of schemes have been stated here, but his information seems to have been confined to one particular mandi and on that basis he has the the projection of the entire country. I do not know whether the hon. Member is aware of the fact that a large number of schemes in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have been started and we have very good groundnut crop. Oilseeds production has considerably increased. In Madhya Pradesh soyabean crop has increased considerably. So these are the areas where we find that pulses and oilseeds are on the increase and still I do not know why some of the Members—conveniently he is absent in spite of the ruling given by the Speaker yesterday that those who raise the points have to be in the House so, that if I am giving any incorrect statement, they will be able to tell me as to how far my information is correct or their information is correct.

I do not want to read all this, but these are the 51 sectors about which the projections of the likely achievements have been given and I have to make a special mention about the oil sector in which, at the commencement of the Plan our total production was 10 million tonnes and we are not only going to reach the figure which we have stated here, but we are going to exceed, we are going to go up to 30 million tonnes.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI :** But you will not be able to refine it. Mr. Minister, if you permit me to interrupt.

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN :** Just a minute. I am going to come to your point also. So, I do not think that by any standards you can consider this 200 percent increase in the production of oil and saving of very

valuable foreign exchange—the bulk imports that we used to have, we have stopped.

At least our assessment is that at the end of the Sixth Plan and thereafter within about three years—right now, in 1984-85, we will be self-sufficient by about 72 to 73 per cent—and by the end of the Seventh Plan, we hope that we will be able to reach 90 to 92 per cent of self-sufficiency in oil. This is one of the greatest factors which, in fact, was mainly responsible for all the price escalations, for all the things and maladies that you find in the economic situation today.

So, far as the physical targets are concerned, I can assure you that in the Planning Commission's view there is no justification to have any kind of apprehension that these physical targets are not going to be achieved. There might be one or two areas. In the case of Railways, I think, the hon. Members are aware of the fact that freight earning traffic ultimately is a derived demand. If the CWCs were to send their foodgrains, if the coal-fields were to transport coal, if the iron ore for export purposes is being transported by the railways, these are different areas from which they get the demand. If the demand itself goes down or because of some constraints the iron ore is not in demand in other countries, the movement of iron ore considerably gets reduced. We have not scaled down even the target of railways. But our projection is that instead of 309 million tonnes, they will be able to have the traffic of 283 million tonnes to 285 million tonnes. You should be able to appreciate this fact.

So, also is the position in the case of coal. In case of coal also, the total projection that we have given is that instead of 163 million tonnes, it is going to be slightly less and that is because of the fact that our additional capacity of power which we propose to add during the course of the Sixth Plan will be that instead of achieving 19,667 MW, we will be able to achieve 14,000 MW to 14,500 MW of power.

The hon. lady Member went to extent

of saying that even 14,500 MW of power seems to be a rather difficult proposition, depending upon the performance of the first three years. I can well understand her apprehension. But I can tell you that we had a thorough scrutiny of the entire thing. We have not accepted the CEA's estimate of 4,700 MW and odd. We have given a low figure of 14,000 MW to 14,500 MW of power. A large number of projects are in advance stage. I will not be surprised even if this target of 14,500 MW is exceeded slightly.

So, these are the difficulties. At least I do not find any difficulty in making a statement on the floor of the House that in regard to most of the physical targets, there is a possibility of reaching them.

Another point was about increasing the efficiency and making available power which is badly required both for agriculture and industry. Our projection is that instead of 191 billion units, we are going to achieve about 171 billion units. The plant load factor which had dipped very low, which had gone almost to 40 per cent, is now slightly recovering and our projection is that we should be able to reach about 52 per cent. If we succeed in having 52 per cent of the plant load factor, I think, the total requirement of power will be met. It might be that in very intensive industries, there might be a pinch, but in other areas it should be possible for us to improve the situation.

We are sending round a team of experts; we are investing more money and we are trying to help them and assist them in inventory control, in getting some of the spare-parts which they require for showing a better performance in the power sector.

There are some States in our country which are showing a plant load factor of as low as 30 per cent. Some of the hon. Members themselves must be aware of this. In some States I was surprised when I saw that the pilferage was of the order of 34 per cent, and in spite of repeated reminders and requesting at the highest level, the Chief Ministers, I am sorry to say that things have not yet improved. We

have to request through the House also some of the Chief Ministers who seem to be not taking enough...

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV** (Azamgarh) : Which are those States.

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN** : I think it will not be fair...

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV** : Then how will the House request them? You want the House to request them...

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN** : I am not asking the House to request. Through the House I am requesting those State Governments that they should see that the pilferage of this order does not take place; electricity is in such a short supply that if they are going to allow this, then, of course, things are going to be rather difficult for those States.

In the steel sector, a point was made that the stocks are accumulating with SAIL and we are allowing imports and that this is as a result of the conditionality that we have accepted under the IMF. I think, IMF has been discussed so many times on the floor of the House. But again and again the same point are being repeated as if as a result of some of the stipulations under IMF we had to do this. I think, hon. Members will appreciate the fact that with the SAIL the stocks had accumulated, but imports were allowed only of such things which were not manufactured by any of our steel plants. There was a wrong matching or the kind of mix which in fact is required was not being produced. Now they have streamlined the entire thing on the basis of the requirement and I should say that this result in less of imports of steel, but still there are certain areas where imports are inevitable and we cannot possibly stop that kind of import.

Now I go to the next point and that is about resource mobilisation done by both the States and the Centre. I have no hesitation in saying that if you go through the figures which are given in this Mid-Term Appraisal document—which clearly shows the effects done by both the State

Governments as well as the Central Government in resource mobilisation for the first four years—if the efforts made by both are taken into account, you will find that we have even exceeded the figure which in fact was laid down for them for five years. But in spite of this, you will be surprised to know that there are some State Governments which are in fact in a real financial difficulty and that is because of the fact that the surplus of our revenue account which we had assumed after discussion with their officers does not come true and some of the public sector undertakings also are contributing considerably, not only current losses but also commercial losses. The losses are of such a huge order that unless they stop all that, I think, it is going to be extremely difficult for the State Governments to manage their own affairs. We have been repeatedly requesting them, the State Chief Ministers, in the National Development Council. They had agreed to appoint a Group to go into the details as to how they can possibly arrest the losses which the public sector undertakings have been suffering, but I do not find that there has been that kind of a very positive response and things are deteriorating day by day. I am sure that unless they take a very positive step in this direction, they will find themselves in a very difficult financial situation; I have no doubt about it.

If you are to go through the contributions which were expected from the public sector undertakings, I would just give you the figures and then leave them at that. There are two aspects to this question. One is about the internal resources which they have to raise and another is the additional resources mobilisation effort which, in fact, is necessary.

