

12.31 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1949-50—
contd. MINISTRY OF PLANNING—
contd.

श्री श्रीकृष्ण सिंह (गुंजर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस दिन जबी करतें हुए हमने कहा कि हर प्रकंड में एक भूमि लेना ज़रूरी करना चाहिये। अब हम इतनी सारी विकेंद्रित धनं नीति बना रहे हैं, अध्यक्ष का अध्यक्ष, लिखाई, विद्युत् उत्पादन, सड़क, पाठशाळा, प्रबन्ध-निर्माण आदि अब यह सारे काम चल रहे हैं तो हर प्रकंड में कुछ नूतने हुए स्थानों पर हम को लैंड आर्मा, भूमि लेना बचानी चाहिये और कुछ स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं के तहत इस को वे देना चाहिये और कुछ आफिसरों के अधीन शोर्गों के काम की प्रगति का नूतनांकन करते रहना चाहिये। अब तक जगता के प्रतिनिधियों का पाटिलेपेशन नहीं होगा, स्वयं सेवी संस्थायें सारेदार नहीं होंगी, अब तक प्लानिंग प्राम बिलो, ब्रास कट से, और उसके लिये मेकेनिज्म डेवलप नहीं करने तो काम में प्रगति हम नहीं कर पावेंगे।

इसलिये मैं प्रश्न नंको से मांग करता हूँ कि योजना को यहाँ भी कालेन्डरी अर्गै-नाइजेजन्स के माध्यम से देना को चुने हुए प्रकण्डों में हर प्रदेश में अपर शुरु कराइये। कुछ जगहों पर बहुत काम कारीगर हैं। 5, 7 पीछियों से कृषाल कारीगरों का इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर रहा है। जमालपुर का कारखाना सन् 1952 में शुरू हुआ जिसे अरजेजों ने शुरु किया। वह एशिया का अब से बड़ा बर्कतार है। अब दूसरा महापुंड शुरु हुआ तो अरजेजों ने वहाँ स्टील इन्जन का काम बन्द करा कर अलग बनाने का काम शुरु कराया। अबतक 3, 4 वर्षों तक पुंड चलता रहा तो वहाँ अरज बनती रहे। जमालपुर में उस समय 22 हजार नवभूर प्रान्त एम्प्लोयेशन का काम करतें रहे। अरज बनाने में भी वहाँ के नवभूर कुशल ही चुके हैं। 125 वर्ष तक स्टील इन्जन का काम चलता था रहा है। इस में भी इतने कृषाल लोग नहीं हैं, उनका उन्वोन करता चाहिये। यह कारखाना प्राय वन लेइ रहा है। बुकिंग से 7, 8 हजार शानकी यहाँ बचे हैं। अब कई पीछियों से स्लेम मुसलता प्रान्त कर लेते हैं, तो यह सरकार का कण्ड है कि वहाँ अरज निर्माण का कण्डा प्रान्त कण्डा।

अरज निर्माण का काम गुंजर में चल रहा है जो कि जमालपुर के अरज में है। यहाँ 2 हजार शानकी नवभूर निर्माण का काम कर रहे हैं। जमालपुर में प्राय ही पीछियों द्वारा शानकी ऐसे ही जो प्रान्त-एम्प्लोयेशन का काम अच्छी तरह से करसके हैं, नवभूर, पिस्ती

शारी पीछे अरज कण्डे हैं। मोरारजीदास को चाहिये कि गुंजर और जमालपुर में बड़ी जगता में अरज निर्माण करके और अपर की अपर जमालपुर के कारखाने में अरज इन्जन भी बनाने शुरू कीजिये। जमालपुर में ईश्वरी का काम छीन कर दूसरी जगह दे दिया गया है, शील और एक्ल का काम भी दूसरी जगह दे दिया। मोरारजी का कारखाना जो अभी टेक-ओवर किया सरकार ने ब्रान बनाने का, लेकिन पार्ट पुजों का प्राईव है रहे हैं मोरारजी हाउस को। पाट-पर्व का काम तो मोरारजी और जमालपुर में हो सकता है, ब्रान निर्माण का काम हो सकता है। हम योजनाकारों से कहेंगे कि जहाँ कोयला बचता माल उपलब्ध है, वहाँ पर कारखाने बनाने जायें। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि कच्चा माल कहीं है, कोयला कहीं है और कारखाने कहीं और नगाने जायें। बैकवर्ड रिजन्स को प्राये बड़ाने के नाम पर कारखाने कोलने के सम्बन्ध में प्रकसरी द्वारा पोलीटि-कली चाटिबेटिड इंग से काम होता है। हमारी रेलवे पटरियाँ भी फंसी रहती हैं, समय भी बचाव होता है और सागत का कर्षा भी बढ़ता है।

