

Pande, Shri C. D.
 Pande, Shri Tarkeshwar.
 Parthasarathy, Shri R. T.
 Patel, Shri T. K.
 Patil, Shri P. S.
 Patra, Shri N.
 Pattanayak, Shri B. C.
 Ramaul, Shri Shiva Nand.
 Savnekar, Shri B. S.
 Sen, Dr. Triguna
 Shah, Shri K. K.
 Shah, Shri M. C.
 Shukla, Shri Chakrapani.
 Shyam Kumari Khan, Shrimati.
 Siddhu, Dr. M. M. S.
 Singh, Dr. Anup.
 Singh, Shri Santokh.
 Singh, Shri T. N.
 Sinha, Shri B. K. P.
 Tankha, Pandit S. S. N.
 Tapase, Shri G. D.
 Tiwary, Pt. Bhawaniprasad.
 Untoo, Shri Gulam Nabi
 Vaishampayan, Shri S. K.
 Varma, Shri C. L.
 Vimal Punjab Deshmukh, Shrimati.
 Yajee, Shri Sheel Bhadra.

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, we go on to the next item.

MOTION RE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND ALLIED MATTERS

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) : With your permission, I move :—

"That the statement made by the Prime Minister in the Rajya Sabha on the 6th December, 1967, regarding the Fourth Five Year Plan and allied matters be taken into consideration."

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) in the Chair]

I have before me the statement made by the Prime Minister and the concluding paragraph of it reads *inter alia* :—

"I should like to emphasise that the Five Year Plans have assumed even greater urgency and importance for us."

I was reminded of the slogan or the statement : The king is dead, long live the king. After having given a burial to plans and planning, the Prime Minister says, long live the plan.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman on a memorable occasion said : "The Duma is dead, long live the Duma." Like that, the Plan is dead, long live the Plan.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : When I said king, there is somebody there to succeed, to assume the crown or to step into the throne. But in this particular case there is nothing except the Prime Minister's ill-informed, ill-advised, ignorant platitude served in the form of a statement. The statement itself shows the limit of bankruptcy we have reached intellectually, in economic thinking and even in other broader affairs of public life. Who thought in 1952 that at the end of the Third Plan and in the midst of the second year of the Fourth Plan we should be treated with the kind of statements that the Prime Minister made in this House on the 6th? Nobody thought. On the contrary if you refer to the papers, you would find that we were told that under the Fourth Plan period the take-off stage would come; that is to say, the economy will have reached a stage when we could not only become self-reliant but go ahead. Today we are in a jam. We are in a crisis. We have not even a sense of the way. We do not know how to reach the goal of our economic life, and we certainly do not know, the Government does not know how even to think in terms of planning, leave alone formulate a plan.

Let me talk with a little personal note on the subject. When the First Plan was under discussion, I was invited or rather our Party was invited to send a representation for consultation by the Planning Commission. By that time the first general elections of our country were over, and I was one of them who came to meet the Planning Commission when Mr. C. D. Deshmukh was the Finance Minister of the country. Ever since then we had been associated, and I had been associated personally, with the formulation of planning, not in the formulation sense but consultation at political

level in regard to planning. I remember that at the time of the Second Five Year Plan the Plan draft was given I believe well in time, and there were consultations initiated by the Prime Minister himself and a small body created representative of all parties for mutual exchange of opinion between the leaders of the Congress Party and the opposition representatives. At the time of the Third Five Year Plan not only such bodies were formed but also certain Parliamentary Committees were formed, that is to say, Members of Parliament were split into four groups in order to discuss the draft Plan shape. Here on this occasion Shastriji assured us that there would be consultations and he formed a Committee. Then the new Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, also started that. One day Mr. Asoka Mehta appeared before the Committee with certain papers in his pocket, and he produced in that Committee a kind of draft outline, not outline but some points. The document was so unsatisfactory that he was asked to take it back and prepare a proper document for consultations amongst the various parties. Incidentally at that meeting I well remember how Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao and Mr. Subramaniam entered into almost a fisticuff; they did not physically fight but short of that they fought, one abusing the other and one saying something and the other saying something else so that we did not know whose policy it was, like that. There was terrible confusion even at that time. Still we thought there would be struggle to formulate the Plan, there would be struggle to revive something which was being lost very rapidly at that time.

