

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: If the hon. Member wants more time, he may be given.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: But it is a question of the right of the House. Is it right for the House to be called upon to discuss and consider these things in

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all right. The House stands adjourned till 2.30 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at two minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at half-past two of the clock, THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) in the Chair.

RESOLUTION RE. APPOINTMENT OF EXPERT COMMITTEE TO STUDY DEVELOPMENTAL PROBLEMS OF ECONOMICALLY UNDERDEVELOPED STATES—
continued.

SHRI P. D. HIMATSINGKA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, I said earlier that industrially this country is very much underdeveloped and that whatever industries exist at present and whatever development you see, apart from the recent additions, have all been due to the efforts of the industrialists who set up these industries in spite of the difficulties that were existing during the foreign rule. The country is now self-sufficient in a number of things. Large expansion has taken place and is taking place in the case of engineering industries, both big and small, and there is all-round activity in many places. Sir, my hon. friend, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, wants that the banks should be nationalised and he also said that the public sector should come into the picture in place of the private sector. As I said

earlier, whatever industries you see in the country today were set up by industrialists and the banks have been giving as much support as they reasonably can, having regard to the meagre finances that they have. State aid, according to the Industrial Policy, has a very wide scope especially in regard to the starting of new industries. There are a number of industries which can be started only by the State largely because the private sector has not got sufficient resources, especially in the case of industries like the steel industry and so on, which require large sums of money which are not available with the private sector. One can understand Mr. Bhupesh Gupta saying that one should act as complementary to the other; that is, industries which can be taken up and started by private industries or by private citizens of the country should be started by them and the State should come in only when there are some basic industries to be started which need very large capital and extensive know-how. In such ways the country will advance but I have not been able to understand as to how the nationalisation of banks will advance industrialisation. As you know, Sir, the Reserve Bank is a nationalised bank; so is the State Bank of India. The State Bank has got about 700 branches including the sub-offices and there are over 400 full-fledged branches and the State Bank has over Rs. 400 crores in deposit. There are the State Industrial Finance Corporations. Therefore, there is no dearth of capital but the fact is that in the country we have not got a large number of persons who know the ins and outs or the requirements for the starting of industries. Therefore, what is necessary is that Government should step in and help those persons who want to start industries. I do not understand how this expert committee will help in further industrialisation in the country. The Mover himself has indicated in his speech that the Planning Commission is standing in the way of further pro-

gress, the import-export restrictions are standing in the way and so on. That is correct. As a matter of fact, too much of regimentation at different stages, at practically every stage, retards the progress and delays the starting of industries. As you know, Sir, so far as regional disparities are concerned, we have got the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act which was passed in 1951 under which no one can start any industry without getting a licence and the licensing authority which is at a high level will be entitled to say where it should be set up, how much expansion should take place and so on. Therefore, there is that Act if an Act is necessary to regulate the starting of industries in regard to location, nature and so on. Therefore, there is no dearth of regulation and there is no dearth of directives being issued at different levels. The Planning Commission is an expert body and the different States have got their own arrangements for suggesting where industries should be set up and in a number of cases the States have been doing that. Wherever the States have been active, they have been able to push forward the setting up of a number of industries. What is needed is more liberal advances being made by the State Bank and other banks to persons who put forward sound propositions for starting industries. Whenever our Communist friends get an opportunity of saying something against banks or private industrialists, they do not let the opportunity go but when the Communist Party was in power in Kerala, as you know, the much-maligned Birla Brothers were induced to start an industry. They gave them favourable terms and terms much more favourable than the industrialists were entitled to under the Act. They said that they would not enforce a particular section of the labour law and so on. Therefore, they were intelligent enough to know who the party was who would or could start industries; otherwise there was no love lost between them. What is important is that persons

who have the capacity to start industries, be they big or small, should be helped by the State in different ways. As a matter of fact, Government has been helping in different areas with different kinds of help. For example, finance is being advanced by different banks, by the Industrial Finance Corporation, by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation and so on. Government has also been giving guarantees in respect of foreign loans to enable expansion or the setting up of new industries. The method that is being followed now is the right one. More controls or the State taking over all the industries will not only not help the cause of further industrialisation but will come in the way of industrialisation. If a man wants to issue further capital, he cannot do it without the consent of the Controller of Capital Issues. So, at every stage control is there which can guide people, if they want properly to do all these things, and as a matter of fact that is being done but I am afraid that the Committee that has been suggested will in no way help in developing industries or in removing the backwardness in the country. The facts and figures quoted by Dr. Gour about deposits and advances only go to show that the country is in a poor state of affairs. There is not enough money in the country which can be made available for the development of industries. That condition has to be removed. At present, according to the resources available the State is doing that and I think if proper steps are taken, the country will go forward and the country will be industrialised and different areas will have different industries suitable according to the site, according to the circumstances and according to the raw materials and other things available in that area. Therefore, I oppose the Resolution that has been moved by my hon. friend, Dr. Subba Rao.

श्रीमती कृष्णा कुमारी (मध्य प्रदेश) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज भारत में औद्योगीकरण तथा विकास के अन्य कार्यों के लिये

[श्रीमती कृष्णा कुमारी]

इतनी दौड़धूप मची हुई है और हमारे भाई डा० सुब्बाराव ने जो यह रिजोल्यूशन पेश किया है उस के आधार पर मैं अपने प्रदेश की कुछ हालतों का वर्णन करती हूँ। मैं विन्ध्य प्रदेश, जोकि मध्य प्रदेश का एक हिस्सा है, वहाँ से आई हूँ और वहाँ पर जो कार्य इस समय हो रहे हैं उस के बारे में मैं यहां आप के समक्ष वर्णन करना चाहती हूँ और उस ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। इतने अधिक विकास के युग में भी आज वह इलाका इतना पिछड़ा हुआ है कि अभी वहाँ पर कोई औद्योगीकरण नहीं हो रहा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब विन्ध्य प्रदेश सरकार थी उस समय इंडस्ट्री का काम आठ जिलों में बराबर हो रहा था, पर आज एक साल के करीब हो गया टीकमगढ़, पन्ना सीधी जिलों से वह काम यकायक ठप कर दिया गया और वहाँ से दफ्तर हटा दिये गये और वही काम दूसरी जगहों पर ले जा कर किया जा रहा है। समझ में नहीं आता कि जिन लोगों को राहत मिल रही थी और काम करने के लिये मौका मिल रहा था उन के लिये रास्ता क्यों बन्द कर दिया गया है।

