

[श्री रामचन्द्र विकल]

मुआवजा नहीं मिलता है। उनकी जमीन तो ले ली जाती है लेकिन मुकिन मुआवजा समय पर नहीं दिया जाता है। इस तरफ भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। आर्थिक रूप से किसान के पिछड़ने का एक कारण यह भी है कि उसको समय पर मुआवजा नहीं मिलता है।

मैं कुछ बातें बीमे के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूं। श्री मीर्जा इशदिबेग ने उसकी जिक्र किया है। आज जब हमारे देश में भूकम्प आ रहे हैं और बाढ़ आ रही है ऐसे मौके पर बीमे का बहुत महत्व है। कहीं तो इससे किसानों को कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ है। जब किसान के ऊपर कोई विपत्ती आती है तो उसको मदद पहुंचाने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। लेकिन ऐसे मौकों पर जो सहायता दी जाती है वह किसानों तक पहुंचती नहीं है। स्वयं प्रधानमंत्री जी ने यह बात कही है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जिन जिन देशों में खेती पर बोल कम हुआ उन देशों में किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है। इसीलिए गांधी जी ने गांवों में कुटीर उद्योग स्थापित करने पर बल दिया था। अगर किसानों को छोटे छोटे उद्योगों में लगाया जाएगा तो उनका आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार होगा। हमारे सोलंकी जी किसानों के हित चिन्तक हैं। मुझे याद है सन 1974 में जब हमने कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों के वाइस चांसलरों की मीटिंग बुलाई थी तो सोलंकी जी ने उसकी प्रोसीडिंग मंगाई थी और उनको पढ़ा था। हमारे वित्त मंत्री भी यहां पर मौजूद हैं दोनों के हाथ में बहुत बड़ी शक्ति मौजूद है।

वे गरीबों किसानों की तरफ ध्यान देकर गांधी जी के सपने को साकार करने की कोशिश करेंगे। आठवीं योजना का प्राख्य उन्होंने भावनाओं पर हो जिससे इस देश के किसान और मजदूरों का हित हो सके और उनका उद्धार हो। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका आभारी हूं जो आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

Report of the Ninth Finance Commission and related paper

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the First Report (in English and Hindi) of the Ninth Finance Commission together with an explanatory memorandum showing the action taken thereon, under Article 281 of the Constitution.

RESOLUTION REGARDING GENERATION OF INCREASED GROWTH RATE FOR SPEEDY DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY—CONTD.

श्री छोटूभाई सुभाई (गुजरात):
उपसभाध्यक्ष महोयहमारें साथी सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी ने जो भावना इस सदन में व्यक्त की हैं उनके साथ मैं सहमत हूं मगर इन भावनाओं को परिपूर्ण करने का जो तरीका उन्होंने बताया है उस तरीके से मैं असहमत हूं। जो हमारे देश का प्लानिंग कमिशन है उसमें जो इसकी पृष्ठभूमि है, जो बैकग्राउंड है उसको मैं आपके माध्यम से यहां पढ़ना चाहता हूं:

"The Government of India's intention to create a Planning Commission was announced in the Parliament on 28th February, 1950. The Commission was established on 15th March, 1950, by a Cabinet Resolution.

Planning in India is essentially different from that in countries like Soviet

Russia in one important respect. India has a mixed economy, while there are important sectors of the economy where the Government plays an important role.

The Planning process is the precious gift of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the people of India. Our economy is a village-oriented economy and it was the dream of Mahatma Gandhi to wipe out every tear from the eye of each and every individual in our country. This Government headed by our beloved Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, is implementing that concept and we are proud of it.

India celebrated its forty-first anniversary of its independence. Much water has flowed down the Ganga and Yamuna during these four decades. In the course of these years, the task of nation-building on a democratic, socialist, secular and classless framework has been a challenging one on the long road to success. The British empire left this country in a state of political upheaval and economic ruin. Even then this nation can be proud of its impressive achievements in each and every field

At that time in 1947, the Nation was carrying the burden of poverty, food scarcity and semi-starvation, mass illiteracy, wide-spread diseases and so many problem. Our founding fathers like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Azad, Dr. Ambedkar and Indira Gandhi built our future through their life-long sacrifices and we feel proud when we look back at the impressive achievements made in every field like illiteracy, family planning, decentralisation of power to Panchayati Raj, Radio and T.V., film production, gross national product, agriculture, industries such as power, steel, aluminium, coal, iron and other minerals.

National Resources, Industrial Development and Employment.."

मान्यवर, इस बैंक ग्राउन्ड से हम इस बात को समझ सकते हैं। ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद ने जो हमें टूटा फूटा घर छोड़ा था उस घर को सुन्दर और सही ढंग से रहने लायक बनाना था। इसके लिये हमने बहुत काम किया है, बहुत कठिनाइयां उठाई हैं। इसकी मरम्मत में हमने काफी समय भी गुजारा है और अब हमें लगता है कि हमारा घर रहने के लिए ठीक और साफ सुथरा बना हुआ है। हमारे देश के बड़े बड़े नेताओं ने इस घर को बनाने में अपनी बहुत शक्ति लगाई है।

मान्यवर हम देखते हैं कि आजादी के टाइम में करीबन 30 करोड़ की आबादी देश की थी अब हम देखते हैं कि 30 करोड़ की आबादी गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे अपना जीवन बिता रही है। हमारे देश में मिक्सड इकोनोमी अपनाई गई है। यहां प्रिवेट सेक्टर भी है और पब्लिक सेक्टर भी है। यह सही है और इसलिए सही है कि आजादी के बाद हमें इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को टैप करना था और बिना इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के टैप किये हम प्रगति नहीं कर सकते थे। इसलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि हमने इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को टैप किया और पांच पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के बाद हम इस स्थिति में आ कर खड़े हुए हैं कि हम आज यह कहते हैं कि हम टेक आफ स्टेज पर खड़े हो गए हैं। हमें इस बात की खुशी है कि हमने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में और सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में टेक-आफ स्टेज के बाद प्रगतिकी है। हमारे देश में जो ऋण नीति है वह ग्राम उद्योगों की ऋण नीति है। हमारे देश की सरकार ने ग्रामीण उद्योगों को बढ़ाने के लिए काफी खर्च किया है और इसके लिए काफी कोशिश भी की है। मैं आपके सामने

[श्री छोटभाई सूबाभाई पटेल]