The present Prime Minister has completely failed. Why she is called the Minister in charge of Planning for the life of me I cannot understand. She can be called the undertaker of India's planning. That would be a more suitable description of her. How do you call her Minister in charge of Planning when planning is dead and they are carrying it to the burial ground? In such a situation you do not have such a name. Anyhow this is briefly the situation, the background in which I am speaking. The question is who is going to attach importance to the words of these people. How they write beautiful language: "It is for this reason that the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 are proposed to be excluded from the Fourth Plan." Therefore we have a five-year Plan with a three-year holiday. We have had five

years altogether for this particular Plan to shape our affairs, and we say these three years are excluded from that period. Two years remain and what will come in two years also we can predict as we did after our analysis earlier with regard to the current situation. What do you think of this Government? Then we are told that the National Development Council at its meeting on the 1st and 2nd December, 1967, has endorsed this; that is to say, the burial of planning has been endorsed.

I am now coming to speak about this failure. Hon. Members should consider this proposition. I shall give my point of view, my analysis of the situation, and you kindly consider whether this is right or wrong. The issue is not one of jugglery or some kind of rope-trick in economics or some kind of magic in economics. Not at all. We must come to grips with the basic issues. Planning has failed right at the outset. I would like to say because of the capitalist path of development free India undertook under the Congress rule. Not only that, the crisis in the planning has been aggravated—even within the framework of the capitalist path perhaps it could have been better—but the situation is so acute and grave because this capitalists path has been pursued in compromise with imperialists and monopolists on the one hand and semi-feudal survivals, domestic reaction, monopolists, etc., on the other at home. This is the reason for the failure of the Plan. That has to be understood. One lesson has been re-emphasized by our own experience that if you think of attaining independent economic development, that is to say, if you are thinking in terms of achieving self-reliance in our economy, it is no longer possible along the capitalist path. This fact has been underlined. Some hon. Members may accept it, others may reject it, but the fact remains and more and more it will be seen by people who have not lost the capacity to think that this path of development itself lies at the root of the evil. That is failure number one. Secondly, the Plan has failed because this Congress Government, while talking about socialism and paying lip service to certain acceptable or agreeable slogans, went on surrendering and capitulating not only to the monopolists and other reactionaries that way but also foreign imperialists and monopolists in our country. In fact, they built up monopoly capitalism. At the instance of the monopolists in the country, the

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direction of the Plan was changed from the objectives and aims set forth in the Second Five Year Plan to the aims and objectives of the monopolists in our country. This adjustment took place year after year when, under the pressure of the monopolists and due to the influence of the monopolists on the Government, the power that he systematically appeased the monopolists, made the people pay for the Plan. The crisis arose because the declared aims and objectives of the Plan came in sharp conflict with the realities of our economic life. In short, the aims came in conflict with the policies on the one hand. Under the Second Five Year Plan, we declared the policies of improving the level of living, of raising the national income, of removing or reducing unemployment, of creating employment opportunities, etc. But exactly the policies which were formulated by this Government ran counter to those very objectives. Today our national income is not only stagnant, but according to the latest figure, after three years and more, of planning, the national income of our country has fallen; the decline is over and above 7.1 per cent in 1965-66. All these figures are in terms of 1961 prices. The per capita income has fallen. Now, it is a serious matter. We have entered a stage when the population is rising at the rate of 2 per cent and more and the national income, instead of retaining its old level of 5 per cent annually, is declining year after year, and the per capita income is falling. What does it mean? It means that large masses of people are being pushed down to a level which is below the level at which they were at the start of the Third Five Year Plan. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru one day said in Parliament and also in our Committees that in order to keep the level of living even at the existing level, this country needed a rise of national income at the rate of at least 6 to 7 per cent, but a minimum of 6 per cent. Today our population is going up; at the same time the growth of national economy is down-graded. That shows that vast masses of people will be thrown into conditions of privation and suffering even more than before, and that is a part of their policy. Why? It is because only on the suffering and exploitation of the masses can the monopolists, the 75 families, build themselves up. This is what is happening. Only today's papers carry the report that the unemployment figure today, instead of having been reduced, is around 10 million people out