I shall give you the combined figure rather than to give you all three tables. The combined figures show at the Central Government level that the total that we had anticipated in the Sixth Plan was Rs. 3,900 crores at the Central level and the achievement for the four years come to Rs. 5480 crores. We have exceeded so far as the Centre is concerned. I am sorry I have given a slightly incorrect figure. The correct figure is this. The total in the Central sector comes to Rs. 13,811 crores. Our mid-term appraisal



for the first four years shows the figure of Rs. 13,188 crores. There is a slight shortfall and still there is one more year to go. At least we feel that we should be able to achieve the targetted figure.

In the case of State Governments, in the Sixth Plan, the original figure was Rs. 4,362 crores and the achievement is Rs. 469 crores. It is a very miserable figure. If the results are taken into account—they have of course mobilised the resources all right—the losses suffered come to a huge figure. So, these get neutralised. The contribution comes to Rs. 467 crores. Taking the total of the Centre and States together Rs. 18,173 crores was the figure which we had targetted and, in four years, we have been able to reach Rs. 13,657 crores. I am in full agreement with so many hon. Members who said that there are certain public sector undertakings about which they say on the one hand they should enjoy the commanding height in our total economy. At least we have no doubt that we have struck to it. That position have been given to the public sector. But, at the same time, if the returns are not going to be there, then it becomes a very difficult proposition. Hereafter, to continue this kind of a preposition is a difficult preposition. At the same time, so far as the efforts are concerned, we are in full agreement that they will have to enjoy the commanding height; efficiency has to be improved; especially the capacity is to be fully utilised. But, because of the power shortage, because of not giving a proper kind of coal and other factors, some of the public sector undertakings have not been able to show a greater return. In the case of engineering industry, at least, from the information we have, out of 13 less making units, now, the figure has come down to five. Slowly they are going to recover. About the N.T.C. Mills, I think most of the hon. Members were here when the Commerce Minister made a statement about the textile mills—the sick units which have been taken over were more as a kind of employment oriented projects which had to be taken over. Naturally the efficiency had gone down considerably. But, we cannot possibly take a stand that unless the returns are there, we cannot take up the projects. In spite of these difficulties, as a kind of social effort, we

have to take up the responsibility and renovation will have to be done; modernisation programmes will have to be undertaken and a huge amount of investment will have to be done. Thereafter, these textile mills which have been taken over will be able to show better results.

This brings me to the next point. That is about the Centre-States financial relations. One of the hon. Members referred to the opposition's Bangalore and Srinagar Conclaves. Amongst themselves this was one of the points which was in fact very hotly discussed and, there was a general belief and a large number of hon. Members have some kind of a feeling. It seems to be that all resources are centred on the Central Government and the State Governments are not getting a fair deal. That is the kind of criticism which some of the hon. Members are voicing especially after the kind of conclave which was held in Srinagar. They are bringing up this kind of a new thinking. So far as the taxation powers of the Centre and States are concerned if you refer to the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution you will find that the taxation powers which are with the Central Government are corporation tax, income-tax, wealth-tax, customs duties, Union Excise duties, etc. The main items of states' revenue are sales tax, States excise duty, stamps, registration, taxation of vehicles, taxation of goods and passengers, taxation and duty on electricity, entertainment tax, tax on purchase of sugarcane etc. There are some items under which these taxes are shareable. What share each State Government will get, will depend upon the dispensation given by the Finance Commission. The Finance Commission goes into the details and then gives its recommendation to the Central Government as to how the tax revenue needs to be share between the Centre and States. We don't still have the record of the Eighth Finance Commission. But, on the basis of the Seventh Finance Commission, income-tax share passed on to States is almost to the extent of 85% Union excise duties, 40%. Estate duty is 100%. So, this is the basis on which these are being passed on. I have done a rough calculation over the last 30 years as to what is the position obtaining in this respect, and this is what has emerged.

Right from 1950-51 to 1980-81, you can see how these taxation powers have been used both by the Centre and States, how far the buoyancy has been there, what is the total resource available with the Central and State Governments and whether any corrective need to be applied. Sarkaria Commission has been appointed and they are going into all these things. But, at the same time, I think it is necessary to dispel of the doubts and apprehensions which hon. Members have been expressing. I think it will be advisable if I give some of these figures which are very revealing. In 1950-51 the Centre had tax revenue of Re. 405 crores. In 1980-81 it came to Rs. 13.32 crores. 31 times increase is there. In the case of States taxes, in 1950-51 the total tax revenue was Rs. 221 crores. It went up to Rs. 5560 crores. It was 29 times. In the case of Centre it is 31 times; in the case of States it is 29 times. This is the position.

Now after these taxes are being transferred to States, what is the position? In 1950-51 it was Rs. 357 crores. In 1980-81 it comes to Rs. 9351 crores. With States, it was Rs. 269 crores in 1950-51 which goes up to Rs. 10,351 crores. It is 38 times. In the case of Central Government it is 9351 crores and in the case of States it is 10,351 crores.

About annual growth rate I will give the figure also. Central taxes before transfer were like these: In 1970-71 it was 10.3%. In 1980-81, it went up to 12.6%. After these taxes have been transferred both in the shape of grants and devolution, the figure comes to 9.4 per cent by 1970-71. It was 12.1% in 1980-81. State taxes before transfer, in 1970-71, the percentage was 9.6, and in 1980-81, it went up to 11.5. State taxes after the transfer, in 1970-71, it was 10.3, and in 1980-81, it went up to 12.5%. If you compare them in terms of percentage also, the total tax revenue which becomes available to the State Governments and the Central Government, the position is quite revealing. I am prepared to stand any kind of scrutiny, and I will give you the source of this information also. If there are any doubts, certainly I would be happy to correct the figures, if I am found wrong. But I can say, without any fear of contradiction, that the figures which I am giving both in terms of total tax revenue and also

in the case of annual growth rate, the picture is, if not that bright, at least it is not that bleak also. I can make a definite statement. Some of the Members and people are creating an atmosphere, as if the Centre is concentrating all the revenues and powers, and not leaving the States with enough funds etc., but if you go through these facts and figures, which are published figures, that would not be found correct.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :**  
What is the source of this information?

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN :** I will tell you the source. It is available from a published document; whether I give you all the figures here, or not, these would be available to you.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :**  
When you were in Maharashtra Government, you used to complain...

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN :** I will give one more figure and I have done.

Statutory grants and transfer—In 1950-51 and 1980-81, the grants were 16 crores, and 338 crores respectively. Then transfer and grants were 64 crores and 4129 crores. The total yield from Central taxes in 1950-51 was 405 crores, and in 1980-81 it was 13132 crores. Then, transfer of tax revenue to the States in 1950-51 was 48 crores, and in 1980-81, it was 3791 crores. Percentage of (2) to (1) was 12% in 1950-51 and 29% in 1980-81.