चार पांच प्वाइंट रखना चाहता हूं। हमारी जो इकोनोमी है वह एग्रीकल्चर बेस्ड है इसलिए हमने एग्रीकल्चर की तरफ ज्यादा जोर देना शुरू किया है जबकि पहले हमारा अधिक जोर इंडस्ट्री-यल सेक्टर की तरफ था। मगर अभी हमारा ज्यादा ध्यान एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर की तरफ गया है और इसके लिए अधिक कोशिश भी की जा रही है। हम यह देखते हैं कि सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर में हमने ज्यादा खर्च किया है और हम अब भी कर रहे हैं। हमारे प्रदेश में भयंकर सूखे के बावजूद भी 1970-71 में हमने 10.8 करोड़ टन क्राप का प्रोडक्शन किया था और 1986-87 में हमने 14.4 करोड़ टन का प्रोडक्शन किया है। हमारा लक्ष्य 1988-89 के लिए 16.6 करोड़ और 1989-90 के लिए 17.50 करोड़ का है। मगर यह तभी सम्भव हो सकता है जब हम 169 चुने हुए जिलों में पेकेज आफ मेजरज का इंटेसिव इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करेंगे। इस में हमारा ज्यादा ध्यान जाए तभी इतनी क्राप हो सकती है। हमारे प्रधान-मन्त्री श्री राजीव गांधी ने इस पर जो थ्रस्ट दिया है उस थ्रस्ट की वजह से हम इतनी क्राप का प्रोडक्शन कर सकेंगे। मुझे विश्वास है हम अपना लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। हमारे देश में कुल जमीन 32.8 करोड़ हेक्टेयर है इसमें जो कल्टी-बेबल लैंड है वह 18.6 करोड़ हेक्टेयर है। इसमें से अभी तक सिंचाई की व्यवस्था जितनी जमीन में की है वह 7.3 प्रतिशत है। हमारी जो प्लानिंग है वह 11.3 करोड़ हेक्टेयर को सिंचित करने की है हमारे मंत्री जी जो सोशल और आर्थिक क्षेत्र में उदार हैं मैं यह कहना

चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में जो नेशनल ग्रिड योजना है कम से कम समय में वह पूरी हो सके तो हम और भी 3.5 करोड़ हेक्टेयर जमीन को इरीगेट कर सकते हैं। उसके बावजूद भी हमारी 3.8 करोड़ हेक्टेयर लैंड बिना सिंचाई के रेन-फेड रह जाती है। हमने जो अभी तक 14.4 करोड़ टन प्रोडक्शन किया है। इसमें 6.8 हेक्टेयर में 10 करोड़ टन अनाज पैदा किया है और 12 करोड़ हेक्टेयर जमीन में 5 करोड़ टन पैदा किया है। मगर हमारे पास इतना इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर है कि अगर हम सभी का सही तौर पर और सही समय पर इस्तेमाल करें तो 40 करोड़ टन अनाज हम प्रोड्यूस कर सकते हैं। मान्यवर, मैं हाउस का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूं। मगर मेरा सुझाव है कि ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन करने के लिए हमें कुछ स्प्रिंकल सिस्टम आदि डेवलप करने चाहिए जिससे कि हमारा 50 प्रतिशत पानी इस्तेमाल होगा। डिप इरीगेशन और हाइड्रोपॉवर सिस्टम का इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए।

हमारे देश में पर हेक्टेयर जो हमारी क्राप होती है वह 1.7 टन है जबकि फारेन में यह 6 टन पर हेक्टेयर होती है। मान्यवर, मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में जितनी छोटी मोटी परियोजनाएँ हैं उनके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन प्रोग्राम के बारे में हमें कुछ क्लेश प्रोग्राम बनाना चाहिए तभी हम कुछ कम समय में ज्यादा सिद्धि पा सकेंगे। हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी गुजरात से आते हैं वे अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि नर्मदा परियोजना 17,000 करोड़ रुपये की है। यह करीबन 15 वर्ष तक चलेगी। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस योजना के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के बारे में क्लेश प्रोग्राम

बनाया जाये और इसके अलावा भी 73 ट्राइबल क्षेत्रों में परियोजनाएं बनी हुई हैं उनको भी सैंक्शन और इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए कुछ ज्यादा कोशिश होनी चाहिए।

मान्यवर, मैं एक बात और गुजरात की गैस के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। गैस का जो रेट लगाया हुआ है उस पर मुझे खेद होता है। इससे हमारा जो इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ है वह कम हो गया है। मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में जितना खर्च होता है इससे दुगुना या और भी ज्यादा खर्च गुजरात में होता है। हमारे यहां कोल बिहार से लाना पड़ता है। अतः गैस के भाव और वितरण के बारे में ओ.एन.जी.सी. ने जो नीति बनायी है उस पर सोचना चाहिए।

मैं बहुत कहना चाहता था मगर समय की वजह से ज्यादा नहीं कह सकूंगा। मगर लास्ट पाइंट जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह एग्रीकल्चरल प्लानिंग के बारे में है।

The history of agriculture of our country has shown a tremendous improvement in terms of foodgrain production. Wheat, rice, jowar, maize, bajra etc. have all contributed to this increased production due to the introduction of high yielding varieties, short duration crops and improved agricultural practices. This trend needs to be sustained to match our increase in population, consequently demand for more food and to increase the imports, more so future availability of foodgrains in world market itself is very bleak. Thus efforts for improvement and better planning are very essential to achieve our objective of self-reliance in agriculture. Pulses and oilseeds distribution have remained static and much foreign exchange is being drained to meet the requirements. Expert groups formed for this are still exercising to formulate an action plan. A

massive and sincere effort, if necessary a separate autonomous body should be entrusted with the task of formulating and implementing the action plan. (*Time bell rings*).