of which, again, 10 per cent are in the educated sector; that is to say; 10 per cent of them are educated unemployed. This is an under-estimation. Therefore, you can see that in that direction also we are down-graded. We are in the reverse gear. Mr. Asoka Mehta's back-seat driving has put us not only on the reverse gear, but to the ground as I have shown.

About the prices we are told that the prices would be brought under control. Today you see, Mr. Vice-Chairman, that the prices have risen, under the Third Plan, at a rate never known before by, nearly 40 per cent., and in the food items and other items of necessities of life, the rise has been the highest, imbalancing further the entire economy of the country. This is with regard to the prices.

With regard to the taxes, however, in line with the exploitation of the people, the Congress Government has over fulfilled the target. Here, under the Third Five Year Plan, they thought of collecting by way of additional taxation, over the five-year Plan period, nearly Rs. 1,700 crores. But actually they have collected Rs. 3,000 crores or so. That is to say, more and more burdens have been put on the people. And yet, when it comes to the evasion of income-tax and tax arrears, we have reached the highest figure because the big monopolists have been given opportunities to avoid and evade, taxes.

I now come to agriculture. Where are we today? Under the Third Five Year Plan, we were told that agriculture would be put in the centre of things and that food production would be raised to at least one hundred million tonnes and that also was arrived at after slashing the target by 25 million tonnes. Originally it was thought that it would be 125 hundred millions. But today, after fifteen years of planning, we are exactly where we were, in the matter of food production, at the end of the Second Plan, 1960-61, around 80 million tonnes. Therefore, on the food front, again, there is stagnation. Agriculture is in a state of stagnation. Land reforms had not been carried out. And whatever talk was there in 1964, through the various Committees for land reforms being stepped up, that talk has been given up, because the Americans have told them to rely on the capitalistic method of farming, to rely upon their

fertilisers, to rely on their pesticides and so on. And when it comes to getting the fertilisers from them, they are given concession after concession; the fertilisers are not forthcoming. And whatever is coming comes with a lot of terms and conditions dishonourable to the country and harmful to our economy. Even the Industrial Policy Resolution has been modified with a view to accepting such things. Even so, we cannot get very much.

Now, we are in the midst of a recession. But our recession is of a peculiar type. This capitalist development has brought us into a situation when there is recession but the prices are not falling. Prices, in some cases, despite the recession, are rising. That is a paradox of the Indian economy because this economy is dependent so much not only on the Indian monopolists but it is tied up at the same time with imperialist monopolists abroad. When they have the sterling devalued, with the dollar wavering and with crisis in the European Common Market and generally in the Western economy, you can understand what is going to happen to the economy of our country. Elementary measures had not been taken to protect our economy against the deepening crisis of world capitalism. That is also another reason.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I am surprised to find that there is not even a simple reference here in the entire statement to devaluation. Can you imagine a statement of the kind wherein they do not refer to it? It is because devaluation has been a bloody blow to planning and Indian economy. That was an act of treachery and betrayal. And they have struck a most fatal blow to whatever economy we had in the pre-devaluation period. All the independent features of our economy, whatever they were, were absolutely broken up. On the other hand, the flood gates were thrown open for the depredations and operations of foreign monopolists. That is what has happened. Devaluation has proved to be not only a failure but it is also a crime on every single account on which it was thought to be justified. In 1966 our external trade has not looked up; our export is falling or is stagnant. And certainly it is not going up. We thought that by devaluation, we would get the more essential imports of spare components and so on, to keep the machinery running and thereby avert the recession. On that score we have failed so much that even the non-project aid which was

supposed to have come is not being given, and the Americans, through the agency of the Aid-India Consortium, are playing politics with a view to pressurize and blackmail our country.