I think, these figures when properly scrutinised by the hon. Members would dispel any kind of apprehension or doubts that they might be entertaining...

*(Interruptions)*

I need not go into other aspects of the question...*(Interruptions.)*

These are the figures available with me, which I have given for your information. I have also stated that I will give you the sources and you can go through these figures yourself, and thereafter if you are

convinced, then there would be no scope for saying that we have not given a fair play to the State Governments. If the source is correct and if the figures are authenticated, then you can draw your own conclusion. I have nothing more to add. There is one more point which, in fact, has been stated as a kind of Gospel truth and that was Raj Krishna's statement in *ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY*. Shri Satish Agarwal went to the extent of challenging me. I am a very humble person. I can merely clarify the position.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** So I am ?

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN :** Poverty alleviation programme and Raj Krishna's article I have myself gone through and I was myself surprised that the author of these concepts himself has turned round and said—he himself is the author together with others—that the presumption on which you are drawing all these conclusions is itself wrong. There are three aspects which he has mentioned ; and I think it will be better if I read the entire thing so that there should be no scope for any kind of misinterpretation. It reads as follows :

“Prof. Raj Krishna has contributed a paper on Growth, Investment and Poverty in the Mid-term Appraisal of the Sixth Plan, in *Economic and Political Weekly* of November 19, 1983. This paper covers mainly three areas : (1) the growth rate achieved, (2) the shortfall in real investment and (3) the reduction in the poverty ratio.

Regarding the growth rate achieved between 1979-80 and 1981-82 of 6.5 per as presented in the Mid-term Appraisal, his contention is this.”

Of course, I have dealt with it. I don't think I should read all that. In the beginning I had said something about long term credit trend he had said and the long term growth rate. It depends upon our achievements that we propose to make in the 6th Plan. We will have to wait for some more years to have long term growth rate projections. Then it further reads as follows :

“Regarding poverty alleviation, Prof. Raj Krishna has brought out two major points : He challenges the claim given in the Sixth Plan that a significant number of people has been brought above the poverty line because of a fast growth in the economy. Secondly, he also challenge the assertion in the Mid-term Appraisal that a large number of people has been brought above the poverty line because of many of the poverty alleviation programmes including IRDP and NREP. The first challenges, he has supported, by analysing the relationships between the rural and the urban poverty ratios (poverty ratio being defined as percentage of people below the poverty line) and the per capita GDP growth of the economy. These relationships have been estimate from 12 observations spreading over 1960-61 to 1973-74 and based primarily on NSSO household consumption expenditure surveys. In these relationships he demonstrated that there is no correlation or association between growth of per capita income and changes in the poverty ratios. We find this analysis questionable since the poverty ratios, as they are defined and estimated, depend on per capita consumption and the rural poverty depends on rural per capita consumption and the urban poverty on urban per capita consumption.”

“Therefore, to relate them with the overall GDP per capita will be wrong specification Ahluwalia has...”

I will give you this authority, ‘Rural Poverty, Agricultural Production and Prices : A Re-examination by M.S. Ahluwalia.

“Ahluwalia has clearly demonstrated that there is an inverse relation between the rate of growth of rural income and the poverty ratio.”

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Ahluwalia is a World Bank Wala.

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN :** “Similarly,

Dr. Dharm Narain in another paper, established the same inverse relationship between growth and poverty ratios. An exercise conducted in the Planning Commission also using an appropriate specification, relating to poverty ratios with per capita consumption in the rural and urban sectors derived a similar inverse relation between the poverty ratio and per capita consumption. Therefore, Prof. Raj Krishna's contention that a faster growth of the economy cannot reduce poverty ratio or the number of people below the poverty line, is not corrects."

And this has been established long back by an NSS survey also.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** That paper should be circulated, that Planning Commission paper.

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN :** When I am reading the entire paper it forms part of the proceedings of the House.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** I do not mean this paper. I want that paper of the Planning Commission to which you are referring, to be circulated. The exercise of Planning Commission, I mean. I want that to be circulated.

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN :** That is my internal document. I cannot possibly give it.

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN :** Continuing the paper,—

"There are several years in the past when with a faster growth rate in GDP and per capita consumption, poverty ratios have been seen to go down and in few cases the number of people below the poverty line has declined. It is true that when the growth rate of consumption is very low, its effect in reducing poverty ratio has not been perceptible.

Thus in our calculation in the light of this analysis, a high rate of growth of 6.5 per cent of GDP realised between 1979-80 and 1981-82 has realised nearly 25 million people

above the poverty line compared to estimate of the year 1979-80. In assessing poverty estimates for 1981-82 we have not revised the Sixth-Plan assumption regarding population projection...

Regarding his contention that from IRDP and NREP a maximum number of 7.72 million people have been raised above the poverty line, Prof. Raj Krishna has, in fact, made a mistake by identifying the beneficiaries of these programmes as individuals rather than households. According to his own calculation if nearly 7.72 million beneficiaries have been covered under IRDP and NREP together, this itself will mean nearly 40 million people when converted into number of persons benefited."

So I think these are well known things, I do not think that there is any scope for any kind of misinterpretation or distortion of facts. So on both the scores, on both the points Prof. Raj Krishna and Mr. Tendulkar; these are the two economists who have stated this. I think we had enough exercise on this, we have enough authority on which we can possibly say that 57 million persons whom we consider having crossed the poverty line, there is sufficient of evidence—may be slight variations are going to be there, I do not deny—but at the same time the methodology which we have adopted because the NSSO survey was conducted in 1977 and thereafter these are all the conclusions done on certain assumptions and this was the theory which they have themselves propounded in the Draft Plan which was prepared in 1979 for the period 1989 to 1984, when the Plan was framed. The very thing, the very concept was incorporated.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Earlier itself it was prepared.

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN :** I do not dilate on this point. But the entire opposition was quoting almost verbatim what Prof. Raj Krishna has said, as if this is the conclusion that Prof. Raj Krishna was the only authority, in this and whatever he says if the Gospel truth, that 57 million people crossed the poverty line. This

seems to be the conclusion of Prof. Raj Krishna. I have merely given you the methodology which has been employed in arriving at these figures. And I am sure most of the economists will be able to see this, and come to the same conclusion.

15.55 hrs

(SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR *in the chair*)

I am sure, most of the economists will be able to see it objectively and come to the same conclusion. Ultimately there is one more year yet to go and we feel quite confident that the projections that we had given in the Sixth Plan we will be reaching very near them (*Interruptions*)

About land reforms a number of things were stated here. I have the latest information with me which clearly shows that the number of tenants declared owners is 77 lakhs and the area is 138.32 lakh acres. The Ministry of Rural Development is the source from which the information has been collected.