Now, I give the 1988 scenario. Monsoon heralded its arrival this year in time and uniformly all over the country. States like Gujarat, Karnataka and Maharashtra, Rajasthan which experienced drought for 3-4 years successively had and continued to have good rains. Sowing operations began on schedule all over. Central Government announced various concessions on agricultural inputs to achieve the target of 175 million MT of production. But the concessions provided have unfortunately not reached the farmer yet. On the other hand, it had an opposite effect altogether. Good intentions have turned sour due to manouvings of multinationals. Their effect is given below briefly. Government announced reduction in import duty of technical materials of about 15 products to 70 per cent from 145 per cent. The major products from among the 15 items are Monocrotophos, Butachlor, Endorsulfan and Isoproturon. (*Time Bell rings*). Thank you, Sir, with these words. I conclude.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR (Bihar) : While going through the Resolution of Dr. Subramanian Swamy, I am very much surprised that an enlightened Member like Dr. Swamy has placed before us a Resolution which is completely out of tune, out of facts and even the model he has described is wrong. He still feels that during the last 40 years of Indian Planning, we have not advanced, we have not achieved much and he says that this is a weak planning and it has not achieved results. He has named certain personalities, apart from Mahatma Gandhi. But I am surprised to see that he has forgotten the name of the real planner, the architect of Indian planning, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. We should not forget that planning process in our country started long before our independence. In 1937, the Indian National Congress took a decision to have a Planning Committee. So, a Planning Committee

[Shri Rameshwar Thakur]

was formed in 1938, called National Planning Committee, under the Chairmanship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when Shri Subhash Chandra Bose was the Congress President, and this Committee deliberated upon various aspects of Indian planning much before independence. There were about 18 volumes of the report submitted. They discussed the basic policy framework, different aspects of the economy and how this could be developed in the best interests of the nation. Then we had a Committee in 1941. So, during the British rule, there was a Planning Committee in 1941 which was transferred to Reconstruction Committee in 1943. We had, in 1944, the Bombay Plan prepared by Shri Tata and Shri Birla and others. We had another plan in 1945, called People's Plan, by Shri M. N. Roy. So, all these plans were there. But they never found a place in actual practice. When India became independent in 1947, it was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the architect of modern planning, who as Chairman constituted the Planning Commission and right from the first Plan we have reached the seventh Plan. We are all aware of it.

So far as the model is concerned, Dr. Swamy has given us a model and it is surprising that he talks about the model. We have been althrough inspired by the call of Mahatma Gandhi; his basic concepts have always been there in the development of the country. Dr. Swamy has mentioned about the Russian model. Throughout the world, in the planning process, there are two concepts on the economic world. First concept is the imperative planning and the other is indicative planning. Imperative planning is the model which has been followed by the USSR, with the State as the Central Command, on their own socio-economic pattern, and the indicative plan is the plan which is based on the French model. This is the best on which we have drawn so far as our planning process is concerned. We have drawn a lot of inspiration from the Soviet model so far as establishing a socialist pattern of society is concerned. But so far as the model is concerned, our

model is the indicative model. It is the French model. I am surprised how the hon. Member has brought forward this Resolution. His Resolution has not much worth because it is not based on the real facts and the situation as it is prevailing in our country.

Our goal is socialism as we could see in the framing of our First and Second Five-Year Plans. Of course, our planning process, as I said earlier, has some common features with that of the Soviet model. But again, as I said, the imperative planning is not our model. Our model is that of indicative planning.

The hon. Member said that we have not achieved much progress and a fresh look is needed at the planning process. This is a wrong conception, particularly, the new plan model. What is needed is in two parts. Firstly, we must accept that during the last seven five-year plans we have really achieved a lot of success. I would say, outstanding success in various sectors of our economy and social life. Firstly, in the case of agriculture, from 50 million tonnes we have gone up to 150 million tonnes. Our target by the end of the Seventh Five-Year Plan is 175 million tonnes. Despite drought and floods in many parts of the country last year, the target still seems to be within our reach; we expect that we will be able to reach the target. In the case of industrial development, there has been a growth of 9 to 10 per cent. This is something very important. Our overall growth rate of 5.2 per cent is outstanding.

Of course, our desire is that we should achieve more. We want to improve upon. We want to achieve better results. But there are certain constraints in the implementation of the plan. Ultimately, the plan programmes have to be implemented by the State Governments and the local authorities. There lies the problem. In certain cases, we have not been able to achieve the kind of results which we would have liked to achieve. Nevertheless, we have made significant progress in differ-

ent fields; in industry, agriculture, science and technology where we are a world power, health and education. We have achieved very good results in various walks of life. Before Independence, what was the position? In Calcutta, lakhs of people died for want of food. Now, we have attained self-sufficiency in foodgrains. This is due to the planning process only. In this process, we have socialism as the goal with the public sector occupying the commanding heights of the economy. The number of public sector undertakings has increased from 29 to 211. These public sector undertakings are spread over different industries. Our industrial growth has been very substantial.

Same is the position in regard to rural development. For revitalising the rural economy, the thrust was given by late Shrimati Indira Gandhi and this has given us good results. We find that in the rural areas also there is considerable improvement. The Harijans, tribals and other weaker sections of the community are deriving the benefits of the planning process. But keeping in view the growth in population, which has doubled in the last forty years, we have to see that the planning process is still faster. That is why we find that a new direction has been given by the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The new direction is in two parts. Firstly, so far as the planning process is concerned, it should start from the grassroots level. This will be the thrust in the Eighth Plan. In fact, a meeting is now on in the Parliament House Annexe under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister where four groups have given their summary conclusions. These are being discussed, as to how the process can be started from the grassroots level. Therefore, a new direction has been given, a new thrust has been given. With the model remaining the same, the question is how we can start from the grassroots level. How the people can be involved? How the beneficiaries can be involved? Not only in the implementation of the Plan but also in the preparation of the Plan. This is the thrust. We are sure that this new direction, new

approach, will further strengthen the entire planning process in our country. When we involve the Panchayats, the local people etc. they know their needs better and if they are able to really contribute they will be in a better position not only to identify their needs but to implement it. There their involvement will be total. As economists say, planning by nature is not only development of materials, we have to find out the materials content and also human resources. If we are able to develop both, material and human resources taken together, then we have done the job. For that the process of planning at the grassroot level is essential. Of course, now the concept is that district should be a unit of planning, but the message of planning must reach the people, that is more important. They have to take natural and human resources together and frame the objectives and priorities on those bases. We have to do that.

As I have said earlier, the concept of planning basically remaining the same, the starting point will be, first, panchayat, then block, then district and then State and the nation as a whole. That is the process and model of planning.