खड़कपुर और शाखा - सिमलतला के बीच में बहुत प्यारा लार्मस्टोन है। क्यों नहीं वहाँ पर मिनी सीमेंट प्लांट बिछाना जाता है। शाखा में एक मिनी सीमेंट प्लांट था, जो अब बन्द पड़ा है। उस का जीर्णोद्धार किया जाना चाहिये। जमालपुर और खड़कपुर की पहाड़ियों में बाक्साइट परा हुआ है। बिजली देकर वहाँ एल्मुनि-नियम का कारखाना बालू करवाना चाहिये। कहलगांव के नवभूक कोयला और शानकी है। इस लिये कहलगांव में सुरल्ट बिजली लानवर बालू करवाना चाहिये।

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome the suggestions given by the hon'ble Members on planning and I have also taken cognisance of the criticism that has been made of the plan. But on the whole I am happy to find that there was no criticism that the whole planning is wrong. It was pointed out at the outset that there is a dichotomy in the thinking of the Planning Commission in the matter of raising resources or in the matter of taxation. I do not see where the dichotomy lies when we want to raise more resources. It is said that agriculturists have been given some concessions. That does not mean

any dichotomy. That is done in order to raise more resources so that agriculturists can produce more. But there is no question of giving undue concession to anybody in this manner.

The question of more people to be taken away from agriculture is certainly very valid. We have too many people depending for their livelihood on agriculture. That is quite true. But it is not possible to reduce this dependence very quickly. It goes on getting reduced and it should come to about fifty per cent. But to do that we have to give alternative employments to other people in the villages and that is why I have taken more care to see that priority is given to this factor in the development of villages. That is why it has been done. Therefore, my hon'ble friend who has great experience of planning and who made the suggestion ought to be satisfied that we are trying to see that planning goes on better lines in future.

We have had planning now for the last twenty-eight years. And it was new to us. It was introduced and brought in by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. But for him, perhaps, it would not have come here. That is how I look at it and that is the greatest service that he did because without planning we would not have made this progress. But as we were new to it and as we were very eager to advance more quickly the Plan were certainly made in a very optimistic manner both with regard to the targets and also with estimates of the resources and that is how it went astray to some extent. I had tried to draw attention to this in the Third Five Year Plan and brought it back to reality but again this over-optimism and desire to go forward more quickly landed us into more trouble. But that happens. I do not say this to find fault with anybody. But we have got to benefit by all that experience and see that Planning becomes better and better every day.

We are therefore now seeing that the targets are not made more ambi-

tious than really justified and costs are not under-estimated. That also we are seeing. But I have found this, that, over the years, we have gone on making projects and making estimates. And no estimates have remained where they were. They have been doubled more or less every time. And that has been really the difficulty why these conditions arise. We are now therefore trying to see that estimates are more real and they do not increase inordinately when actually the implementation is done. We are now seeing that in respect of those who make estimates, if those estimates were found to be wrong, then, we will take cognisance of them and see that they are brought to book. That is the only way to bring sense into this and that is why we have taken those steps now. And it is also one of the purposes of the Plan, being made a Rolling Plan, that we take such steps.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): The Ministers accept the estimates. They must take the responsibility. Why should other persons take the responsibility for them?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: My hon. friend ought to know that Ministers are not experts and they are not Accountants and they are not Auditors. They have got to accept the figures given by those people who are experts. He himself ought to know that. He himself was in Planning.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But, Sir, who is going to be taken to task?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Those who have made the estimates.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: In Parliamentary Democracy it is the Minister who must be held responsible.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Well, that is all right. My hon. friend says that because he is not a Minister now. But

[Shri Morarji Desai]

if he had been a Minister, he would not have said this, I am quite sure. So, what is the use of saying this?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I would say the same thing always.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I know.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I do not say anything which is incorrect and my views do not differ from position to position.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: But this is not the way to look at it. Certainly, those who are responsible for it, ought to be held responsible for it. I agree there. If the Minister is responsible then, he should be held responsible. But, when a project is made, the project is made by experts,—not by the Minister. Estimates are not made by the Minister. The Minister can go into it, can examine it, and yet he does not know more of it. Therefore it is not possible for him to be responsible for that kind of a thing. But he will be responsible if he does not find out why they have increased and who is responsible for it. That will be his responsibility.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Because he does not know these elementary facts he will never become a Minister!