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : कल मैंने कहा था कि आंकड़े इकट्ठे करने का जो आपका सिस्टम है वह गलत है। यह आंकड़े आप झूठे दे रहे हैं।

श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण : आप बैठिए, जब तक मेरी बात खत्म न हो मैं यील्ड नहीं करता।

The area distributed upto October, 1983 comes to 20.4 lakh acres. The area distributed from April to October this year is 84,000 acres. This is the information I have about land reforms. Hon. Members will be able to appreciate the fact that a large area is locked up in both the High Courts and the Supreme Court. We have requested all the Chief Ministers to kindly see that stay orders granted by these Courts are vacated and immediately land taken possession of and handed over to the new allottees. A sum of about Rs. 1000 has been given for improvement of the land which is going for the first time to the SC & ST. This sum of Rs. 1000 is proposed

to be raised to more than Rs. 2500 or so.

श्री राम लाल राही : जब आपका ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन जमीन बांटता ही नहीं है, केवल झूठे आंकड़े बना रहे हैं तो आप दें जिसको रहे हैं जमीन ? क्या वह पानी बहा है ? जमीन तो नहीं पा सका जुमाने में उसे लगान जरूर देना पड़ रहा है।

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : We have also taken necessary steps to see that some of these land reform measures are brought in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution so that they may not be challenged in the court of law.

Disparity in assistance between hill areas and desert areas was one of the points mentioned by Shri Virdhi Chander Jain. I do not think it is possible in the midst of the Sixth Plan to review the entire thing. But I am aware of the fact. Repeatedly he has been raising that only Rs. 50 crores have been provided for the development of desert areas whereas Rs 500 crores have been provided for the development of hill areas. He has also quoted the population, area and all that. I think, the hon. Member will be able to appreciate my difficulty that at the fag end of the Sixth Plan if I have to change the norms it can create all kinds of distortions in the situation. When the Seventh Five Year Plan is prepared, this aspect of the matter which the hon. Member has raised, will be kept in view and I will try to see how best we will be able to help him out.

About drinking water supply, the hon. Member will appreciate the fact that there were 1.85 lakh problem villages and now the number has gone upto 2.30 lakhs. we feel quite confident that we will be able to achieve the target of two lakh villages. But these are difficult areas which have been left out and where the only source of water supply seems to be some kind of pipe system, which is rather costly. But priority needs to be given for drinking water supply. We have no doubt about it.

We will rather curtail expenditure in



other sectors and will provide this facility to the people to the extent possible.

16.00 hrs.

Another point which an hon. Member has raised was a fresh inform to me. I never knew this and the point was that in a desert area one village is spread in about 400 sq. Kilometres. That was a news to me. In fact, I never knew this and I can assure you that we will take up with the administrative Ministry concerned and try to help out. Where the spread of a village is of such a magnitude—400 kilometres or 300 kilometres—given only one point of water supply is going to create difficulties for those people. At least I am convinced about it and that is why wherever such situation arises...*(Interruptions)*.

श्री राम लाल राही : सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है। मंत्री जी ने एक गांव का नाम लिया है कि बहुत विस्तृत क्षेत्र में फैला हुआ है। मंत्री जी को जानकारी नहीं है, अनेक गांव ऐसे हैं इस देश में जो कि 15 किलोमीटर लम्बाई में और 5,7 किलोमीटर चौड़ाई में फैले हुए हैं। सीतापुर जिले में ही एक गांव है गोलोकोडर जो कि 15 किलोमीटर लम्बाई में और 6 किलोमीटर चौड़ाई में फैली हुई है।

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : There is no point of Order, I do not think so. I am not yeilding...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please leave it to me. This is not a point of Order.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Wherever such a situation is there, we will try to see how far it is possible for the Planning Commission to help out in areas which are rather very difficult areas and it is not that no relaxation can be made. Where the spread is so much, in fact, more than one point will have to be provided but the State Government should take up this issue with the Administrative Ministry and I can assure you the Planning Commission will be very sympathetic so far this is concerned.

About Pilani Lignite-based power project, an hon. Member had raised this point. I think I have still to get some information. The estimates will have to be recast and the State Government will have to show the resources from where they are going to fund this project. Unless all this information becomes available to the planning Commission, it will be difficult for me to give any positive reaction. Some hon. Members talked about giving priority for primary education and at least primary education is a Constitutional responsibility that we have accepted. In spite of the fact that nine educationally backward States have been given additional grants, for increasing the enrolment, reducing the drop-out rate, I am sorry to say that there is not that kind of glamour for opening primary schools. People would like to go in for new colleges and new universities but the primary education which is the base of the entire thing has been neglected so far, At least the Planning Commission holds the view that highest priority needs to be given for primary education in all the States which are lagging behind. Mr. Chitta Basu referred to the Prime Minister's speech in which she has clearly stated that the nine educationally backward States have been given special grants for increasing the enrolment but in spite of grants, at least I have no doubt that they have done very precious little in that. Some State Governments are prepared to take up college education entirely at the cost of State exchequer but at the same time primary education is not getting that kind of encouragement which is a point which I have taken up with the respective State Governments and emphasised this aspect. I have no doubt thereafter if new orientation to education is to be given, it will have to be in the field of vocational education. We are in full agreement with the idea of new technologies, new techniques, new vocational centres, the kind of semi-urban development centres which yesterday one hon. Member spoke about but at the same time these are the areas where the State Governments will have to go into great details and prepare schemes and see that they are able to go high. In some of the cities where the population has gone to such an extent that they are now at a bursting point, they do not have the necessary infrastructure but

at the same time every day people in thousands are coming there. I do not think we can afford this kind of thing. We will have to go in for some kind of semi-urban centres which are developed very near the rural areas so that the benefits of development become available to their areas as well.

I have no doubt that in matters of irrigation potential we have been able to do something but at the same time there is a lag between potential and utilisation.

Yesterday one hon. lady Member said that if properly calculated on the basis of 54 to 55 tonnes per hectare, if the total irrigation potential multiplied by 4 to 5 tonnes is done, then it should give you a very huge figure. I think the best thing will be—I think you will not take me amiss if I were to quote the figure obtaining in your State as to what is the yield per hectare on an average. I am in agreement that there is a possibility of doing it, not that we rule out the possibility. Wherever the people have applied their mind, they have gone in for intensive irrigation, three crops have been raised, people have in fact reaped the benefits—Punjab, Haryana and Western U.P. and some other States.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Andhra also.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Yes, Andhra. Sir, I think you will have to take care of rice. In fact the whole Green Revolution has come about because of the increase in the yield of wheat, but a similar kind of thing has not happened in the case of rice, and much more needs to be done in the case of coarse grains.