The other aspect is about implementation and also regional imbalances. These are two points which I would like to make and then conclude. Mr. Vice-Chairman, the first thing is about implementation. Implementation is very important in the planning process. We have got such a huge investment in the Seventh Plan. I hope, the hon. Planning Minister, who is a dynamic person, who has a vast experience of grassroot level, Shri Solanki, will give a new thrust to the implementation part of planning. We expect much more meaningful Eighth Plan so far as its size, content and implementation are concerned. There are weaknesses in implementation. We have left to the Government agencies. Peoples' involvement, voluntary agencies' involvement in this process will have to be more and more effective. It is our duty to look to this irrespective of party considerations.

The other aspect is about regional imbalances. There are many areas in the country which have remained backward. North-Eastern States, States like Bihar and other parts of the country, inspite of the planning process, have remained backward. There are many parts within a State which have remained unattended to. There must be special arrangements made for the development of those backward areas so that the results could percolate to those vulnerable sections of our people who are backward today. Such backward areas should be given higher priority in the Eighth Plan so that there is a total balanced development of planning in the country. Only then we will be able to achieve the desired results.

I am sure, with the new policy of the Prime Minister and with the leadership of our Planning Minister we should be able to achieve this. With these words, I would suggest that this Resolution has no meaning, this should be rejected by the House in toto and we should carry on with the planning process as we have been doing all these years.

श्री छत्रपाल (जम्मू और कश्मीर) :
माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे सुबह्मण्यम स्वामी जी ने जो 5 अगस्त, 1988 को यह रेजोलूशन मूव किया है, इसको बॉर्डिंग और जो मोडल प्रपोज किया है, उससे आपत्ति है। मैं हाऊस से अपील करूंगा, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य भी कह रहे थे कि हाऊस को इस रेजोलूशन को रिजेक्ट करना चाहिए क्योंकि अगर यह रेजोलूशन माना गया तो हम आज जितना आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, उससे पीछे चले जाएंगे।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे याद है जनता पार्टी की सरकार जब बनी तो उन्होंने यह हमारा मोडल छोड़कर रोलिंग प्लेन का कॉन्सेप्ट दिया था कि हर साल प्लेन बनाएंगे और रोल करते चले जाएंगे। तो यह बेइसाफी की है इन्होंने अपने रेजो-

लूशन में। इस देश को पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी की यह देन है, जिन्होंने प्लानिंग के योजनावद्ध तरीके का कॉन्सेप्ट इस देश को दिया, जब वह वजोरे-आजम बने तब ही नहीं बल्कि उससे पहले से दिया जबकि कांग्रेस आजादी के लिए संघर्ष कर रही थी। वह प्लानिंग के चेर-मेन बने और उसके बाद यह ठीक है कि रूस के दौरे के बाद जब उन्होंने रूसी इंकलाब को देखा तो उन पर उसका असर हुआ, लेकिन प्लानिंग की हमारी जो कॉन्सेप्ट है यह किसी की नकल नहीं है। यह हमारे मुल्क की जरूरत के मुताबिक और हालात के मुताबिक है। इसमें पहले, दूसरे और तीसरे प्लान में पंडित जी ने हैवी इंडस्ट्री पर जोर दिया था। यह कॉन्सेप्ट नहीं होता तो आज जो हमारे बड़े-बड़े कारखाने हैं, सिंदरी का खाद का या भाखड़ा डैम है, यह नहीं होते। अगर हैवी मशीनरी नहीं होती तो आज हम इतनी तरक्की नहीं कर पाते और न ही साइंस और टेक्नोलॉजी में तरक्कीयाफता देशों का मुकाबला कर पाते।

माननीय चौधरी साहब का कुछ पाकि-दूस में नेतृत्व जरूर रहा लेकिन वह देश के नेता तो नहीं थे? उनका कहना था कि हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज को छोड़ दो। हज चलाओ और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज शुरू करो। यह कॉन्सेप्ट चलाना हमारे लिए ठीक नहीं था और हमारा देश आगे के बजाय पीछे चला जाता और हम बड़े तरक्कीयाफता देशों का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते थे। तो यह कहना कि पिछले 40-41 सालों में देश ने तरक्की नहीं की, गलत है। हमें याद है इंदिरा जी के वक्त इस देश में सूखा पड़ा था लोग भूख से मरते थे और पी. एल. 480 का जहाज

आता था। फिर पांचवें प्लान में हम एग्रीकल्चर पर अधिक ध्यान दिया और किसानों को बेहतर खाद, बेहतर बीज उपलब्ध कराए। आज न केवल हम अनाज के मामले में सेल्फ सफ़ीशियेंट हैं बल्कि दूसरे देशों को भी अनाज भेजते हैं। पिछले साल जब इस सदी का भयंकर सूखा पड़ा तो एक आदमी भूख से नहीं मरा। हमारे पास इतना बफर स्टॉक है। यह सब जवाहर लाल जी की देन है। चाहे एग्रीकल्चर को ले लें इंडस्ट्री को ले लें, हर क्षेत्र में तरक्की हुई है।

महोदय, अभी मेरे अपोजीशन के साथी जापान से हमारा मुकाबला कर रहे थे। मैं इसके बारे में चर्चा नहीं करूंगा, न मेरे पास इतना समय है। लेकिन मैं यह कहूंगा कि आज डैमोक्रेटिक तरीके से, सोशलिज्म के तरीके से जमूरियत के रास्ते पर चलकर भारत ने इन 41 वर्षों में जितनी तरक्की की है वह इतने कम समय में डैमोक्रेटिक तरीके से किसी दूसरे देश ने नहीं की है। हमारे प्लान का सिद्धांत भी यही रहा कि, इकोनॉमिक ग्रोथ विद सोशल जस्टिस क्योंकि यहाँ पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं, उन्हें भी आजादी का फल मिल सके, यह ख्याल हम ने अपने प्लान में रखा है।

महोदय, यह सही है कि डिस्पैरिटीज हैं जिनको कि रिमूव किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि आज चाहे गरीब हो, चाहे पहाड़ पर रहने वाला हो, चाहे बीकर सेक्शन का हो—वह अपने राइट्स को समझने लगे हैं। अब लॉग प्रोजेक्ट्स जो हैं, उनमें तो समय लगता है और इन्फ्लेशन होता है। लेकिन लोग क्विक रिजल्ट्स चाहते हैं। हमें बिजली मिलनी चाहिए, सड़क देहात तक जानी चाहिए, पढाई का वहाँ