रीवां जिले में एक रामपुर बांध योजना थी और जहाँ तक मुझे खयाल है शायद ६ लाख रु० उस के लिये तय हुए। उस काम को शुरू करने के लिये मैटीरियल भी वहाँ पर काफी गिर चुका था पर तीन, चार माह के अरसे से ऐसा हो रहा है कि वहाँ से मैटीरियल भी हटा लिये गये या नीलाम कर दिये गये और वह योजना भी ठप हो गई और इस के लिये कहा जाता है कि बांध योजना के विशेषज्ञ नहीं मिले जोकि उस का सर्वेक्षण करें और अच्छी तरह से देखभाल कर के अपनी राय दे सकें। ऐसी हालत में जबकि वह योजना पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत औद्योगीकरण के नीचे आ चुकी थी और आज जबकि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना का यह चौथा साल चल रहा है तब यह कह देना कि विशेषज्ञों

की कमी इतने जोरों से बढ़ रही है तो मैं समझती हूँ कि जह तक औद्योगीकरण का सम्बन्ध है वहाँ तक हर एक प्रदेश को अपने यहां विशेषज्ञों की समिति बनानी चाहिये जिस से वे यह देखें कि जहाँ पर योजना के अनुसार काम नहीं हो रहा है वहाँ उस ओर विशेष ध्यान दें। देखा यह जाता है कि भारत सरकार काफी रुपया औद्योगीकरण के लिये दे रही है पर प्रदेश सरकारें उस ओर विशेष ध्यान नहीं देतीं। जहाँ पर प्रदेश सरकार को सुचारू रूप से खर्च करना चाहिये वहाँ पर वह चीज न हो कर अनगन खर्च में वह रुपया चला जा रहा है। देखने में तो आज यह आ रहा है कि हमारे बहुत से ब्याक खुल रहे हैं और खुले हुए भी हैं पर जब हम उ के कामों को देखते हैं, उस ओर गिनाह दौड़ाते हैं तो यह पाते हैं कि कहीं पर तसा में कोई एक कुंआ किसी जगह खो दिया। पांच साल में वे कौन सा काम ऐसा करते हैं जिस से जनता को आगे बढ़ने को सहारा मिले यह देखने में नहीं मालूम पड़ता और यह भी नजर नहीं आता कि आगे के औद्योगीकरण से हमारी जनता को कितना फायदा पहुंचेगा और किस रूप में होगा। बहुत सी ऐसी जगहें हैं जहाँ पर कि अनेकों आदमी बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। जिन चार जिलों में से हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज हटा ली गई हैं वहाँ पर ऐसा कुछ भी काम नहीं हो रहा है। पहले वहाँ पर लोगों का काठ के खिलौने बनाना, पीतल के बर्तन बनाना और हाथ से कपड़ा बुनना, यह उद्योग चलता था। इस से वहाँ के आदमियों को खाने के लिये पैसा मिल जाता था पर ये चीजें बन्द होने से वहाँ की जनता में असंतोष फैला हुआ है। आज भारतवर्ष में गल्ले की उत्पत्ति के लिये इतनी भागदौड़ मची हुई है और जगह जगह बांध योजनायें बन रही हैं। हमारे यहां के किसान लोग बहुत खुश हो रहे थे कि हमारे यहां बांध योजना बन जायेगी तो हमें सिंचाई के साधन मिल जायेंगे और बिजली भी उपलब्ध होगी लेकिन श्रीमन्, जब से यकायक वहाँ की

योजना ठप कर दी गई है तब से उन में बहुत बड़ा असंतोष फैल रहा है और इस सम्बन्ध में मेरे पास लोगों की बराबर शिकायतें आती रहती हैं। वहां पर पता नहीं कि फिर से वह स्कीम कब चालू होगी, या होगी भी कि नहीं। कई बार औद्योगीकरण के लिये यह भी कहा गया कि हमारे यहां एक जलप्रपात चर्चाई में है वहां का पर्यवेक्षण कर दिया जायें और विद्युतीकरण की योजना चालू की जाये तो वहां पर बिजली की उत्पत्ति होगी और उस से बहुत आदमियों को राहत मिलेगी, काम मिलेगा। यहां पर राजधानी में तीन आना पर यूनिट बिजली के चार्जेंज हैं, मध्य प्रदेश में लोगों को नौ आना प्रति यूनिट बिजली के चार्जेंज देने पड़ते हैं। जहां पर लोगों को, जनता को इतने भारी अभाव का सामना करना पड़ रहा है वहां पर इतनी बिजली पैदा करने की गुंजायश होने पर भी उसे पैदा करने के लिये कोई भी साधन आज तक उपयोग में नहीं लाया जा रहा है। उसी प्रकार जहां पर खनिज पदार्थ पाये जाते हैं वहां से उन को निकालने के लिये औद्योगीकरण की ज्यादा से ज्यादा जरूरत है लेकिन सर्वेक्षण हो जाने पर भी वहां कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। उस के लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि एक समिति बनानी चाहिये जोकि उन खनिज पदार्थों को निकालने के उपाय सुझाये जिस से कि लोगों को रोजगार मिलने में मदद मिल सके। (*Time bell rings.*) जहां हमारे डेवलपमेंट ब्लाक्स बने हैं वहां मैं सोचती हूं उन में लगे हुए लोगों को मुस्ती से काम करना चाहिये। मैं देखती हूं कि महिलाओं की उन्नति के कार्य के लिये कोई कदम आगे नहीं बढ़ाया जा रहा है। बच्चों के लिये, छोटे छोटे बालकों के लिये, बाल कल्याण मंडल कायम करने के लिये कोशिश होनी चाहिये क्योंकि ये चीजें वहां के लिये बहुत जरूरी हैं। उस और सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। पर मैं देखती हूं कि ब्लाक्स में ज्यादातर ऐसा होता है कि बेकार में इधर से उधर मोटरें दौड़ाते हैं और हमारे