Dry land farming and the varieties which we are trying to introduce and the new technology which has been developed and a large number of watersheds that we have taken up for intensive cultivation in dry land areas—these are the only areas which in fact can contribute for greater agricultural production and it should not be difficult to easily achieve the targetted figure not only in the Sixth Plan—these are very low figures, at least I have no doubt about it—there is a tremendous scope

for increasing it, but ultimately the whole thing has to be done not by the Central Government and the Agriculture Ministry at the Centre, but it is the Agriculture Ministries in the States and Union Territories who will have to have a very vigorous drive to see that they are able to show greater yield per hectare of agricultural production and if they were to do it, at least we have no doubt that we will be able to reach a very reasonable figure of foodgrains production. One hon. Member went to the extent of...

PROF. N.G. RANGA : You have to increase the supply of credit. These banks are so slow about it.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : In fact, we are prepared to discuss this. A Working Group has been set up to go into the details and find out what exactly are the difficulties with the cultivators. I am aware of the fact that the credit lines has been choked up with some of the States Governments. A large number of defaulters are there, they are not clearing their dues, due to which the entire credit line is getting choked and with the credit system they are prepared to help you out, but the number of defaulters and the quantum of default is so huge that something rather unconventional will have to be done. Otherwise there is no way out.

Sir, this was the entire thing that I should now go to any other point excepting...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What about employment ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : About employment, in the Sixth Plan document, the figure which was given was 30 million standard person years that we wanted to create, and I am very happy to report to this House that in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83, on a very rough calculation it is ranging between 325 million mandays and 425 million mandays. So, it was 300 to 400 mandays employment that we wanted to generate and we have succeeded in the first three years. I can assure you that the projection that we have given about the number of jobs which, in fact, we wanted to give was—on a very rough basis I am

saying from my memory—of the order of about 34 million people or so and the rate of employment generation is about 4.27 or 4.3 per cent while the rate of addition to the labour force is very much down below. So, there is a margin there. There is backlog of 12 million from the Fifth-Five Year Plan. So, 34 million plus 12 million, it is 46 million people to whom we have to cater to.

With this and also a number of other poverty elimination programmes, like, IRDP, NREP, the scheduled Caste Component Plan, the Tribal Development Plan, the area specific plan that we have started, the programme for the desert development area and all other hilly and backward areas, I think, it should not be difficult for us to achieve the targets that we have projected.

These programmes have also been intensified by two more programmes which the Prime Minister had announced on 15th August. One is about giving a guarantee to one member from each family for employment. That is the greatest achievement I must say, for the first time for the country as a whole. We have now accepted their responsibility. The other programme is for far educated unemployed. We have also taken up a new scheme for providing employment to rural youth. To the extent of Rs. 25,000, without any security, the bank are supposed to give loans to these people at a reasonable rate of interest and without insisting on guarantee. This is also another big step which we have taken. With the previous programmes and with these two new programmes, at least, I have no doubt that employment generation of a very huge order is going to be created.

At the same time unless you control the growth of population, we may not be able to achieve the desired results. About the family planning programme also, I am happy to report to the House that the rate of growth of population which was 2.3 per cent has come down to below 2 per cent. In fact, greater incentives need be given for the implementation of this programme.

All voluntary efforts will have to be made

on a very huge scale. Unless we control the growth of population, all the big programmes and the huge amount of money that we are investing on all those programmes will be nullified. So, every attempt is being made to see that incentives are provided for this kind of a programme.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI :** Is the Opposition responsible for growing population ?

**AN HON. MEMBER :** You came to power only on that slogan.

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN :** There are a large number of points which the hon. Members had raised, specially about the crop insurance and how benefits are being given under these new programmes to small and marginal farmers also. A doubt was expressed yesterday that the crop insurance scheme was confined only to some middle class or rich farmers. Actually, the whole scheme depends upon the capacity to pay. But now it has been modified with a view to see that the amount of indemnity that is to be provided should be shared between the State Government and the Central Government. We are awaiting the comments from the respective State Governments. Unless the State Governments come to an agreement and take the responsibility of providing their share to help the poor farmers, it may not work to the desired extent. We are prepared to give all the assistance to the poor farmer, in order to see that his crop is ensured, who for the first time is coming into the mainstream of developmental process. An amount of Rs. 125 crores is given under the IRDP and  $\frac{1}{2}$  125 crores are to be provided by the State Governments. So, Rs. 250 crores are being made available for small and marginal farmers. If this crop insurance scheme is taken up seriously, I have no doubt that we will be able to give him the kind of security and protection which is very badly needed for him. When natural calamities are there; when floods and cyclones affect him, there is nothing that a poor farmer can do. This is a thing in which every one of us should cooperate and request the State Governments also to accept the responsibility and give the consent for for their.

Then, there was a point which my hon. freind, Mr. Chitta Basu, raised and that is about giving the statutory status to the Planning Commission. You are aware of the fact that this question was gone into very closely by the Hanumanthaiya Commission. When the Administrative Reforms Commission was appointed long ago, it was taken up and it was dispassionately examined by the Administrative Reforms Commission. They recommended the kind of flexibility that you have in the working of the Planning Commission, the kind of coordination which is very badly required between the Planning Commission and the administrative Ministries and the State Governments. Unless this kind of flexibility is there, it will become impossible for the Planning Commission to discharge its responsibilities in the way in which it has been expected of them to discharge. If we try to introduce into the entire system any rigid statutory limitation of powers and functions then the Planning Commission will be sitting in an ivory tower. What is being done in regard to the rest of the things in the field will be completely lost sight of. There will not be that coordination and so it is very necessary, in order to maintain close coordination...

*(Interruptions)*

There has to be close coordination, not only between the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission but between all the Administrative Ministries also for resolving the day-to-day difficulties they are facing. Unless this kind of coordination is there, I do not think that the Planning Commission will be able to play the role in an effective manner. I have no doubt that no statutory status need be given to the Planning Commission. The present condition needs to be continued. That will be better and will be in the interests of of the development programme and it will bring about the kind of results that we had expected.

As regards the creation of some kind of monitoring agencies which almost every Hon. Member who participated in the discussion mentioned, I am to say that I am still discussing this matter with some of my officers...

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What about the Standing Committee to be associated with the Planning Commission ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : In our Plan Evaluation Organisation, we have Regional Officers with the representatives of the State Governments and the Administrative Ministries. A random kind of monitoring is being undertaken, a kind of physical check. You cannot possibly go to every village and have physical checks. At the same time, if some kind of a random supervision or physical check is undertaken by the three agencies together—so that the State Governments should not have a feeling that some outside agency is trying to interfere in their working—we can fully involve our Project Evaluation Organisation in this work.