इंतजाम होना चाहिए, दवाई मिलनी चाहिए और तरक्की की दौड़ में बाकी लोगों के साथ आना चाहिए। मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि आज इस देश में बहुत तरक्की हुई है। हर क्षेत्र में एग्रीकल्चर में, इंडस्ट्री में, डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन में तरक्की हुई है। हम डिफेंस का सजो-सामान भी तैयार करने लगे हैं लेकिन यह डिस्पैरिटी है क्योंकि ये बड़े-बड़े जो प्रोजेक्ट्स चाहे बिजली के हों या खाद के हों ये शहरों के इर्दगिर्द हैं और यहाँ के लोग वोकल होते हैं और पोलिटिकल प्रेशर होता है। लेकिन कुछ ऐसे इलाके हैं, कुछ रिमासर्ज हैं, कुछ तश्के ऐसे हैं जो तरक्की की दौड़ में पिछड़े रह गए हैं। तो आठवीं पांच साला योजना जो हम बनाने जा रहे हैं उसमें प्रचार मंत्री जी ने बहुत अच्छी बात कही है कि आठवीं प्लान में हम डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्लान करेंगे। पंचायती राज के बारे में उन्होंने कहा कि कांस्टीट्यूशन में एमेंडमेंट कर के मेनडेटरी बना देंगे और जिस तरह एसंबली के और पार्लियामेंट के चुनाव होते हैं पंचायत के भी होंगे। क्योंकि इससे पोलिटिकल और एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव पावर जो है वह बिना सतह पर जाएगी और प्लान का भी जहाँ तक ताल्लुक है, वह अगर डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल से आया और हम तो चाहेंगे कि यह अगली बार बजट लेवल पर हो... (समय का घंटी)... मैं फिर पांच मिनट लूंगा। आपने उनको टाइम दे दिया है, तो मैं 2-4 मिनट तो जरूर लूंगा।

इन्दिरा जी की भी वड़ी देन है इस देश पर कि उन्होंने बैंकों को नेशनलाइज किया और पहले जो चंद लोग यहाँ से कर्जा लेते थे वहाँ आम-कितान, रेहड़ी वाला, आम क्राफ्ट मन भी उससे लाभान-

[श्री धर्मसाल]

वित्त हुए और इकोनॉमी में परचेजिंग पावर भी बढ़ी और इसके साथ-साथ लोगों को काम भी मिला।

पावर सेक्टर के बारे में कहूंगा कि पहली चार योजनाओं में हमने कृषि पर काफी तबज्जो नहीं दी, इन्डस्ट्री पर दी, पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स पर दी। हमारा बैंक-बोन जो है वह एग्रोकल्चर है। एक बात और जो प्रोजेक्ट्स बनते हैं चाहे भाखड़ा डैम हो या कोई और हो इससे देश के कुछ लोगों को फायदा पहुंचेगा। धरने भी होते हैं, चाहे बात यू.पी. की कर लें, चाहे महाराष्ट्र की कर लें लेकिन ग्राम किसान जो है इस देश का, जो एक एकड़ वाला है, जो तीन एकड़ वाला है, माजिनल और स्माल फार्मर, उसको इतना फायदा नहीं पहुंचा है। यह ग्रोन रिवल्यूएशन का फायदा बड़े आदमी को पहुंचा है। तो मैं यह चाहूंगा कि हमारी जो स्कीमज हैं, चाहे आई.आर. डी.पी. हो, चाहे एन.आर.ई.पी. हो, योजना मंत्रो जो ध्यान दें, करणन बढ़ा है। चाहे ब्लाक की बात हो, बैंक की बात हो। सबसिडि हम देते हैं 33 प्रतिशत शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स को 50 प्रतिशत और बैंक वाले कहते हैं कि सबसिडि मुफ्त देंगे, मुझे दे दो, तो उसको वह पहुंचता नहीं। मेरी तज्जुब है योजना मंत्रो जो से, आप गौर फरमाएंगे, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस देश में जो एक एकड़ जमीन वाले और तीन एकड़ जमीन वाले लोग हैं उनको आप एक फेहरिस्ट बनाएं। जो मदद आप देते हैं उनको पास बुक हो और सरकार बैंक में उनका पैसा जमा कर दे। वह कोआपरेटिव, बैंक, बत्ताक में जाएगा और उसका मर्जी है कि वह पैसा निगलेगा, बीज खरीदेगा, बैल लेगा और उसका पैसा मिलेगा साथ। इस तरह से इस देश में यहां सोशियल जस्टिस की बात करते हैं।

बैंकवर्ड एरिया के बीकर सैशन जो है उनको आज सस्ते दामों पर आपको देना पड़ेगा। मुझे पता है कि योजना मंत्रो जो तज्जुबकार हैं, चोफ मिनिस्टर गुजरात के रहे हैं, उनके कुछ अपने भी ख्यातात प्लानिंग के संबंध में हैं, तो इनके होते हम समझते हैं कि 8वीं योजना में जो डिपेंडेंसी है, बैंकवर्ड एरिया है और बीकर सैशन का स्कामों पर हमें बहुत ध्यान देना पड़ेगा और दूसरे इस देश में हर हाथ को हमें काम देना पड़ेगा और यह जो टेंशन है इस देश में यह भी दुस्त है क्योंकि चन्द लोगों ने, जिनका दोजत हम देखें कि 1947 में उनका क्या था और आज कितने गुना उनका बढ़ गई है। लेकिन ग्राम आदमी जो देहात में है, जिसके पास रहने को मकान नहीं है, रोटा नहीं है, जो मजदूर है, तो यह जो 8वीं योजना हम बनाने जा रहे हैं तो उसमें हर आदमी हर बाशिदा इस देश का यह समझे कि यह देश मेरा है, इंडिपेंडेंसी तना रहेगा, एकता तमी रहेगा, जब वह समझे कि मैं भा हिन्दुस्तानी हूं और कुशांत देने में तैयार रहे। तो यह जो हम योजना बनाएंगे उसमें रूरल एरिया जो हैं उनमें कम तरक्की हुई, चाहे रोड का बात हम ले लें, चाहे हेल्थ केयर का बात ले लें, चाहे एजुकेशन का बात ले लें। तो योजना मंत्रो जा को यह देखना चाहिए कि 8वीं योजना में हम देखें कि क्या कामनाबय हमने की है। लेकिन जो नए रूरल एरियाज हैं जहां देश में सड़ते हा नहीं हैं, क्या तरक्की होगा जब वहां कोई जाता हा नहीं। इकोनॉमिक डेवलपमेंट क तिर रोड होने चाहिए। कहा जाता है कि उसमें हमें 26 कराड़ चाहिए तना तना बनेगा। तो बेसिक मिनिमम ताइत जा हैं लोगों को चाहे पढ़ाई की बात हो, चाहे

हेल्थ केयर की बात हो, काम की बात हो, इस देश में बसने वाले हर आदमी को, हर हाथ को काम देना पड़ेगा। उसके 5.00 P. M.