बी० डी० ओ. अपने क्षेत्र का दौरा नहीं करते। उनको चाहिये कि वहां की सब परिस्थितियों का ज्ञान रखें और उसके मुताबिक काम करें। जब तक कोई भी आदमी सब परिस्थितियों का ज्ञान संपूर्ण रूप से नहीं प्राप्त करता तब तक उसे योजना को कार्यरूप में परिणत करने में बड़ी कठिनाई आती है। विकास कार्यों के लिये जो इतना रुपया लगाया जाता है उसका अपव्यय नहीं होना चाहिये। हर एक सरकार को, मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार को ही नहीं, हर एक सरकार को चाहिये कि उस और विशेष ध्यान दें। हम देखते हैं एक जगह कोई योजना चालू होती है तो उसका रुपया कट कर दूसरी जगह चला जाता है और योजना ठप कर दी जाती है। इसमें सरकार को कोई ऐतराज नहीं होता। जहां तक पी० डब्लू० डी० का सवाल है वह इतनी धीरे से चलते हैं कि कहीं कोई सड़क बन रही है तो रुपया लुटा चला जा रहा है। जहां जरूरत है सड़क बनाने की और उसके लिये कहा जाता है कि बनवा दीजिए साहब तो मुनवाई नहीं होती। यह नीति समझ में नहीं आती कि किन्हीं के लिये एक चीज लागू होती है और किन्हीं के लिये वह चीज लागू नहीं होती। मेरे मध्य प्रदेश में भी सड़कों की बहुत कमी है। हालांकि जो लोग श्रमदान में सड़क बनाते हैं उन्हें भी पी० डब्लू० डी० वालों की जरूरत रहती है ताकि सड़क में अच्छी तरह से मिट्टी बैठ सके। पर मुश्किल हमारे यहां यह है कि श्रमदान के कार्यों में हमें पी० डब्लू० डी० वालों का सहयोग नहीं मिलता है। इसके साथ ही साथ हमें पी० डब्लू० डी० के कामों के बारे में भी पता नहीं चलता है कि वे लोग क्या काम कर रहे हैं और किस तरह से वे काम कर रहे हैं। भारत सरकार के इतने प्रयत्न के बाद भी हमारा पी० डब्लू० डी० का काम बहुत धीरे धीरे चल रहा है और दस साल से जिन सड़कों के प्रोजेक्ट आ चुके हैं वे आज तक पूरे नहीं किये गये। वहां कहीं कहीं सड़कें और पुल बन गये हैं और उनका हिसाब किताब

[श्रीमती कृष्णा कुमारी]

तथा पेमेंट भी कर दिया गया है। किन्तु देखने में यह आता है कि सड़कों में केवल मिट्टी और ढेर पड़े हुए हैं, पुलियों का आकार बना हुआ है, वह काम ज्यू का त्यू ही पड़ा हुआ है और आज तक सरकार की ओर से वह काम पूरा नहीं किया गया। जब तक सरकार इन मुद्दों की देख रेख अच्छी तरह से नहीं करेगी, सुचारू रूप से निरीक्षण नहीं करती, तब तक हमारे भारतवर्ष की दशा पूर्णतः सुधरने वाली नहीं है। इस तरह के कार्य से ग्राम पब्लिक को कोई राहत मिलने वाली नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इस प्रस्ताव में सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए जो विशेषज्ञों की कमेटी बनाने का सुझाव दिया गया है वह बनाई जानी चाहिये ताकि वह पूरे प्रदेशों का निरीक्षण करे और हर एक अपने सुझाव उसके सामने रखे। हर क्षेत्र की अपनी अपनी मुश्किलात हैं। अगर इस तरह की कमेटी बन जायेगी तो वे अपनी कठिनाइयों को इस कमेटी के सम्मुख रखेंगे और अपने सुझाव भी दे सकेंगे। इस समय प्रदेश सरकारें जहाँ पर काम शुरू करती हैं उसी क्षेत्र में ज्यादा रुपया लगाती हैं और उस ओर ज्यादा ध्यान देती हैं। किन्तु उस एरिया की ओर जहाँ पर अभी तक कुछ काम न हुआ हो कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। उस एरिया की तरफ न तो सरकार ही देखती है और न ब्लाक वाले ही देखते हैं और इस तरह से वे क्षेत्र बिल्कुल अछूते पड़े हुए हैं। इसलिए इस समय भारतवर्ष में सबसे जरूरी बात यह है कि जो क्षेत्र पिछड़े पड़े हुए हैं, जहाँ की जनता भूखी है, वहाँ पर सरकार की ओर से काम और चारे दाने का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। उन लोगों को आगे बढ़ने का मौका दिया जाना चाहिये और यह कार्य केवल वहाँ के लोगों का काम देखकर ही हो सकता है। जो लोग पढ़ लिखकर बाहर निकलते हैं उन्हें काम करने का अवसर अवश्य दिया जाना चाहिये। अगर उन्हें काम नहीं मिलेगा तो यह बात अच्छी प्रतीत नहीं होती है। मैं यह नहीं चाहती

कि जहाँ पर काम हो रहा है वहाँ काम बंद हो जाये। मैं तो चाहती हूँ कि सब जगह काम हो पर जहाँ पर इस समय नहीं हो रहा है—जो स्थान पिछड़े पड़े हुए हैं—उनकी ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। मैं इन शब्दों के साथ इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ।

SHRI J. S. BISHT: Mr. Vice-Chairman, I am rather unfortunate in that I have come at the tail end of the debate and that all that can be said has already been said.

DR. R. B. GOUR: No, it is the beginning.

SHRI J. S. BISHT: There are certain remarks made by certain Members which cannot be allowed to go unchallenged. For instance, my friend, Dr. Gour, is allergic to Uttar Pradesh. Whatever be the subject of debate he cannot help himself except by flinging at U.P.

DR. R. B. GOUR: No.

SHRI J. S. BISHT: I do not know what is the connection between Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh has not deprived Andhra Pradesh of any of its amenities, assets or liabilities. He, in fact, made a remark that it is a huge State which has dominated over the rest and yet the figures that he quoted later on, gave the lie direct to his allegations.

DR. R. B. GOUR: I said in population it is big and, therefore, it is physically dominating by virtue of its weight.

SHRI J. S. BISHT: Now, he says with regard to bank deposits or the ratio of advances, per capita of the population, it is very low. It is a notorious fact that Uttar Pradesh happens to be industrially very backward and, in fact, in that respect it deserves the sympathy of other Members and other States.

DR. R. B. GOUR: That is what I said.

SHRI J. S. BISHT: You know that the pressure of population on land is so very heavy that in the Gorakhpur Division alone probably there is hardly one acre or $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres per family. The holding is so small. And you can find Gorakhpur labour throughout India, even outside India. That is the position. When we are properly industrialised, I am perfectly certain that much of the superfluous population in the rural areas could be easily drawn to the urban sectors of industries. The mere fact that the Prime Minister happens to be from Uttar Pradesh attracts the extraordinary attention of some of these people. We should not be so very narrow-minded. If we can produce another Jawaharlal Nehru from somewhere else, whether it is from Kerala or Assam, we shall be only too glad to put him up there. That is the very strange thing about it. It is not a question of . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Another reason why U.P. is not poor is it has produced too many dissident Congressmen.

SHRI J. S. BISHT: If you look at it properly, the fact that there are the Prime Minister and Home Minister from U.P. has been a handicap because U.P. could not get the number of industries that it would otherwise have got, merely because they were nervous of this sort of propaganda. They have always carried on this kind of propaganda that all the Ministers are from U.P., so that the licences should go to other areas.

Now, my friend made another remark.