The point is raised about having some kind of a Standing Committee. This was one of the issues which was also considered at some length and Government had taken a decision that, instead of a Standing Committee, we should go in for a Consultative Committee and we have the Consultative Committee where the Members from both sides are represented. I would like to say to Shri Satish Agarwal "You are most welcome to our Consultative Committee. Give all your valuable suggestions in the Consultative Committee. You can also opt for being a Member of the Consultative Committee. Your valuable suggestions will be definitely taken care of and considered properly. I give this assurance to you.

I do not think that any change is required in the Consultative Committee that we have. They can definitely do a better job.

I think that the rest of the points which the Hon. Members had raised are covered. In fact, I had prepared myself on all the issues.

*(Interruptions)*

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI : What about the balance of payments position ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : As regards the

balance of payment, you have referred to some statement made by the Minister of Finance in Calcutta or somewhere else. I will, of course, see this. The debt servicing problem is going to be a difficult proposition. We have done this exercise. In fact, the total debt servicing that we have to take compared with GDP is not even 10%. I do not think there is anything to be frightened or to be worried about it. But, at the same time, I must also say that we cannot take a very lenient view also. We should try to see that imports are curtailed. Import substitution, to the greatest extent possible, should be undertaken. We have to import only whatever is inescapable. We are interested in exporting a large number of things. If exports were to increase, we have to be competitive to enter international market. Unless our technology is updated and we are able to offer it on reasonable terms, it is going to be extremely difficult to stand the competition especially in the present international situation. So, I do not think that there is anything to be worried about the debt servicing and the total debt obligation that we owe to foreign countries. But, at the same time, we have to be rather cautious to keep ourselves within the limits so that we do not exceed the reasonable limits. We feel quite confident that we will be able to lay a very strong foundation for the seventh Plan.

Most of the point which were made here do not, in fact, concern the appraisal of the Sixth-Five Year Plan; they are in the nature of suggestions for the Seventh Five Year Plan. I am again expressing my gratitude to all the hon. Members who have given their valuable suggestions.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Sir, only one sentence. We congratulate the hon. Minister on his excellent performance.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We cannot have another debate. But some hon. Members want to seek some clarifications. I will make a request that the clarification must not be in the nature of making another speech. Seeking clarification means only

trying to know something specific from the hon. Minister. The hon. Members may make out, whatever they want to say, in one or two sentences in the form of questions and not make speeches. I will call everybody.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. His own Plan appraisal shows certain deficiencies so far as the rural sector is concerned. For example, there are shortfalls in very strategic areas : rural electrification 20 per cent ; rural roads 20 per cent ; rural water supply 30 per cent ; rural health scheme 10 per cent slum improvement 45 per cent. I am asking whether the Government and the Planning Commission will pay special attention to remove these disparities in the rural areas. That is why people are saying that the Plan is urban biased. I want to know whether effective steps will be taken so that these shortfalls are really made up in the coming two years.

My second point is this. He has said that about 46 million people were looking for jobs in the Sixth Plan. Now the recent study done by the Labour Bureau of Simla is that in 1983 the registration with the various Employment Exchanges is, over the previous month, more than 32.3 per cent and over the last year, more than twelve per cent the vacancy shortfall is more than 14 per cent. Therefore, the number of unemployed is growing and the vacancies are falling. I want to know, during the last three years, how many millions have been given employment out of the 46 million people who were looking for jobs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister will reply to all the questions together at the end.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Then he cannot reply to all the questions. Let him reply separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He will reply to all the questions together at the end.

Mr. Rahi.



श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : सभापति महोदय, मैंने भाषण में कल दो महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न उठाए थे। पहला यह कि हर साल बाढ़ें आती हैं और उसमें जन-धन की मालूम नहीं कितनी हानि होती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आप इसको रोकने का कोई स्थायी उपाय कर रहे हैं या नहीं? मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि सिंचाई के लिए उन्होंने नहरें बनाई, यह बहुत ही खुशी बात है। सिंचित क्षेत्र बढ़ा है। लेकिन जहां सिंचित क्षेत्र बढ़ा है, वहीं नहरों के बनाने में लाखों हैक्टर जमीन समा गई है, नष्ट हो गई है और जो सी पेज में डूबी है वह तो उत्पादन लायक भी नहीं रह गई है। नहरों से जल-रसाव की स्थिति पैदा हो रही है। इसमें 15 लाख हैक्टेयर जमीन डूब गई है। उस जमीन को बचाने के बारे में क्या आपने इस योजना में कोई प्रावधान किया है? मैंने कोई प्रावधान नहीं दिया है। अगर नहीं है, तो क्या आप इस बारे में कोई कदम उठाएंगे या नहीं?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Sir, I am not one who says that all the 35 years have been wasted. I feel that India has made a tremendous progress. But despite that progress, there is an economic scenario at the moment which is very frustrating. Even the dimensions of poverty have not been measured properly.

Slums are growing. If would invite the hon. Minister of Planning and officers of the Planning Commission not to go away from here, but around Delhi to R.K. Puram where a slum is growing. Swines and human beings are living together. I support the suggestion of Shri Satish Agarwal for a Parliamentary Committee. We live with the people and we know the dimension of the poverty in the country. Since I could not participate earlier in the discussion and make my points, I would only seek clarifications on two points. Firstly, the ministers own document says that the inflation is eating into the vitals

of the development and a sizeable portion of the development is offset by inflation.

Kindly see page 2. It says.

"Taking the four years of the Plan, the total actual of approved outlays come to 83% (Rs. 79,880 crores) of the public sector plan outlay of Rs. 97,500 crores. However, inflation, particularly, in the costs of capital goods, especially, of imported capital goods, has eroded the real value of—Plan investment. At 79-80 prices, this represents 62% of the Plan outlay."

If you say that about Rs. 16,000 crores you are adding to the outlay, we are not happy on that. You will kindly throw some light as to how you are going to control the inflation. This is my first point. If wasteful public expenditure continues and if deficit financing also continues unabated inflation will continue. I want to draw your attention to his. I do not want to have a political advantage out of this discussion. Last time Mr. Prnte Sirys said that I was taking a political advantage. There is a tremendous amount of regional imbalance in policy formulation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Put a question. Otherwise I shall have to stop.

PROF. SAIF UD DIN SOZ : In public sector industries we have invested a sum of Rs. 25,500 crores in the country but the J & K State's share comes to 0.60%. I do not want any political advantage out of this analysis and I am not going to have any press conference. I only want to know from the Hon Minister (*Interruptions*) Kindly listen to me. I have sympathy for point of view. You have sympathy for me. I want to know from the Planning Minister that if he cannot instal heavy and big industries in our State, can he not harness our hydel power potential? I think we have hydel power potential to the tune of 20,000 M.W. If you can harness this, it will be for the betterment of country—not only of my State.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. Swamy. Excuse me. You cannot ask new questions. Explanation means that you can ask for

clarification on what he has said. If he has left out anything, you can do so. Dr Swamy.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Because the Minister said about employment. Kindly see what is stated in the Appraisal Document. Is it not in contradiction to what he has said in this document ? I shall read only one line. It says :

“Taking all this into consideration, a significant shortfall in the employment target in 1982-83 is apprehended.”