बाद अनइंप्लायमेंट की प्राबलम है। उसमें हर एक को ह्वाइट कालर जब दे सकते हैं, लेकिन सेल्फ इंप्लायमेंट स्कीम में उनकी मदद करनी चाहिए। यह जो गड़बड़ है इस ओर भी मंत्री जी ध्यान दें। आज बैंकों से जो लोन मिलता है, उसको 35 हजार रुपया मिलता है, उसमें भी बैंक वाले 2 परसेंट मांगते हैं। तो पढ़े लिखे नीजवानों को, बेकारों को आप काम नहीं देंगे तो समस्या और गंभीर होती जाएगी।

एक बात मैं जरूर कहना चाहूंगा मंत्री जी से आखीर में कि चाइना की एक बात मुझे बहुत पसन्द है और वह मिनिहाइडल प्रोजेक्ट्स की है जो उन्होंने बनाए हैं, 80 हजार के करीब उनके प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं। वे जस्टेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स 10 साल या 15 साल के नहीं बनाते हैं, मिनी हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाते हैं जिससे थोड़ी संख्या में बिजली पैदा होती है और लोग खुश हो जाते हैं। इसी तरह से आप लांग पर्सपेक्टिव भी सामने रखें, लेकिन जल्दी होने वाली बातों पर तवज्जह दें तो मैं समझता हूं कि देश में जल्दी तरक्की आएगी। पिछले 40 साल में देश ने तरक्की की है, कंसोलिडेशन हुई है, हम दुनिया के छोटे मुल्क में आ गए हैं, टेक्नालाजी में आगे बढ़ गए हैं, इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन में आगे आ गए संभव हैं, अगर इसी तरीके से हम चलते रहें तो शीघ्र प्रगति है।

जो नया सिस्टम डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्लानिंग का है, वह अच्छा है। हमारे प्रदेश में इसमें इलेक्ट्रेड एम.एल.एज. हैं, एम. एल.

सीज. हैं। वहां 60 परसेंट सरकार अपने हाथ में रखती है और 40 परसेंट डिस्ट्रिक्ट के लिए होता है। तो इसमें हमारा भी तजुर्बा है, उसको आप देख लीजिए। डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्लानिंग बहुत अच्छी है, 8वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस पर आपने जोर दिया है। पंचायती राज आने से जो पावर है वह डिसेंट्रलाइज होगी। ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में, पोलिटिकल लेवल पर इससे कार्यकुशलता बढ़ेगी और लीडरशिप बढ़ेगी और काम भी पूरे हो जाएंगे।

अन्त में इस रेजलूशन की मैं मुखालफत करता हूं। जो इसमें कहा गया है, उसको रिजेक्ट करने के लिए मैं हाउस से प्रपोज करता हूं। जो प्लानिंग का कांसेप्ट हमें पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने दिया है उस पर हम चल रहे हैं, उसी से देश आगे बढ़ेगा। इसलिए मैं इस रेजलूशन का विरोध करता हूं और हाउस से अनुरोध करता हूं कि इसको रिजेक्ट किया जाए। इति।

SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am really very grateful to hon. Member of the Opposition, Dr. Subramanian Swamy who, by moving this Resolution, provided me with an opportunity to express my views on planning in India, the planning processes and planning strategy which may be considered in the formulation of the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

I am also thankful to other hon. Members who have participated in the debate and offered valuable suggestions which might be taken into consideration when the Plan is formulated.

Dr. Swamy is known to be a very eminent Professor of Economics, and the views expressed by him deserve serious consideration, no doubt. He has dwelt at length, while speaking on this Resolution, to the historical development of planning process in India and come to the conclusion that

[Shri Madhavsinh Solanki]

the economic performance in India during the last 40 years has remained unimpressive because, according to him, we have followed the Russian brand of planning which is faulty and not suitable to the conditions prevailing in our country.

Sir, I do not know what led Dr. Subramanian Swamy to come to this conclusion. Whether it is the political ideology, if at all there is one to which he is a party, or just for the sake of condemning the system of planning he had to express these views, I do not know. What I know for sure is, the positions is altogether different from what Dr. Swamy thinks.

Sir, at the outset it would be appropriate for me to provide to this hon. House a historical perspective of planning and development in our country. During the long period of India's struggle for freedom the concern for the problems of mass poverty, protection of the farmer and the artisan, the need for industrialisation and the reconstruction of the entire fabric of social and economic life started surfacing. Almost all the national leaders looked upon political freedom primarily as the means to solve these fundamental problems. To Mahatma Gandhi freedom was not merely a political goal, but the very condition for relieving the masses from poverty and stagnation. The social and economic aims of the struggle for freedom came to be more precisely defined during the 30s. The setting up by the Indian National Congress of a National Planning Committee headed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1938, nine years before Independence, highlighted both the importance of social and economic objectives as also the need to profit from the experience of planned development through national plans elsewhere.

After the attainment of freedom, with a war-shattered economy and with problems which arose as a result of partition, India had few options, but to follow the path of planned development. This recognition led to the establishment of the Planning Commission exactly one month after the Indian Constitution came into force in 1950.

India's plans are fundamentally Indian. They are based on the country's deep attachment to the value of freedom, democracy and the welfare of the common citizen. The function of Planning has been to provide the economic sinews and the social motivations for furthering these aims. It would not be appropriate to make a value judgment on the planning process, which India has embarked upon by comparing it with the processes being practised elsewhere. This is not to imply that we did not benefit from the experience of others. Definitely we did, but, instead of emulating them blindly, we adopted only those aspects which suited the social and economic ethos of our country. India, over the years, has built up its own system of Planning. This process of planning is based on the social and political philosophy which emerged as a consensus among the people during the course of our freedom struggle and was largely influenced by the postulates of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal and other national leaders.