ڈاکٹر راج بہادر گور : آپ تو

اوناں کی دنیا میں، رامچندر اور

کرشن کی دنیا میں، دتے ہیں - آپ

اس مایا جال میں کیوں پڑتے ہیں؟

†[डा] राज बहादुर गौर : आप तो

अवतारों की दुनिया में, रामचन्द्र और कृष्ण

† [] Hindi translation.

की दुनिया में, रहते हैं। आप इस मायाजाल में क्या पड़ते हैं?]

SHRI J. S. BISHT: Then, Dr. Subba Rao made another allegation that there are questions of north-south with regard to industrialisation, which again his own statement belied. Now, Bombay is not in the north of India and Madras is not in the north of India. Only Bengal and that too is in the east. Where does the north of India come here? Rajasthan, U.P., parts of Bihar, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh are completely blank in industrial development throughout these areas. So, all these allegations are made to deviate from our main point. I am quite agreeable to this proposition that throughout the country there should be not much of disparity from region to region with regard to industrial development and I am perfectly certain that the Planning Commission is looking into this matter. They have already got a number of committees, expert or otherwise, which are always looking into this matter. I believe that my friends even of the Communist Party fully realise that India is not a communist State, and as far as I can judge, it has no intention of becoming a communist State. Therefore, ideas of forcibly shifting industry from one corner to another, without regard to economic considerations, are totally inapplicable to a society which is not governed by the communist ideology. The point is this. In a country which is governed by mixed economy, that is to say, 90 per cent of the industry is in the hands of the private sector, you must depend on the ordinary economic forces to work out their way. All that the State can do is to grant certain facilities—facility of communication by rail, facility of communication by river, facility of communication by road—and to prepare the ground for financial advances by the Industrial Finance Corporations or the State Finance Corporations or banking institutions.

[Shri J. S. Bisht.]

Beyond that it must be left to private enterprise to exploit all the natural resources in manpower and materials that are available at a particular locality. Now, you cannot create an industry out of mere air. Suppose, we were to plan a steel factory, say, in far off Rajasthan, in Jaisalmer. Now, what can you do about it? You would have to carry iron ore all the way to that place, you would have to carry coal to that place, and even after that . . .

DR. R. B. GOUR: Mr. Vice-Chairman, our difficulty is we cannot erect a plant to manufacture intelligence.

SHRI J. S. BISHT: He should be patient. I did not interrupt him when he spoke. So, I say the finished product would have to be shifted back. What would happen to it in the market where there would be competition for the sale of goods, where the goods come from the Tata Iron and Steel Company or the Indian Iron and Steel Company or the public sector industries? The industry has to function in a manner in 3 P.M. which it can deliver goods of competitive quality at a competitive price. It is no good just having an industry at a place, just putting up a factory and producing something. If you put up a factory somewhere, it will undoubtedly produce something. But what will be its quality and what will be its price? That is the main factor. After all you do not create an industry merely for the fun of it. It is not just a toy to be played with. In a free economy it is the market that regulates the thing. After all planning, etc. have developed only during the last twenty or thirty years. Before that, the industrial countries of the West had made tremendous progress, whether it is Germany or England or France or America. Do you mean to say that there was no planning then? The price mechanism, the market itself, is an automatic planner. (Interruption). My hon. friend is

interrupting me unnecessarily. The sponsor of the Resolution and the seconder of the Resolution are both medical doctors totally innocent of economics. Therefore, they want to interrupt in a subject about which they know nothing.

As I was saying, in a free market economy the consumer is the king. It is called the market democracy. Nobody can impose on him any condition as to what he will buy, at what price he will buy and what quality he will prefer. It is the consumer who spends his hard-earned money. If I want to purchase a piece of cloth, it is for me to decide what design of cloth, what particular colour and at what price I will buy it. I am just illustrating one point. It may be steel, it may be cement, it may be thousand and one things. Therefore the totality of the demand as a result of the individual decisions of the millions of purchasers, it is that which directs that economy to a particular line of industry, because it is in that line of industry that a capitalist can make a profit. The capitalist is not a man who can function in a vacuum, as my friend seems to think. After all this free enterprise system is open to them also. I do not think they hate money. They also want to pick up as much of it as they can. It is a free enterprise. Nobody is prevented from making as much money as he likes in a free economy. Nobody prevents my friend from setting up industries in Andhra Pradesh. Why does he not do that instead of wasting his time here for nothing?

DR. R. B. GOUR: Sir, that is unparliamentary. He cannot say that I am watching my time here.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): I think the expression used was not proper expression.

SHRI J. S. BISHT: Very well, Sir. They are making these allegations against the Government . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: If we are wasting time, you can imagine the volume of waste as far as they are concerned.

SHRI J. S. BISHT: Sir, truth is very unpalatable, and they do not want to allow anybody to speak the truth. As I was saying, it is the natural tendency of a market to divert resources to an industry which is paying, and an industry is paying only when a large number of consumers patronise that industry. Nobody forces me to buy a particular thing at a particular price. It is I who make my own free choice of my own free will according to my own taste. You can make a profit only if you can serve me by giving me the quality and the stuff that I want at the price that I want. That is an automatic regulator, an automatic planner, in the vast field of free economic enterprise. As I was saying, you cannot create industrialists out of nothing. In those areas where the industries are going up very fast, there are certain classes of people who have developed the industries. They have got a knack for it. You may call it a fifth sense because they are able to smell what the public wants, where it wants, and where the industry will pay a profit, and they are immediately in search of collecting the resources in order to bring that industry into being. That is how things go on.

The Government is asked now to appoint an expert Committee. I do not know who those experts will be. I believe they will not be experts like the industrialists or such people or people whom they call capitalists. I do not know who these experts will be and how they will be appointed. We have got the Planning Commission, and in the States there are Planning Committees, and over and above these if a fifth wheel is put in, I do not know whether it will not be confusion worse confounded. Therefore, I am totally against the appointment of an Expert Committee or any Committee whatsoever. The Planning Commission is there, and it will be

producing the framework of the next Plan which will come up before Parliament, I think, in April or May this year. There will be one year to discuss the whole thing. The whole scheme will go to the States, the States will send it to the districts, the District Planning Committees will go into it, and the whole thing will come back to the Centre. Parliament will have ample opportunity to look into all those things, whether all the industries have been properly provided for, whether all the regions have been provided for, and so on, and then the final scheme will be put into operation. Therefore, at a time when we are going to do all these things, there is absolutely no necessity for having such an expert Committee.

Sir, with these few remarks I oppose the Resolution moved by my hon. friend, Dr. Subba Rao.