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If by violation of the principles of Parliamentary Democracy, I have to become anything I will never become.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Nobody has a monopoly of Parliamentary Democracy. That also must be understood. One who makes criticism ought to also hear criticism. Otherwise there will be no democracy left. Therefore, that is one of the fundamental principles.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I said it in the light of what Mr. Sathe has said.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That is why one ought not to take it ill when something is said. I don't take it ill.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Mr. Sathe was telling.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Even Mr. Sathe must not be replied to in a way, where he has no right to say anything.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Have I no right, Sir?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am not saying he has no right. I have not said that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He does not know the elementary things that you were talking about.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Then, Sir, it was said that there were difficulties about Railways and coal. It is true that there have been difficulties experienced in the matter of taking coal to various places. Therefore, power generation also is suffering. Some other industries also suffer. There were difficulties in the Railways on account of floods for some time. We suffered from it for a few months. But now that has been set right. I had taken a meeting with the Railway Minister and several Ministers and some others concerned only about a week back and we took stock of the situation and we decided that urgent steps must be taken to see that this difficulty is removed. More difficulty was caused by wild-cat strikes by some persons who are not even members of regular trade unions.

But that dislocated the Railway in certain particular places and that is why the whole transport became difficult. We are now taking steps to see that those who do this kind of a thing will be properly punished and a notice has been given to them. Also, we are trying to see that the Territorial Army will also work with the Railways so that their work is not impeded. That

is how we are taking urgent steps to see that coal reaches wherever it has to reach, but it takes a little time before the things are straightened out.

It was argued that remunerative prices ought to be given to farmers. I agree with this entirely. But what is remunerative and what is not remunerative will always be a debatable point.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Cit-
toor): Why?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There will be differences in estimating even the cost price, but we have got to be more realistic in the matter. We have ourselves increased the support prices of wheat, paddy, gram and other produce. We have increased the support prices and that it shows that we are alive to this fact, but we cannot go on increasing more and more. Then, the prices will never be held. If the prices are to shoot up always, then no economy will be working properly. That is why inflation has got to be halted. That is what we are trying to do. I hope, we will be helped in doing that rather than being asked to go in the reverse way.

It was mentioned that there have been several working group reports and they have not been placed before the Parliament. We are having as many as 90 working groups and they are more meant for the benefit of the Planning Commission and their reports cannot put here in the House. Then, it will be impossible to do any work. They have been taken into account by the Planning Commission in what they do.

It was pointed out that we must pay more attention to the U.P. hilly areas and similar other hilly areas and some other backward areas. We are trying to do the best that we can. There are sub-plans in these matters, and we are trying to see that these areas receive special attention and the Planning Commission has been attending to it to the best of its ability and under the

circumstances in which we are functioning.

It was pointed out that land reforms ought to be implemented soon. This is a permanent demand, this is quite true. But land reforms are being implemented in most of the places. They have not been completely implemented in many places, I would agree, but the attempt is to see that this is done, but this is more a thing to be done by the States and Centre can only go on writing to them which we are doing all the while. If the hon. Members show me some other effective way, I am prepared to consider it, but do my hon. friends mean that I must arrogate to the Centre the powers of the State Government? How can that be done? We must have some patience in this matter and see that we work in taken up there. Let them tell them more than tell me all the while but because I am very handy here and they can go on telling me. That is all right. If that gives them satisfaction, I am very happy.

There was a reference made to Ganga-Cauvery link. That is for better irrigation and supplying more water in several of these areas. We are attending to this problem very seriously. There is a Garland Canal Scheme which was prepared by one Mr. Dastur, which I saw first in 1975, and I was attracted to it at that time. But, soon after that I was detained and I could not attend to it. As soon as I was free, I took to it again and I called him and called several engineers also. And we are now investigating the possibility of implementing this scheme. That can be done, but it can be implemented only when we are certain that there are no undue risks involved in this scheme. If that scheme fructifies, many of our problems will be solved, because then all floods will disappear. There will be no dearth of electricity anywhere. There will be complete irrigation facilities for almost 90 per cent of our land. And there will be water-ways which will add to our transport facilities, and it will give employment to our people.