With regard to other matters the situation is the same. Prices instead of going down have risen, as you know. Therefore, devaluation has not helped. When we were thinking of the Fourth Five Year Plan, in the beginning the Plan presupposed Rs. 4,000 crores worth of foreign exchange to be available from abroad. Today we do not know how much foreign assistance would be available, with the result that we cannot even plan. Yet as a result of devaluation, by a single stroke of the pen, on the midnight of June the 5th, 1966, India's outstanding foreign debt liabilities rose by Rs. 1,300 crores roughly, from Rs. 2,900 crores to Rs. 4,300 crores or Rs. 4,200 crores. Today we have reached a stage when our foreign debts amount to over Rs. 5,000 crores, and the total national debt, including internal debt, comes to about Rs. 10,000 crores. Tell us how the nation is going to meet this? Therefore, we have been made a nation of beggars and borrowers by these planners. But the most cruel thing is this that even so we do not learn anything.

Now, Sir, they have decided to pass on the burden of recession to the shoulders of the working people. Hence Mr. Morarji Desai earlier put forward his policy of wage-freeze and various other things and wanted to push it through. This is his line of thinking. Cut the consumption of the people. This is their line.

Even in regard to deficit financing, this Third Five Year Plan period has seen lot of deficit financing. And we were told that the Fourth Plan would not see much of deficit financing. But today Mr. Morarji Desai himself has to say that he has to go in for heavy deficit financing. We are in an inflationary crisis—on the one hand inflation and rising prices, and on the other recession and idle capacity in the industry—with the result that in many industries 60-70 per cent. capacity remains idle and we are faced with a situation when closure, retrenchment and lay-off have become the order of the day.

Today the political offensive that is being mounted by the right reaction against democracy and progressive forces in general and the Left United Government in particular must be traced to the

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economic crisis. Politics is the quentescence of our economy.

Sir, in our economic life there was failure, bankruptcy, and a sell-out in June 1966, and now in the political life, in order to counter that situation of mass unemployment, there is political onslaught, reaction in the year 1967 disregarding the electoral verdict of the people. (*Time bell rings*) No, no.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): You have taken 20 minutes.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: That is the reason for the failure of the Plan. Unless you understand that you cannot change much. You may put Prof. Gadgil there, but what can Prof. Gadgil do? What can good people do? They cannot get outside the bounce of the economy, outside the bounce of the restraints that have come during this period, Mr. Vice Chairman. Monopolies have grown as never before in the history of this country. You have before you the report of the Mahalanobis Committee, the report of the Monopolies Commission and the Hazari Committee Report. All these reports go to show how in this very period, despite the suffering of the masses, unemployment, hunger, food crisis, starvation of the millions of our people, a handful of people at the top, especially 75 families and business houses have grown enormously rich controlling between them nearly 50 per cent. of the industrial assets of the country, controlling between them assets totalling over Rs. 2,600 crores. How is it so? Therefore, an answer should be found.

Sir, the Congress people talk about socialism and so on. Forget that talk. Nobody takes you seriously when you talk about brasstacks. I do not think that will ever come. I do not believe this Congress Government can be changed. Yet when the issues are discussed, when the failure of the plan and this kind of thing is discussed, we certainly shall have to touch on the very basic features of our economic life.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, in this period, again, the country has been made heavily dependent on food from foreign countries, foreign food. You will be surprised to hear that in the last few years we have been importing, on an

average foodgrains to the tune of about 10 million tonnes annually. Think of the nation. Even before independence we were dependent on foreign countries for our food. But our total food import in the undivided India, according to the Finance Commission report, came to 1.5 million tonnes. As against that, every year now we are importing 10 million tonnes of foodgrains. It is a part of the American strategy, and the failure of the Plan is something which cannot be understood unless you take into account the U.S. strategy expressed and spread out through the World Bank, through the I.M.F., through the various Missions and so on that visited our country, or the Bell Mission. What is that strategy?