سید مظہر امام (بہار): جناب

وائس چیئرمین صاحب - میں اس ریژولیوشن پر کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں - قبل اس کے کہ میں کچھ عرض کروں میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس ریژولیوشن کو دیکھنے سے میں یہ سمجھ نہیں سکا کہ موثر صاحب کا اس سے کیا مطلب ہے - جہاں تک انڈسٹری کا سوال ہے اس کی دو صورتیں ہیں - ایک پرائیویٹ سیکٹر ہے اور دوسرا پبلک سیکٹر ہے - انہوں نے اپنی ریژولیوشن میں یہ کلیئر نہیں کیا ہے کہ وہ جو کمیٹی بنانا چاہتے ہیں وہ پرائیویٹ سیکٹر کیلئے ہوگی یا پبلک سیکٹر لئے ہوگی - جہاں تک گورنمنٹ کا سوکار ہے اس کے لئے ایک ایسا ریژولیوشن ہو سکتا تھا کہ گورنمنٹ ایک کمیٹی اپوائنٹ کرے جو یہ دیکھ

[سید مظہر امام]

کہ کہاں کہاں اس کی انڈسٹریز قائم کی جائیں۔ لیکن ان کا پریز یہ ہے کہ جتنی بھی انڈسٹریز اس ملک میں قائم کی جائیں چاہے وہ پبلک سیکٹر کی ہوں چاہے پرائیویٹ سیکٹر کی ہوں ان کے لئے ایک کمیٹی بمبائی جائے جو یہ دیکھنے لگے کہ فلاں فلاں جگہ پر فلاں فلاں چیز کی انڈسٹری قائم ہو۔ اس سے یہ ہو سکتا ہے کہ جو پرائیویٹ سیکٹر والے ہیں وہ شاید اس کو پسند نہ کریں کیونکہ جو ایکسپورٹ لوگ ہیں ان کی ایک الگ رائے ہو سکتی ہے اور جو شخص اپنا روپیہ خرچ کریگا اس کی ایک الگ رائے ہو سکتی ہے۔ وہ الٹی کانوینینس دیکھے گا۔ اس لئے سوور صاحب کو یہ کلیو کرنا چاہئے تھا کہ وہ پرائیویٹ سیکٹر کیلئے کمیٹی چاہتے ہیں یا پبلک سیکٹر کے لئے کمیٹی چاہتے ہیں۔ ورنہ یہ ریزولیشن ویگ ہو جاتا ہے۔

دوسری چیز میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہئے ہوں جیسا ہمارے دوسرے دوستوں نے بھی کہا ہے کہ ہمارے ملک میں ایک پلاننگ کمیشن پہلے سے وجود ہے اور اس کی ایک کمیٹی بھی ہے۔ اس سلسلہ میں نون قاعدے بھی بن چکے ہیں۔ گورنمنٹ یہ دیکھتی ہے کہ جہاں یہ کرنی آدمی کوئی انڈسٹری کھڑی کرنا چاہتا ہے جگہ مناسب ہے یا نہیں اور یہ دیکھنے کے بعد ہی اس

کو لائسنس دیا جاتا ہے۔ پھر یہ کمیٹی کیا کریگی۔ میں یہ کہوں گا کہ اگر پرائیویٹ سیکٹر کو قائم نہیں رکھنا ہے تب تو بات دوسری ہے لیکن اگر پرائیویٹ سیکٹر کو قائم رکھنا ہے تو ایک شخص خود یہ فیصلہ کریگا کہ ہم کو کہاں پر آسانی ہوگی؟ کہاں ہم انڈسٹری قائم کریں؟ کہاں ہم کو سستی زمین اویل۔ ایبل ہوگی؟ کہاں ہم اپنا روپیہ لگائیں۔ اگر آپ اس کو ایسی جگہ زمین دیں جہاں زمین بہت مہنگی ہو تو وہ اس جگہ انڈسٹری قائم کرنا پسند نہیں کریگا۔ وہ یہ سوچے گا جو ہم دس بیس ہزار روپیہ کی رقم اس زمین پر لٹا دیں گے اتنی رقم سے ہی ہم دوسری جگہ انڈسٹری قائم کر سکتے ہیں کیونکہ یہ صرف بڑی بڑی انڈسٹریز کا سوال نہیں ہے بلکہ چھوٹی چھوٹی انڈسٹریز کا بھی سوال ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ جو پرائیویٹ سیکٹر والے ہیں وہ یہ بھی دیکھیں گے کہ کہاں ان کو کلکتہ، بمبئی یا ایسی ہی مارکیٹ قریب ملے گی جہاں پر ہم اپنا مال بیچ سکیں۔ ایسی صورت میں اگر آپ یہ ریزولیشن پاس کرتے ہیں تو اس کے مغلی یہ ہوئے کہ پرائیویٹ سیکٹر والوں کو بڑی دقت ہوگی۔ اور یہ ان کے لئے ایک ایسا ہیلتی کیپ ہوگا کہ اس کی کوئی انتہا نہیں ہے۔ جہاں تک پبلک سیکٹر کا سوال ہے اس کے لئے صرف اگر آپ ایسا کہتے تو میں

سمجھ سکتا تھا اور اس میں کوئی
سیلس ہو سکتا تھا لیکن ایک جنرل
سروے کرنا اور سب کے لئے یہ بتانا ممکن
نہیں ہے۔ اس سے پہلے جن لوگوں نے
انڈسٹریز قائم کیں انہوں نے اس کے لئے
کون سی کمیٹی قائم کی تھی۔ قاتا جو
کہ بمبئی کے رہنے والے تھے انہوں نے
جمشیدپور میں ایک جنرل میں جا
کر کے جگہ تلاش کی اور وہاں اپنی
انڈسٹری کو قائم کیا۔ ان کے ساتھ کوئی
ایکسپٹ کمیٹی نہیں تھی۔ اسی
طرح سے آج بہت سے انڈسٹریلسٹ
ہندوستان میں ہیں جنہوں نے کہ
بمبے تلاش کی اور کمونہیشن وغیرہ
کی باتوں کا خیال کر کے انڈسٹریز لگائیں
تو جب تک ہم پرائیویٹ سیکٹر کو
دکھتے ہیں اس وقت تک اس طرح کی
کمیٹی بنا کر ان کی حدوں کو باندھ
دینا اور ان کے لئے ایک ہینڈل کیپ
پیدا کر دینا مہرے خیال میں
مناسب نہیں ہوگا۔ ہاں آپ یہ کہہ
سکتے ہیں کہ پبلک سیکٹر کے لئے
گورنمنٹ کوئی کمیٹی ایوانٹ کرے
اور گورنمنٹ یہ دیکھے کہ اگر پلاننگ
کمیشن سے اس کا کام نہیں چل سکتا
ہے تو ایک کمیٹی ضرور بنائے۔

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : प्लानिंग کمیशन
एसी कमेटी बना चुकी है ।