The objectives articulated in our Plans reflect a synthesis of Gandhi Ji's social and economic visions with Pandit Nehru's emphasis on modernisation and technology. What we see today in the field are revolutionary programmes like land reforms, land to the tiller, abolition of intermediaries, ceiling on the absolute holding of land, prevention of fragmentation and consolidation of holdings, house-sites to the houseless, special programmes for small and marginal farmers, 20-point programme for alleviation of rural poverty, village industries, Panchayati Raj, democratic decentralisation. All have emanated from the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and evolved during the process of our freedom struggle. The Indian Planning process has been built to effectively meet the social and economic needs and cultural aspirations of our people and achieve the objectives of growth, modernisation, self-reliance and social justice. The performance over the last 40 years has clearly proved that the planning methods adopted by us have been very well suited to the conditions obtaining in this country and have to a great extent been successful in helping us achieve our

developmental growth. Dr. Swamy talks of unimpressive economic performance over the last 40 years. I would submit to the House that this is not a balanced view. If we look back to the four decades, we would feel justifiably proud of our achievements in very many spheres. Over the last 40 years in all the Five Year Plans and Annual Plans, the foundation of a modern and self-reliant economy has been laid. Self-sufficiency has been achieved in food. Industrial structure has diversified and significant progress has been made in the sphere of science and technology. The continuity of the planning process with its thrust and checks has helped to create and renew national assets, taking up programmes for the amelioration of the conditions and the quality of life of weaker strata of society and the speedy development of the most backward regions.

Let me recount some glaring facts during the course of 40 years of our planning. We have achieved a three-fold increase in the foodgrains production in this country. Thirty per cent increase in the per capita availability of cereals over the past 40 years. Lowering of the poverty ratio was achieved from 48 per cent in 1977-78 to 37 per cent in 1983-84 and we want to reduce it to just 5 per cent by the turn of the century. Control over major endemic diseases like malaria and small pox improved in life expectancy from 32 years in 1951 to 55 years in 1981. Increase in literacy from 16.67 per cent in 1951 to 36.2 per cent in 1981 was recorded. Similarly, increase in the number of educational institutions at the primary, middle, high and higher secondary levels by about 307 per cent in the thirty-five years, between 1950 and 1985 was achieved. Increase in the number of villages connected with roads and rural areas from a negligible level in 1951 to 41 per cent in 1988 was achieved. An increase in the percentage of villages electrified from the negligible percentage of 0.54 per cent, that is half a per cent in 1951 to over 70 per cent in 1988 was achieved and yet Dr. Swamy says that the performance of our Plans is unimpressive. Our experience of the last two or three years when the country was hit by

one of the severest droughts in our history shows that we are self-sufficient in foodgrains. Twenty years ago the occurrence of such a drought would have necessitated looking for large-scale imports of foodgrains from foreign countries thereby compromising the self-reliance and independence of our country. That has not happened. This was possible essentially because of the basic soundness of the policies we have been pursuing all these years. The Plan strategies, as we all know, were formulated during the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It was given a new orientation by Shrimati Indira Gandhi and now given a dynamic pragmatism as an instrument of change by our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Each Five Year Plan in India has devoted careful attention to the political and social requisites of the period and sought fresh ways of strengthening the institutions, establishing new administrative processes, methods and machinery. Broadening the manpower base for development and improving the machinery for Plan implementation was also achieved. Thus, the First Five Year Plan marked the beginning of community development and of the national extension service in the rural areas. This also established necessary legislative basis for licensing and planning of the industries.

The Second Plan made the concept of planning and development more comprehensive, dynamic and led to a clearer and more pervasive long-term approach to the problem of industrial and economic development. It also led to legislative and other actions in different fields and provided for a wide expansion of education and other services.

The Third Five Year Plan integrated the experience of the preceding decade and viewed the immediate phase of development as an integral part of the scheme of development in future.

The Fourth Five Year Plan found that the growth achieved so far, was not sufficient to bring about appreciable improvement in the standards of living of the poorer and weaker sections. So, the plan provided for special schemes for small and marginal

[Shri Madhavsinh Solanki]

farmers, landless labourers and weaker sections of the society, including the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, women and children. The Fifth Five Year Plan sought to make a frontal attack on poverty by tackling the twin causes of poverty, namely underdevelopment and inequality. The Sixth and the Seventh Five Year Plans have envisaged strategies and policies in the direction of achieving and promoting, growth and modernisation, self-reliance and social justice. Sir, our young Prime Minister has laid emphasis time and again to enter the new century with hope and confidence, confidence in our own capabilities and our own strength. The central aim of planning is development which must be defined in terms of living conditions and realisation of human potential. In this sense of development, we are not planning to wait for a whole generation, as suggested by my friend, Dr. Subramanian Swamy. By the end of the century, we are aiming at the virtual elimination of poverty and unemployment, the fulfilment of basic needs, universal education and health for all. In this sense, we aim at being fully developed in less than a generation, as suggested by Dr. Swamy. Our Prime Minister, who is also the Chairman of our Planning Commission, sometimes, appears to be impatient or in a hurry. That is very true. He does not want any delay to meddle with the speed and dynamism needed to carry the country forward. He wants it to be done in the shortest time possible and in this process of moving forward, he wants the full involvement of the people. That is why, we are keen for the development of decentralisation system and system of planning from the grass-roots.

Development can also mean, as you know, Sir, the growth of technological capabilities. We have achieved a great deal in this area and hereto, we are aiming high and hope to reach a position of excellence in several critical areas in which less than a generation period should suffice. Sir, if you want to achieve these goals in the shortest possible timeframe, we have, by all means, to increase our growth rate. The hon. Member, Dr. Subramanian Swamy, has suggested that we should aim at and achieve