Their strategy is: Build up the private sector and discourage the public sector. Take the line of, what they call, consultation and do not go in for expansion of the industrial economy. This is the line. All the monies are being paid on the condition that they will be available for strengthening the private sector which means big monopolists in our country. Even the P.L. 480 funds which are being doled out, or their counterpart Funds, are being given to the private sector to build up monopolies in our country. This is number one.

Number two, in agriculture they say, "Do not bother about anything. We shall be supplying you food. Go in for capitalist farming and rely on fertilisers that we can utilise that lever in order to put pressure upon you to get political terms to silence and sabotage your economy." This is another line. This is the general line. If you read the speeches of the Birlas and the Tatas and also of the Bell Mission or the I.M.F. you will find the common symphony. That symphony is one of despair. That symphony is one of advice to hold up your development. They want you to go along this line, to make your economy dependent on capitalist agriculture. Give up your big nation-building projects and put more burdens on the people. Eugene Black in 1956 started this kind of manoeuvre as President of the World Bank. To the then Finance Minister, Mr. Krishnamachari, he counselled that there should be more taxes on the people and this Government dutifully followed his advice. Hence you find today, after three Five Year Plans and more, you are collecting at the Central level about 700 crores of

rupees as indirect taxes whereas 15 years ago it was barely Rs. 70 crores. And have you stopped?

About incidence of taxation. The incidence is on the common man. And that is what is happening all along the line. Therefore, how can and how long will you pledge? It is an economy of anarchy. It is an economy of plunder. It is an economy of exploitation. It is an economy of obsession with Indian and foreign monopolists which this Government and the Planning Commission have been carrying on. This is how you have sabotaged the Planning Commission.

Sir, sabotage of the Plan is not accidental. It was inherent in the economy of the country with the kind of policy that they were pursuing. (*Time bell rings.*) Then I will finish tomorrow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : You have taken half an hour.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : All right. Tomorrow something more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : No, no.

5 P.M.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Therefore, I say, Mr. Vice-Chairman that this basic question should be discussed and the Congress Members who still think they are progressive should sit up and think; they should realise that this phase when they could indulge in cosmetic socialism and fashionable talks, is over. The time has come for hard thinking and bold decisions and the bold decisions must be such decisions as would enable the country to turn back from the discredited capitalist path and as would enable the country to strike at the vitals of monopoly economy and disband and disorganise this monopoly. Mr. Morarji Desai has developed the idea of social control. Platonic affair. We do not know what this social control is. But we know that the bankers have accumulated in their hands Rs. 3,000 which are the nation's deposits. These monies have been collected from all over the country but they are being spent largely in Maharashtra and Bengal and to some extent in Gujarat and in two or three other States. Here you see not only the concentration of economic power in their hands but the use of such economic resources in a manner which gives rise to