سید مظہر امام : جب گورنمنٹ

کی پلاننگ کمیشن کی ایسی ایک
کمیٹی موجود ہے تو پھر اور کیا ضرورت
رہ جاتی ہے۔ جیسا کہ ہمارے ایک

دوست نے کہا کہ کون لوگ اس کمیٹی
میں ہوں گے اور اس کے لئے ایکسپٹ
کہاں سے آئیں گے۔ ہندوستان کے باہر
سے آئیں گے یا ہندوستان کے اندر سے
لئے جائیں گے۔ جہانک ہندوستان
کے اندر سے ایکسپٹ لینے کا تعلق ہے
جن کو اس کے لائق سمجھا گیا ہے
ان کو گورنمنٹ کے آل ریڈی ایوانٹ
کر دیا ہے۔ نو کیا پھر ان کو ہی
اس کمیٹی میں رکھنا ہے۔ اگر
ہمارے ایسے پارلیمنٹ کے لوگ اس
کمیٹی میں چلے گئے تو میں سمجھ
نہیں سکتا ہوں کہ اس معاملہ میں
ہمارا کیا خاص ایکسپیریانس ہے اور
ہم وہاں کیا پریز سرو کر سکتے ہیں
اور ہم کس طرح سے ایک فوچر کے
کے لئے لائن بنا سکتے ہیں کہ یہاں
یہاں پر یہ انڈسٹری قائم ہو اور
یہاں یہاں پر یہ قائم نہ ہو۔ تو میں
اس ریڈولوشن کو ایوز کرتا ہوں۔

دوسری چیز میں یہ عرض کروں
گا اور خاص کر کے اپنے منسٹر صاحب
سے کہوں گا کہ اس بات کا خیال ضرور
کیا جائے کہ ایک ہی جگہ پر زیادہ سے
زیادہ انڈسٹری قائم نہ کی جائیں خواہ
وہ گورنمنٹ کی ہوں یا پرائیویٹ سیکٹر
کی ہوں۔ ان کو مختلف جگہوں پر
قائم کریں بڑے ٹاؤنس میں ہی آپ
انڈسٹریز نو سنٹرلائز نہ کریں جیسا کہ
کہا جا رہا ہے بلکہ ضرورت اس بات کی
ہے کہ ملک کی مختلف جگہوں پر
مختلف انڈسٹریز قائم کی جائیں تاکہ

[سید مظہر امام]

وہاں کا ڈیولپمنٹ ہو اور لوگوں کو گھر
میں ہی روزگار اور مزدوری کرنے کا موقع
ملے - ایسا نہیں ہو جیسا کہ ہو رہا
ہے کہ بمبئی، احمد آباد، کاتک، اور
دہلی پر ہی سارا پریشر ہو رہا ہے اور
گاؤں سے سمت کر لوگ یہاں چلے آ رہے
ہیں اس لئے کہ یہاں پر انڈسٹریز
زیادہ ہیں - اس کو چیک کرنے کی
ضرورت ہے - ایک ہی علاقہ میں،
ایک ہی جگہ پر ان کو سینٹرلائز نہ
ہونے دیں بلکہ مختلف جگہوں میں
ان کو پھیلائیں چاہے یہ گورنمنٹ کی
ہوں یا پرائیویٹ سیکٹر کی ہوں -
مختلف جگہوں پر جو دوسرے چھوٹے
چھوٹے ٹاؤنس ہیں ان کے قریب
انڈسٹریز قائم کی جائیں تاکہ وہ ایریا
بھی وہ ٹاؤن بھی ڈیولپ کرے اور وہاں
کے لوگوں کو کام کرنے کا اور کام سیکھنے کا
موقع ملے -

ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اس
ریزیولوشن کو اپوز کر رہا ہوں -

† [सिंह म. १९८३ ई. (विहार) :

जनाब वायस चेयरमैन साहब, मैं इस
रेज्यूल्शन पर कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ।
कब-कब इसके कि मैं कुछ अर्ज करूँ, मैं यह कहना
चाहता हूँ कि इस रेज्यूल्शन को देखने से मैं
यह समझ नहीं सका कि मूवर साहब का इससे
क्या मतलब है। जहाँ तक इण्डस्ट्री का सवाल है
उसकी दो सूरतें हैं। एक प्राइवेट सेक्टर है
और दूसरा पब्लिक सेक्टर है। उन्होंने अपने
रेज्यूल्शन में यह क्लियर नहीं किया है कि
वह जो कमेटी बनाना चाहते हैं वह प्राइवेट
सेक्टर के लिये होगी या पब्लिक सेक्टर के लिये
होगी। जहाँ तक गवर्नमेंट का सरोकार है,

उसके लिये एक ऐसा रेज्यूल्शन हो सकता था
कि गवर्नमेंट एक कमेटी एप्वाइन्ट करे जो
यह देखे कि कहाँ कहाँ इसकी इंडस्ट्रीज कायम
की जायें। लेकिन उनका परपज यह है कि
जितनी भी इंडस्ट्रीज इस मुल्क में कायम की
जायें, चाहे वह पब्लिक सेक्टर की हों, चाहे
प्राइवेट सेक्टर की हों, उनके लिये एक कमेटी
बनाई जाये जो यह रिकमेन्ड करे कि फलां
फल जगह पर फलां फलां चीज की इण्डस्ट्री
कायम हो। इससे यह हो सकता है कि जो
प्राइवेट सेक्टर वाले हैं, वह शायद इसको
पसन्द न करे क्योंकि जो एक्सपर्ट लोग हैं उनकी
एक अलग राय हो सकती है और जो शस्स
अपना रुपया खर्च करेगा उसकी एक अलग
राय हो सकती है। वह अपनी कन्वीनियन्स
देखेगा। इसलिये मूवर साहब को यह
क्लीयर करना चाहिये था कि वह प्राइवेट
सेक्टर के लिये कमेटी चाहते हैं या पब्लिक
सेक्टर के लिये कमेटी चाहते हैं। वरना
यह रेज्यूल्शन बेग हो जाता है।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता
हूँ, जैसा हमारे दूसरे दोस्तों ने भी कहा है कि
हमारे मुल्क में एक प्लानिंग कमीशन पहले
से मौजूद है और उसकी एक कमेटी भी है।
इस सिलसिले में कानून कायदे भी बन चुके
हैं। गवर्नमेंट यह देखती है कि जहाँ पर कोई
आदमी कोई इंडस्ट्री खड़ा करना चाहता है
वह जगह मुनासिब है या नहीं और यह देखने
के बाद ही उसको लाइसेन्स दिया जाता है;
फिर यह कमेटी क्या करेगी। मैं यह कहूँगा
कि अगर प्राइवेट सेक्टर को कायम नहीं रखना
है तब तो बात दूसरी है, लेकिन अगर प्राइवेट
सेक्टर को कायम रखना है तो एक शस्स
खुद यह फैसला करेगा कि हमको कहाँ पर
आसानी होगी, कहाँ हम इंडस्ट्री कायम करें,
कहाँ हमको सस्ती ज़मीन अवेलेबल होगी,
कहाँ हम अपना रुपया लगायें। अगर आप
उसको ऐसी जगह ज़मीन दें जहाँ ज़मीन
बहुत मंहगी हो, तो वह उस जगह इंडस्ट्री
कायम करना पसन्द नहीं करेगा। वह यह