On poverty he says that they have carried out some studies. We want to see these studies. There is no national security involved in relation to poverty of our country. He should make these studies available to us.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE** (Pauskure) : While replying, the Minister referred to measures taken to bring the Land Ceiling Laws in the Ninth Schedule. Is the Minister aware of this fact that, in this very House in this session itself, while replying to one of the Private Member's Bills the Minister of Law, Shri Kaushal, made it very clear that it cannot be placed in the Ninth Schedule because it is against the fundamental and basic structure of our Constitution.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** As interpreted by the Supreme Court.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :** Is he aware of Mr. Kaushal's pronouncement ? If so, since he is one of the implementing ministries, would he take these seriously to implement this ? Why are you not getting assent to the West Bengal Government's Land Reforms Bill sent to the President for his assent ?

Would you clarify on these points ?

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** I think that will be enough.

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO**

(Karimnagar) : Sir, while replying to the debate, the hon. Minister was kind enough to announce one thing. Of course, this was announced by the hon Prime Minister on 15 August. This is about the employment scheme. But, in some of States unfortunately the MPs are not being involved in this work. This problem may be facing you also, I want some clarification on this point as to what you have done. Have you written to the Chief Ministers to involve MPs in that work, because, they are appointing only MLAs, in those committees ? This is my point.

**SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY** (Adilabad) : Sir, I raised two points and I requested him to reply to those points. Number one is this. For the last 30 years the irrigation potential is not materialising only because the required fund is not being allotted on the 'on-going' projects. Instead of that, new projects are being taken up. What is the policy which is going to be taken by the Planning Commission so that these on going projects will be given priority and completed ? This is my first point.

Number two is this : In the survey of the new projects they are not considering which are the areas which are going to be affected once the survey is completed and the water is fully stored. I only want to know what steps the Planning Commission is going to taken in this regard.

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING** (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : Regarding the first point about the association of MPs at State level we have written to the Chief Ministers. I have myself written to all the hon. Chief Ministers. I have got written information from all the Chief Ministers including the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. I have this information that all the MPs, all the MLAs, and panchayat samiti people are involved at monitoring level.

**SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY :** No, Sir.

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN :** Well, on the basis of the information which you are now

giving I will again take up this matter saying, this is contradicted by hon. Members on the floor of the House and you better look into it and see that the members of Parliament are closely associated.

**SHRI G. NAASIMHA REDDY :**  
About selection also.

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN :** Not on selection. I don't think I can insist on selection.

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO :**  
The MP should be there.

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN :** I agree, MP should be associated. There are two points made by the hon. Members. One was about the Kochampad project, It has a capacity of releasing 14 cusecs of water. Some 7 lakhs cusecs of water was released. Number of areas were inundated, the hon. Member went to the extent of saying that Planning Commission has completely failed, the CWC has completely failed in this matter, and so on. I think he will bear with me when I say that ultimately these projects are being prepared not on the basis of once-in-a-hundred-year-calamity. 7 lakhs cusecs of water had to be released from Kochampad dam because there was a storm nearabout. Stormy conditions were obtaining in Nizamabad district and Nandad district. We are aware of the fact. All the rivers were in spate. The reservoir was full. Down below also all the rivers were in spate. In such a condition if 7 lakh cusecs of water is released there should not be any surprise that some of the low areas have been inundated. But there is nothing wrong in the calculation. I have discussed it with some of the responsible officers from the CWC. I am convinced of the fact that in the matter of calculation they have not committed any mistake.

About Irrigation projects, 66 irrigation projects are suggested by CWC at Central level. Out of 66, my information, which I have incorporated in this document, is this. We feel that 38 projects started before 1976 are going to be completed at the end of the 6th 5-year plan. I can't possibly say that new project will be started by any State Government. Even if I have to

say, I don't think that they are going to honour the commitment that I make to you and there fore I don't propose to make any such commitment.

About MNP and shortfall in certain areas I have given you the figure. I have given you the position regarding water supply. This morning I was having discussion with my officers and Adviser in charge of Minimum Needs Programme. He gave me the latest figure and likely shortfall. In stead of reaching two lakhs thirty thousand villages... The assessment is that it will be possible to reach about two lakhs and odd. Might be that 25,000 villages may not be covered, but we will try to see how far we can expedite it.

But at the same time, about the approach roads and other things, about which the hon. Member has stated, under the NBEP, such a huge amount has been provided to all the State Governments. Almost hundred per cent assistance is made available from the Centre for all the earth works under the new Employment Guarantee Scheme. If these amounts are properly utilised by the State Government, I do not find any reason why these approach roads, four kms here, or two kms there, should not be possible for them to construct. I can understand that the major district roads, or the State highways may not be possible for them to construct, but the approach roads should be within the reach of all the States Governments. Some States have taken full advantage of these funds made available to them.

Hon. Shri Rahi has been insisting since yesterday about giving some kind of protection against the ravages of floods. He is aware of the facts that protection bunds are being constructed... (*Interruptions*) I do not think, that we can give any guarantee that we will be to provide hundred per cent protection against floods. Flood itself is unpredictable. Some times, floods of a normal nature can be taken care of. but if there is an abnormal flood, and the bunds get breached, I do not think, any kind of guarantee can be given by any of the engineers. If you want to provide some kind of a security for something which occurs once in hundred years, then the total investment will be prohibitive. The Centre

or the States cannot afford a huge expenditure to take care of a calamity which may or may not occur over a hundred or a hundred and fifty years.

Next, I come to the question of water logging. According to the new instructions, when new irrigation projects are being taken up, besides the techno-economic information that they are supposed to supply to the CWC, we are also insisting the anti-water logging measures, and the drainage facilities, which need to be provided in the command area. We want a complete survey of the command area, and water use depending upon the type of soil in that area they should clearly indicate by demarcating the zones on the command area map. How far it is being observed is a matter which will have to be gone into. But for the projects completed long back, the water percolation, of such a magnitude that they are completely damaging the lands in the command area. There is a very good case for going in for lining of the canals. If lining is done, I am sure, most of the land which is damaged now, can be reclaimed. If we provide the drainage facilities, provided the lining, we would be able to get the revenues out of the total irrigation system.

Unfortunately, in some the areas, even the operational costs are not being recovered, and that is why, I would not be surprised, if they come round and say, 'If you are asking us to do it, provide some more funds'. I do not think that for maintenance we can provide anything. Maintenance is the responsibility of the State Government, on the basis of the norms which the Finance Commission must have provided by now, and which are supposed to be observed for the maintenance of canals...