regional disparities and aggravates them. That you must realise. And if you study this document, you will see that a horrid picture emerges from it. We know what is going to happen with this social control. Nothing. Therefore, I say that on every single count, they have failed. The worst part of it is that this Government is attacking the people more and more. What planning can there be if the people are not given incentives but bullets? Can there be any planning if the people are not given employment but thrown into the prisons because they agitate for food and better living? Can there be any planning, I ask the Prime Minister, if instead of implementing these slogans of self-reliance which the nation voiced at the time of the Indo-Pakistan conflict two years ago, this nation is delivered more and more to the Americans in order that they can tighten their noose around our country and finish everything? Therefore, these are the questions. As far as the Congress Party is concerned, there is no solution whatsoever coming from them. Their discussions in the A.I.C.C. have become a joke now. Even their wives do not take them seriously when they talk about socialism. Half the delegates do not come. The other half are at the tea-shop. The remaining few who listen to the speeches go on dozing when Mr. S. K. Patil thunders or Mr. Mishra capitulates in a very very miserable manner. He is supposed to be one of the 'young Turks'. But the young Turk became so old that even the Turks got upset. So you can understand what we feel about it. Therefore, I say, Mr. Vice-Chairman that Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Government will go down as a Government of disgrace and shame, as a Government which committed the crime of devaluation and on that very day, the 5th of June last year, sold our national honour and mortgaged our vital national interests and the future of our country to the Americans. This Government will go down as a Government which having failed to solve any of the problems of unemployment, hunger and poverty and planning, has now decided to mount a vicious attack at the political level against the forces of the working people without whom you can have no national reconstruction or national planning. It has started a regular war against the people. Am I to understand that after that planning will come? Mr. Vice-Chairman, it is an insult, therefore, to Parliament when she comes and makes this statement. You read the earlier statements. In the proceedings of

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the House, you will find solemn pledges given by her illustrious father. But what a daughter, indeed. Never has a daughter belied the hopes of such a father. But even Jawaharlal Nehru started this kind of thing. She could have stopped it. If Jawaharlal Nehru went a little ahead of Motilal Nehru and tried to carry forward the teachings and standpoints of Motilal Nehru in a broader and democratic sphere of political life, here is a Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who has reversed the course. She has already gone back to the worst days of Jawaharlal Nehru and much beyond in her own direction. I do not know when she will be landing in the Swatantra camp or when the Swatantra party will be landing in her camp. It is significant that Mr. Dandekar to-day is saying that in internal matters "We think alike". The Swatantra Party and the Congress think alike. The Congress and the Swatantra Party are coming closer together. May I ask our Prime Minister...

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa) : Because both of us are democrats.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I know. May I ask the Prime Minister whether it is because Sardar Dahyabhai Patel is a better palanquin-bearer or it is because they have become pastmasters in sell-out and treachery and in betraying vital national interests and in forswearing their past pledges under the plan given even from the forum of the A.I.C.C. It is treachery and perdition that is bringing them closer. No wonder Rajgopalachari and some others have already started this slogan "National coalition." Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Rajaji and Masani are slowly coming together on "Why not have a Coalition Government?" Therefore, we are now at the political level being given the slogan of political coalition. Remember, you Congressmen sitting there, if you have any sense, that there was a time when Jawaharlal Nehru at least orally used to express his abhorrence at the very thought of coming closer to the Swatantra Party. And now to-day, in the year of Grace 1967, his very daughter, Shrimati Indira Priyadarshini has become dearest to the Swatantra Party so much so a former I.C.S. man and leader of the Swatantra Party now, Mr. Dandekar, a man who, to the last fibre of his

being, is a monopoly capital man, a hatchet man of the vested interests, welcomes the changes in policy. Therefore, I say that the Plan has been killed and sabotaged by policies which are anti-people and anti-democratic, by policies which constantly sell out our national interests to the foreigners and monopolists and by policies which are directed against the workers, peasants and other sections of the toiling people. Therefore, the fight for a better planning to-day cannot be separated from the struggle for democracy within our country and cannot be separated from the struggle to defend the forces of democratic movement including whatever non-Congress popular Governments we have on the one hand and developing a counter-offensive against reaction on the other. Therefore, planning has to-day become an issue of important political significance. It is nonsense to think that the planning question can be solved in Yojna Bhavan by some eminent people, by some learned men, sitting together or by consulting some textbook outdated or modern. The question of planning has to be solved only in the arena of mass struggle in which all the progressive forces and all those who stand for economic independence, self-reliance and social progress have got to be united and join issue with the forces of reaction which adorn the treasury benches. They adorn the Treasury Benches and have their allies sitting on the Opposition Benches here also in the Swatantra Party.