सोचेगा कि जो हम दस बीस हजार रुपया की रकम इस जमीन पर लगा देंगे, उतनी रकम से ही हम दूसरी जगह इंडस्ट्री कायम कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि यह सिर्फ बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज का सवाल नहीं है बल्कि छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज का भी सवाल है। इसके अलावा जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर वाले हैं वह यह भी देखेंगे कि कहां उनको कलकत्ता, बम्बई या ऐसी ही मार्केट करीब मिलेगी, जहां पर हम अपना माल बेच सकेंगे। ऐसी सूरत में अगर आप यह रेज्यूयूशंस पास करते हैं तो उसके माने यह हुए कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर वालों को बड़ी दिक्कत होगी और यह उनके लिये एक ऐसा हैन्डीकैप होगा कि उसकी कोई इन्तहा नहीं है। जहां तक पब्लिक सेक्टर का सवाल है उसके लिये सिर्फ अगर आप ऐसा कहते तो मैं समझ सकता था और उसमें कोई सेन्स हो सकता था लेकिन एक जनरल सर्वे करना और सबके लिये यह बताना मुमकिन नहीं है। इससे पहले जिन लोगों ने इंडस्ट्रीज कायम कीं उन्होंने उसके लिये कौन सी कमेटी कायम की थी। टाटा जो कि बम्बई के रहने वाले थे उन्होंने जमशेदपुर में एक जंगल में जाकर के जगह तलाश की और वहां अपनी इंडस्ट्री को कायम किया। उनके साथ कोई एक्सपर्ट कमेटी नहीं थी। इसी तरह से आज बहुत से इण्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट हिन्दुस्तान में हैं जिन्होंने कि जगह तलाश की और कम्प्यूनिवेशन वगैरह की बातों का ख्याल कर के इंडस्ट्रीज लगायीं। तो जब तक हम प्राइवेट सेक्टर को रखते हैं, उस वक्त तक इस तरह की कमेटी बना कर उन की हदों को बांध देना और उन के लिये एक हैन्डीकैप पैदा कर देना मेरे ख्याल में मुनासिब नहीं होगा। हां, आप यह कह सकते हैं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के लिये गवर्नमेंट कोई कमेटी एप्वाइन्ट करे और गवर्नमेंट यह देखे कि अगर प्लानिंग कमीशन से इस का काम नहीं चल सकता है तो एक कमेटी जरूर बनाये।

श्री शीलभद्र यात्री : प्लानिंग कमीशन ऐसी कमेटी बना चुकी है।

सैयद मजहर इमाम : जब गवर्नमेंट की प्लानिंग कमीशन की ऐसी एक कमेटी मौजूद है, तो फिर और क्या जरूरत रह जाती है। जैसाकि हमारे एक दोस्त ने कहा कि कौन लोग इस कमेटी में होंगे और उस के लिये एक्सपर्ट कहां से आयेंगे? हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर से आयेंगे या हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर से लिये जायेंगे? जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर से एक्सपर्ट लेने का ताल्लुक है जिन को इस के लायक समझा गया है उन को गवर्नमेंट ने आलरेडी एप्वाइन्ट कर दिया है। तो क्या फिर उन को ही इस कमेटी में रखना है? अगर हमारे ऐसे पार्लियामेंट के लोग इस कमेटी में चले गये, तो मैं समझ नहीं सकता हूं कि इस मामले में हमारा क्या खास एक्सपेरियन्स है और हम वहां क्या परपज सर्व कर सकते हैं। और हम किन तरह से एक प्यूब्लिक के लिये लाइन बना सकते हैं कि यहां यहां पर ये इंडस्ट्री कायम हो और यहां यहां पर यह कायम न हो। तो मैं इस रेज्यूयूशंस को अपोज कर रहा हूं।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा और खास कर के अपने मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूंगा कि इस बात का खयाल जरूर किया जाय कि एक ही जगह पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा इंडस्ट्री कायम न की जायें, खयाल वह गवर्नमेंट को हों या प्राइवेट सेक्टर को हों, उन को मुहत्तम जगहों पर कायम करें। बड़े टाउन्स में ही आप इंडस्ट्रीज को सेन्ट्रलाइज न करें, जैसाकि किया जा रहा है, बल्कि जरूरत इस बात की है कि मुल्क को मुहत्तम जगहों पर मुहत्तम इंडस्ट्रीज कायम की जाये ताकि वहां का डेवलपमेंट हो और लोगों को घर में ही रोजगार और मजदूरी करने का मौका मिले। ऐसा नहीं हो जैसाकि हो रहा है कि बम्बई, अहमदाबाद, कलकत्ता और दिल्ली पर ही सारा ब्रेजर हो रहा है और गांवों से सिमट कर लोग यहां चले आ रहे हैं, इसलिये कि यहां पर इंडस्ट्रीज ज्यादा हैं। इस को चैक करने को जरूरत

[सैयद मजहर इमाम]

है। एक हो इलाक़े में, एक ही जगह पर, उन को सन्ट्रे-राइज न होने दें बल्कि मुलतलिफ जगहों में उन को फैलायें, चाहे ये गवर्नमेंट की हों या प्राइवेट सेक्टर की हों। मुलतलिफ जगहों पर जो दूसरे छोटे छोटे टाउन्स हैं उन के करीब इंडस्ट्रीज क़ायम की जायें ताकि वह एरिया भो, वह टाउन भी डिवलेप करे और वहां के लोगों को काम करने का और काम सोखने का मौका मिले।

इन अलफ़ाज़ के साथ मैं इस रेज़ल्यूशन को अंगीकृत करता हूँ।]