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No person will remain unemployed, if this scheme comes into effect.

But the scheme is full of some dangers also. It is a scheme where, if I may say so, a canal of about 1500 miles across the Himalayas from east to west, has to be dug, about 400 to 500 ft. wide, and the other two below in the middle, and one at the end in the South; and then vertical canals out of that, so that all the waters of the Himalayas and the rivers are joined together, by also having some reservoirs of some suitable places, so that the water is perennially available. Then no floods will be there to do any damage—now endless damage is taking place due to floods every year. But the difficulty is that the Himalayas are considered very young. Even though they are 15 million years old, they are young in the sense that there is no hard rock throughout, and there is a lot of earth and, therefore, there is a danger that there may be landslides there, and if that happens, instead of avoiding floods, it might cause floods. We are, therefore, examining it very minutely, with the help of the engineers of the FAO, as also of the World Bank. Recently, I have also requested the Prime Minister of USSR to help us with their engineers who have great experience in these matters. They are dealing with the waters inside Siberia. Therefore, we are examining this matter, very seriously, but we have to take the necessary time, before we can give to implement it.

But we are not idle in the matter of other schemes not in the meanwhile, we are waiting only for this scheme to fructify. These are all being examined simultaneously.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will you say that it will be taken up on a war footing?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: "War footing" is a very convenient word. We are doing it urgently. That is all I can say. If you are satisfied by calling it as "war footing", I am happy. You can

call it so. I am doing it urgently, ever since I have taken charge. I have talked to the World Bank and to the FAO.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe is fond of war.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I don't say that. I do not want to call him a war-monger. Nobody wants war.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I want war against poverty—unless you want peace with poverty.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There is no question of peace with poverty. That scheme also requires a large amount of money, not less than Rs. 15,000 crores or Rs. 20,000 crores. It is not certainly a great problem. It will take about 10 to 15 years. The money can be raised or obtained from friendly countries. I don't think it will be difficult, but the whole question is whether we can implement it without any risk. That is being examined very seriously, very urgently—and if it makes my friend happy, on a war footing.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Thank you very much.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am also, as I said, meanwhile examining the other sub-plans for the canals, so that we don't remain idle, but go on increasing the irrigation facilities in the meantime, because they can all be dovetailed in to the other schemes. We cannot wait for the other scheme. If it does not come, then what?

Therefore, we are seriously engaged in it. That is all what we can say. The Planning Commission, therefore, is trying to do everything in this matter. The question of deficit financing was raised. It is a serious question. I do agree. I am not happy at all with the deficit financing that we have got now. But it is a thing which has been inherited, inherited means, because the plans have gone on like this, suddenly to take a right about turn,

will upset everything. And therefore we are trying to see that we slowly come to a position where we do without deficit financing. There has been a large dose of deficit finance in the last two years. But prices have not been affected by it because we have taken other counter measures to see that that does not affect it. I agree that deficit financing ought not to be used as the convenient instrument; it is not a convenient instrument at all. It is a very delicate instrument sometimes it can be used but it can be used only with certain safeguards, when there is enough production of consumer goods, their availability is complete, then deficit financing may not be harmful so much because then there will be no question of its effect on prices. But all that has got to be guaranteed before we can take to it as a method of expansion or development. The planning commission has taken note of all these factors.

I am very thankful to my hon. friends for reminding me of the danger of deficit financing and also for reminding me about the experience of the past. We are taking lessons from it. I was once connected with it and therefore I cannot say I am not responsible for it; we are all responsible; it is no use disowning responsibility; it is easy to find fault with others; we do not want to do that. We have to take note of the fact of past experience so that we benefit by it, make things better and do not commit the same mistakes. That is how the planning commission is attending to these matters.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: (Gandhinagar): When the hon. Prime Minister was mentioning a point about the rolling plan, at that point Shyam Babu intervened and distracted him. Would he please say a word on that?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have explained it before; therefore, it was

not that I was interrupted by him and therefore it was left; he should not be blamed for it. It is a rolling plan in this sense that it must be continuous planning; of course at one time we take note of five years; it takes note of perspective planning for 15 years or more. Every year we take count of it so that we know what we have done in the year, whether we have not reached our target, whether we have not done properly so that we correct ourselves immediately the next year and become more realistic in our planning all the while. Every year we go on adding one year to it. It all depends upon how we are successful in taking stock at the end of the year. It is also a new thing that is being done and I think we will be more successful in correcting ourselves by this method; that is why we have taken to it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Have we got any rolling plan now?