(Times Bell rings).

Mr. Vice-Chairman, therefore I say that this is a shameless statement. It is an insult to the Parliament. It is an insult to the Parliament that she should have given such a statement. Does the Prime Minister think that she is addressing some children in Kindergarten or does she think that she is addressing responsible Members of Parliament who have been here for 15 years and have gone through various experiences of the three Plans and also gone through many difficult times? No. She has disdain for popular sentiment, disdain for people's common sense and disdain for the perspective of the nation. Hence inspired by the Americans and monopolists and in fact under their aegis she has produced a miserable document which is not even worth the paper on which it has been written. Shame to the Prime Minister, the undertaker of India's planning.

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : There are four amendments. Mr. B. K. P. Sinha is not here.

SHRI V. M. CHORDIA (Madhya Pradesh) : Sir, I move :

2. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely :—

'and having considered the same, this House is of the opinion that—

(i) immediate arrangements be made to increase the purchasing power of peasants and to make available for them remunerative prices for their produce.

(ii) encouragement be given to quick-yielding industries and small scale industries; their difficulties be removed and their tax-burden be reduced;

(iii) impediments in the way of capital formation be removed; and

(iv) necessary steps be taken to maintain industrial peace."

SHRI REWATI KANT SINHA (Bihar) : Sir, I move :

3. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely :—

'and having considered the same, this House is of opinion that the Government of India should immediately make a further provision of rupees four crores and thirty-eight lakhs for 1967-68 for Gandak project to bring an additional land of 1,84,000 acres under irrigation during the kharif season of 1968 and make arrangements for undertaking the high level Son canal project at the earliest to bring an additional land of three lakh acres under irrigation.'

SHRI S. N. MISHRA (Bihar) : Sir, I move :

4. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely :—

'and having considered the same, this House recommends that a Parliamentary Committee be appointed to examine the causes of

delay in the finalisation of the Fourth Five Year Plan, and to report to the Houses whether the delay was justified.'

The questions were proposed.

RE A POINT OF PRIVILEGE

ACTUAL CLASS GIVEN TO THE TWO U.P. MINISTERS ARRESTED ON THE 12TH DECEMBER, 1967

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको आज्ञा से एक विशेषाधिकार अवहेलना का प्रश्न प्रस्तुत करता हूँ। आज सबेरे जब हमने यहाँ पर कहा था कि हम जेल में श्रम मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री श्री प्रभुनारायण सिंह और श्री रामस्वरूप जी वर्मा से मिले थे, तो उन्होंने हमको बतलाया था कि उनको "बी" क्लास मिला है। अखबारों में भी यह खबर निकली है। घर मंत्री जी ने यहाँ पर स्पष्ट कहा था कि अखबारों में जो खबर निकली है वह गलत निकली है और उनको "ए" क्लास दिया गया है। मैं अर्भ. अदालत से आ रहा हूँ। हमने अदालत में मजिस्ट्रेट को यह दरखास्त दी है :

"मैंने आज अभी अदालत में सर्वश्री प्रभुनारायण सिंह, रामस्वरूप जी वर्मा, श्रम एवं वित्त मंत्री के वारेन्ट आपकी अदालत में देखा। दोनों उपर्युक्त मंत्रियों को पहले "बी" क्लास दिया गया था, बाद में उसे दुबारा "बी" शब्द का "ए" शब्द बनाया गया है। बाकी अन्य लोग जो गिरफ्तार हैं उन पर उसी स्याही पर अभी तक लिखा है। यह एक प्रकार की जाल-साजी है। कृपया सूचित करेंगे कि ऐसा क्यों किया। मुझ से आज जेल में दोनों मंत्रियों ने बताया कि वे "बी" श्रेणी पाये हैं।