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV :** Out of the 46 million people, to how many have you been able to give employment during the last 3 years ?

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN :** The hon. Member is basing his entire arguments on the basis of those who register themselves with the employment exchanges.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI :** What are your statistics ? Your document says that you cannot achieve the target.

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN :** If you had raised this yesterday, I would have brought all the statistics which were necessary. Anyway, the difficulty in the case of registration in the employment exchanges is that it is not only the fresh entrant who want to seek employment, a large number of people who want to better their position also get themselves registered.

So, any registration with employment exchange will be a very misleading figure. So, I don't think that you can draw any definite conclusion.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV :** You said, 45 million people were looking for jobs. Out of those people, during the last three year, how many have got jobs ?

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN :** I will supply the information. I am not able to trace out that paper. Of course, that paper is with me, but it has been mixed up with a large number of other papers. I will be able to give you the information.

A number of other things were stated. I don't think that at this moment I can go into the broad question of regional imbalances. It will take about half an hour for me to explain about regional imbalances and the steps taken by the government in order to remove these imbalances.

**PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ :** What about the hydel power ? I do not want to know about it for my State ; it is for the entire country.

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN :** It depends upon your commitment so, far ; how many projects you have been able to complete and the total availability of the resources with you and the reasonable kind of assurance that within a reasonable time you will be able to complete these projects. If site conditions are quite favourable, I can assure you that the Planning Commission will not be averse to it provided all the conditions are fulfilled.

**SHRI RAM LAL RAHI** : One clarification.

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : I have not allowed you. It would not go on record. After all, there must be some order in this House; it would not go on record.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : It has not gone on record. After all, there must be some order in his House. I had given you an opportunity to put your questions and now it is upto the Minister to reply the way he likes. You cannot force him to reply the way you like. It is not necessary.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

**PROF. N.G. RANGA** : I have only one suggestion to make. Our friend from Kashmir has made a very good suggestion. I don't want any reply here and now, but I would like my hon. friend, the Minister for Planning, who was given his reply today in such a self-confident and satisfying manner. I want him to keep that in mind and place it before the Planning Commission the need and also the usefulness of developing hydel power in the north eastern States and also Kashmir where you have got the possibility for that development.

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : I think he has taken note of that. A number of amendments have been moved to this motion. If any hon. member wants that his amendments should be put separately, he should tell me; otherwise, I will put all the amendments to the vote of the House together.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL** : That is much better.

**SHRI G. NARRSIMHA REDDY** : I want to withdraw my amendments.

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : Is there any hon. member who wants to withdraw his amendment or who wants me to put his amendment separately?

**SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS** : No.

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : Now, I shall put all the amendments to the vote of the House.

**श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा)** : मेरी जो पाँच अमेन्डमेंट्स हैं, वह अलग से आनी चाहिए।

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : I will ask for the views of the Members then. Shri R.L.P. Varma. Do you want to be put your amendments separately?

**श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा** : जी, हाँ।

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : First of all, Mr. Reddy wants to withdraw his amendments, amendment No. 31.

Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri G. Narsimha Reddy, he allowed to be withdrawn?

*Amendment No. 31 was, by leave, Withdrawn.*

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : Now, Shri Varma's are Amendments Nos. 1 and 2, and 6 to 8.

बाकी तो नहीं चाहते अलग से?

**श्री राम लाल राही** : मैं भी अलग से रखना चाहूंगा।

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : I shall now put Amendments Nos. 1 and 2, and 6 to 8, moved by Shri R.L.P. Varma to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7 and 8 were put and negatived.*

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : Now, Shri Ram Lal Rahi, do you want your amendment Nos. 11 to 23 to be put separately?

**श्री राम लाल राही** : श्रीमान्, जैसा मैंने पहले कहा मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि मेरे संशोधन सं० 11 से 23 अलग से पुट किए जाएँ।



**MR. CHAIRMAN :** I shall now put Amendment Nos. 11 to 23 moved by Shri Ram Lal Rahi to the vote of House.

*Amendments Nos. 11 to 23 were put and negatived.*

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** I shall now put all the remaining amendments to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 10 and 24 to 30 were put and negatived.*

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Now, finally, I take up the motion of the Hon. Minister.

The question is :

“That this House takes note of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85—Mid-term Appraisal’ laid on the Table of the House on 19 August, 1983.”

*The motion was adopted.*

16.49 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :  
DISAPPROVAL OF ILLEGAL MI-  
GRANTS (DETERMINATION BY  
TRIBUNALS) ORDINANCES 1983;  
AND**

**ILLEGAL MIGRANTS (DETER-  
MINATION BY TRIBUNALS) BILL**

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Now, we take up the next item. Item Nos. 15 and 16 on the Agenda. The time allotted is four hours.

Statutory Resolution is to be moved by Shri Indrajit Gupta. He is absent. Shri P.K. Kодиyan.

**SHRI P.K. KODIYAN (Adoor) :** Mr, Chairman, I beg to move the following Resolution :—

“This House disapproves of the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Ordinance, 1983, (Ordinance No. 8 of 1983) promulgated by the President on the 15th October, 1983”.

Mr. Chairman, even though I have moved this motion for disapproval of the Ordinance, I should make clear one thing. Even though I have moved this Motion of disapproval, I should make it clear that I am not opposed to the intention of the Ordinance. I am opposed to the practice of issuing ordinances. This Government have been resorting to the practice of issuing ordinances even when the House was to meet a few weeks after the promulgation of the ordinance. This is why, I have moved this disapproval motion.

Coming to the substance of the Ordinance and the Bill, I should say that the Government should have brought forward this Bill much earlier because there was consensus among the political parties and all other people concerned regarding the detection of illegal entrants to India in the post 1971 period. Of course, AASU was opposed to this. But barring their opposition there was almost national consensus on the question of starting the work of detection on this. The Central Government had issued a pressnote as early as in October, 1983 that the Government had already decided to set up a number of tribunals to detect the foreign nationals in Assam. Now we are discussing this at the end of the 1983 and the work of actual detection of the foreign nationals in Assam for the post 1971 period will begin only after this Bill is enacted. Therefore, I should say that the Government has unduly delayed this very important aspect of finding at least a partial solution to the vexed problem of foreign nationals in Assam. Now since this Bill has been introduced and the process has begun, I request the hon. Minister to speed up the work of the tribunals as quickly as possible.

There are certain ambiguities in the present Bill. The illegal foreign entrants are mainly from the former East Pakistan, now Bangla Desh. But there are other nationals, people of other nationalities who had settled in Assam. For example, there are a number of people of Nepali origin. I want to know whether these people will be included in the category of the post 1971 foreigners in Assam. In my