MR. SPEAKER: This cannot be turned into a question hour.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): May I know whether in this planning, the Brahmaputra-Ganga link canal is going to be taken up? It is very important to West Bengal and the Eastern Region.

MR. SPEAKER: It comes within the scheme.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): I welcome the Prime Minister's remarks with regard to the Garland canal scheme. All of us are aware that water is a state subject; for quite some time we have been asking that it should be removed from the state list and made a subject in the concurrent list. Otherwise you cannot

[Shri K. Gopal]

push through any of the schemes, I want to know whether the government is seriously thinking of making interstate waters a national resource that way.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Without making it a central subject, we can certainly pool the resources of the centre and the states in this matter. No state will be standing in the way; I have no doubt about it; I do not think therefore it is necessary to amend the Constitution and create suspicion in the minds of the states; I do not want to do that.

13 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the cut motions to the vote of the House, I would like to know if any member wants to withdraw his cut motions.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I want to withdraw my cut motions Nos. 1 to 17.

MR. SPEAKER: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw the cut motions?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Cut Motions Nos. 1 to 17 were by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): I want to withdraw my cut motions Nos. 18, 19 and 46 to 51.

MR. SPEAKER: Has he the permission of the House to withdraw the cut motions?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Cut Motion Nos. 18, 19 and 46 to 51 were, by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI GIRDHARI BOMANGO: I want to withdraw my cut motions Nos. 20 to 23, 26 to 28 and 43 to 45.

MR. SPEAKER: Has he the permission of the House to withdraw the cut motions?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Cut Motion Nos. 20 to 23, 26 to 28 and 43 to 45 were, by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I want to withdraw my cut motions Nos. 24 and 25.

MR. SPEAKER: Has he the permission of the House to withdraw the cut motions?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Cut Motion Nos. 24 and 25 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: Cut motions Nos. 38 to 42 moved by Shri Kumari Ananthan. He is absent. I shall now put these cut motions to the vote of the House.

Cut Motion Nos. 38 to 42 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 72 to 74 relating to the Ministry of Planning."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1979-80 in respect of the Ministry of Planning Voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1979		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF PLANNING					
72	Ministry of Planning	40,000	..	2,01,000	..
73	Statistics	2,62,13,000	..	13,10,63,000	..
74	Planning Commission	1,07,28,000	..	5,36,41,000	..

RE: MATTER UNDER RULE 377
DEATH SENTENCE AWARDED TO
SHRI Z. A. BHUTTO, FORMER
PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN—
Contd.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Sir, may I be permitted to make an explanation about the matter raised under rule 377 about Mr. Bhutto? There is one wrong information which has appeared. From papers they have drawn some conclusions that Mr. Bajpai has come here in connection with something serious. I did not meet him. I read it only in the papers that he had come here. If it was so urgent, he would have met me. But I found out that he had come only on his own for his private purposes and there was no meaning attached to it.

About Mr. Bhutto being hanged, I have said from time to time, every time I have been asked, that we cannot interfere in other countries in what they do, in their internal matters. This is certainly an entirely internal matter. Again, it is a matter of law. Therefore, we cannot

give advice to any people unless we are asked for it. Specially in the matter of relations that we have with Pakistan at present, it would be misunderstood completely.

AN HON. MEMBER: Rashtrapati said it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Rashtrapati only said that he gave his personal opinion, when asked him, I cannot do that. (*Interruptions*) Don't try to equate me with... (*Interruptions*). I am not going to do it. But when my friends here are beginning to say about this, why are they so very silent when so many—60 people—were hanged in Iran?

AN HON. MEMBER: You also are silent.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Because I follow a uniform policy. You are following no policy. I am following a uniform policy of not interfering with any other States in their internal affairs. Therefore, I do not say. No exception is to be made in this matter.