a growth rate of 10 per cent. We have no quarrel with such an aspiration. In fact, one will ask, why only 10 per cent, why not even opt for a higher growth rate? Why not 15 per cent? Unfortunately, the options are not as unmixed as Dr. Swamy would have us believe. It has to be clearly borne in mind that growth is not the be-all and end-all of all economic development. As Professor Rostow puts it, "economic development is a process of careful choices and balances". While envisaging the plan development of our country, we have made certain choices and provided for certain balances. Growth with social justice, it has been the central theme of our planning exercises. Growth is therefore to be seen not as an end in itself but as an instrument for an overall development. The kernel of our planned economic development, let me reiterate, is the achievement of higher standard of living, greater equality in the distribution of wealth and income, control over concentration of wealth in the hands of a few and self-sufficiency. The ultimate objective of growth is improvement in the quality of life of our people. A humanitarian approach to growth emphasises that in an economy where man matters, planning should be done as if man matters. Basic needs of man and not growth rate needs to be emphasised in the process of development where human being is the ultimate beneficiary. We may, however, have a look at the implication of what Dr. Subramanian Swamy has suggested, namely a growth rate of 10 per cent. Firstly, let us see what is growth. Growth in its essence, is the generation of capital through savings and thus deployment in the most productive manner in order to achieve increase in the aggregate income of the nation. The ambitious growth rate of 10 per cent suggested by Dr. Swamy would require, as the things are at present, an enormous rate of savings of nearly 40 per cent and above. I wonder if he realises how much of a burden this will be on our economy and also on our people constituted mainly of the rural poor. Besides, an inordinate emphasis on growth rate would tighten the belts around the household sector which contributes a considerable part of the required savings and thereby tending to force the common man to forego even

the minimal present needs for an imaginary better future. Does this really fit in with the Gandhian framework of thinking? It is worthwhile to remind ourselves that to be involved in the here and now is the essence of the life of the common man over the years. The common man has, indeed, sacrificed a lot for the nation's good. But it would be neither prudent nor sensible to expect him to completely forego the present for a grandiose growth design for the future.

One other point, Sir. An unmindful leap over a higher growth rate of the order of 10 per cent would inevitably increase the volume of deficit financing. The relationship between deficit financing and inflation is too well known to be elaborated. As the hon. Member has pointed out, a ten per cent rate of growth, if achieved, may reduce unemployment. But there is a trade-off. The trade-off is between unemployment and inflation. Hyper-inflation may result and this is perilous for the economy. Any hasty leap-frogging would raise the price index much higher. The first lesson of planning is to be visionary but realistic. While looking at the moon, one must have one's feet firmly planted on mother earth. Again let me emphasise. Sir, our system is flexible, tailored to the needs and aspirations of our people. It does not have any dogmatic hang-over. Dr. Swamy, in his resolution, speaks of depending on market forces. But the socio-economic conditions prevailing in this country cannot allow the management of this economy to be left at the mercy of unbridled forces of market economy. Decentralisation, protection of village artisans and craftsmen, concrete measures to support and benefit the vulnerable and the weaker sections, land reforms and trusteeship of industrial capital would require positive action by the State to control market forces. That is precisely what we have sought to do through planning. At the same time, we are not wedded to specific controls. In recent years, many as step has been taken to remove our price and distribution controls.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA) : Mr. Minister, you

will have four minutes more. It is Private Members' business. We have to conclude.

SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI : Yes. I am completing. Nevertheless, we have to remain alert and guide the process of development so that we subserve the interests of the poor and at the same time consolidate the independence of the country. Now, Sir, over the last three Plans, the process of development has yielded desirable and worthwhile results. During the First Plan against a worth target of 4.4 per cent the rate of growth achieved was 5.1 per cent. This trend continued in the Sixth Plan also and a growth rate of 5.5 per cent was achieved against a target of 5.2 per cent. But this uptrend got arrested during the Seventh Five-Year Plan because, as we all know, we have to face a very serious drought condition and that also showed us that depending entirely on the rain and agriculture having a very important role to play in the total economy, we have to find ways how we can help it. We have learnt from this experience and taken the necessary steps to reduce our dependence on the vagaries of the weather while facing up to the ravages of drought on a war-footing and reaching relief to the drought-hit all over the country, a group of experts was set up last year at the instance of our Prime Minister to prepare an action plan for stepping up foodgrains production over the next two years so as to reach the specified target for the remaining years of the Seventh Plan. We are thus taking all the possible steps to see that all the sections of economy remain buoyant and grow in unison for the benefit of the people of the country.

As far as the Eighth Plan is concerned it would be premature to make any predictions. Various exercises in respect of growth mobilisation of resources *inter se* priority between different sectors, are under way. Several steering groups and working groups consisting of officials and non-official experts, the best brains available all over the country, have been set

[Shri Madhavsingh Solanki]

up to go into all aspects of the plan. It is our earnest desire to draw up a plan providing for the optimum growth of economy consistent with social equity and justice and fulfilling, to the greatest extent possible, the aspirations of the people. While we can be justly proud of our achievements in very many directions we do realise that there are many areas where there is much more to be done. We shall make every possible effort to get them done.

Many honorable friends have made very valuable suggestions ranging from poverty alleviation to development of agriculture, Japanese method of economic management, to giving a new thrust to our industrial development, etc. as also the implementation aspect of development. I am very grateful to them. There are many more miles to go before we can rest; rest we shall, if every tear of the last child has been wiped if the last hungry mouth has been fed, the last child clothed and the last family housed, and the country crosses the threshold from a developing to a developed nation.

Had Dr. Subramanian Swamy been present here I would have requested him in this august House to trust us to do our very best and withdraw his resolution. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA) : Dr. Subramanian Swamy is not present to ask him whether he will withdraw his resolution. So I have to put his resolution to vote.

The question is—

"Considering the unimpressive economic performance during the last forty years in our country and taking into account the experience of China and USSR, this House urges upon Government to abandon the Soviet economic strategy adopted earlier and instead formulate the Eighth Five Year Plan on the economic model shaped by the postulates of Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel, Jai Prakash

Narayan and Chaudhary Charan Singh, in general, and the principles of economic decentralisation and self-reliance, in particular, with the main thrust on the need to motivate people for self-employment by providing them adequate incentives and opportunities with a view to :—

(i) generate a growth rate of ten per cent per year by placing more emphasis on agriculture, employment generation and ensuring optimum utilization of available resources through the effective use of market forces and fiscal policy; and

(ii) making India a fully developed country within one generation."

The motion was negatived.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Re. Newspaper reports on the Planning Commission's reported move for elimination of MRTTP Act and FERA

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAV-SINGH SOLANKI) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, with your permission I would like to make a brief statement.

My attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in the PATRIOT dated 29-8-1988 in which it has been stated that the Planning Commission is considering total elimination of the MRTTP and FERA Acts during the Eighth Plan period beginning in 1990. The news item also says that the Advisory Group on Industry of the Planning Commission had submitted a report to this effect earlier this year. The issue was raised in this honourable House also by the honourable Shri Jagesh Desai.

I have to submit to this august House that the newspaper report does not seem to be factually correct. The facts, briefly stated, are that as a part of the exercise