SHRI HARIHAR PATEL (Orissa):
Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, if we look into the Resolution, we will find that it speaks about the appointment of an Expert Committee to study the developmental problems of economically underdeveloped States and other areas of India. Now, an hon. Member of this House, Mr. Govinda Reddy, has practically sought to deny the existence of any underdeveloped State or area in India. He has stated that we should view everything from the country's point of view and that it is wrong to say that there is any part of the country which is underdeveloped or which needs special attention. But I think he is completely wrong in saying so. There are underdeveloped States and areas. For instance, I would cite the case of my own State of Orissa. You will find that it is a State rich in potentialities, but all the same, it is possibly the poorest State in the whole of the country. The *per capita* income of the people of Orissa is not even half of that of some of the other States in India. In view of such facts, is it not wrong to say that there are no underdeveloped States in India? Even in the case of one State, there are developed areas and there are undeveloped areas. This is so owing to the lack of proper attention on the part of the Government. You must be knowing—and everybody knows this—that in

this age of democracy, one does not get proper attention unless one raises a hue and cry, and in some parts of the country people are still unacquainted with the process of democracy and they do not know how to raise a hue and cry and therefore they are still being neglected. So there are underdeveloped areas even in big States, as has been pointed out by Mr. Bisht himself. Even in Uttar Pradesh there is a lot to be done for the development of that State. If you look at the statistics of the different districts in my State, it will not be necessary for you to say that this has been a feature of the Government. Many areas do not get proper attention. So, I would say that to deny the existence of underdeveloped States or areas in India is not right.

The hon. Mr. Sapru has objected to this Resolution from one point of view. He says that in this Resolution there is the implied criticism of the Planning Commission, because the tasks which this Resolution seeks to entrust to the Expert Committee are subject-matters for the Planning Commission, and the Resolution seeks to say that the Planning Commission has failed in its task. I would like to say that the Planning Commission is being sought to be made immune from all sorts of accountability. I do not deny that its members are experts. It will possibly be wrong on the part of anybody to assume wisdom superior to that of the members of the Planning Commission. But all the same I would like to draw attention to one fact that the members of the Planning Commission do not go to the field. They formulate schemes and make allocations under the Plan on the basis of statistics which are supplied to them. They do not go out and see how the implementation of the schemes and projects is done and whether their planning is bearing any fruit to the people. Mostly they discharge their tasks on mathematical calculations and in

offices. For example, I would cite an instance from my own State. At one place, I found some wells dug at a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the village. I just enquired what the wells were intended for. They said that it was some Central Government projects—I forgot the name—and that they were instructed to dig those wells at a distance from the village. At some other place, I found some latrines. They were also at a distance of about one mile from the village. They could not be used by the people because in between the latrines and the village there were paddy fields and they did not require those latrines. There also it was explained to me that it was some Central Government scheme. There was a seminar at Bhubaneswar on Community Development Projects and there—I drew the attention of the hon. Minister to this fact—he replied, "What can we do if our language is so foolishly understood? We might have said that the latrines should be at a distance from the village, but that does not mean that they should be at a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the village." I ask: If the Central Government is unable to exercise any supervision or control over the implementation of its project and if the State Government says that it is helpless because it is a Central Government project, then who is there to see to the proper implementation of that project? I think this is practically a handicap to the Planning Commission. They should also go to the field and see how their words are understood and whether their plans are being implemented in their true spirit, because, in my opinion, the implementation of their plans and schemes requires a proper sense of devotion and a spirit of dedication to the welfare of the people, which is certainly lacking. So, Sir, I feel that, in spite of the reports of the Planning Commission, there are a lot of things to be looked into by somebody, and then we can come to know about the special development problems of the undeveloped areas. So I think if we

take the Resolution in that sense, there is nothing in it to oppose it, and the appointment of an expert committee is welcome. All the same I must admit that there is a certain amount of vagueness in the Resolution; the mover could have possibly done better to indicate his intention properly. As it is, we are practically left to interpret it in our own way and to infer as to what can be the functions of the expert committee. Hon. Mr. Sapru was at liberty to say that this expert committee is intended to do the same task that the Planning Commission is doing, and if that is really the sense of the mover of this Resolution, there is certainly a great deal of force in his argument that the Resolution should be rejected, but if the mover intends, as I have indicated, I think there is nothing to oppose this Resolution. But in view of the vagueness, in view of the confusion existing there, it becomes difficult to take this Resolution as a basis for any decision.

With these words, Sir, I conclude my speech.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: Sir, so far as the core of the Resolution is concerned, it makes an appeal to me; I rather like it. But so far as the drafting is concerned, I do not like it, and so far as the method is concerned, I think it is unnecessary, if not undesirable. But I like the core of the Resolution, that industry should be evenly distributed and scattered all over the country. That is the policy of the Government, but it is being done a little too slowly, far too slowly. It should be done with a lot of conviction—it is not being done with that conviction. Even in the Second Plan running now I find that this policy is misfiring. I learn that Bombay has reached the saturation point, reached the bursting point, and it has now been declared as an area where no more industries can be started. They went on starting industry after industry in Bombay up till now and now it has come to

[Shri N. R. Maikani.]

the bursting point, and they have done so, to my mind, out of thoughtlessness, out of indifference, and it has become too late now for Bombay to scatter its own industries. Let us take a modern example, Bangalore. We hear so much of Bangalore and it is a very fine place, one of the finest in the South. We are turning it deliberately into a slum. The population of Bangalore, a few years back, was six lakhs or so. Within five years it has doubled and there has been an influx of labour into Bangalore to such an extent that housing conditions present a sorry spectacle, the more so when it rains, and we are deliberately artificially creating slum conditions in Bangalore; they are abominable. I do not know what is happening in Coimbatore. I have a feeling that Coimbatore is also running the same course, is developing on the same lines. That is one thing, so far as the Resolution is concerned, but my friend just now said that industry will grow up where there is raw material, where there is power, where there is labour, and so on. It is true, but why should industry mean Bombay city? I cannot understand. Take the textile industry. Why should it not mean the whole of Gujarat and even a part of Maharashtra? Why should it mean only Bombay city? Why should it mean only Sholapur city? It should have been spread over the whole region where cotton grows, where plenty of labour and thermal power is available. Why have a bewilderingly industrial city like Calcutta? You feel choked, you feel suffocated. I was there only a few days back—you feel suffocated there. How people live, I cannot say; I think they are living in a fit of insanity. No human being can feel sane in a place like Calcutta. Why should everything go into Calcutta and nowhere else? Why not in a few districts round about Calcutta? What we have done up till now is to select a few places, a few towns—call them cities—and make them absurd and

abominable. Today industry in India means Calcutta, Madras, Coimbatore, Bangalore, Bombay. That is all. If—God forbid—say, these five cities come to be destroyed, what would be the condition of India? It should be lower still from the point of view of the country's industrial development. Now that sort of haphazard concentration is what we should stop in the Third Plan, firmly and strongly. What I dislike about the Resolution is the reference to States as underdeveloped States. The question rather is: Which are the States which come under 'advanced States'? I can think of none, not one State. I consider Gujarat is fairly prosperous, but not the whole of Gujarat; the rest of it, it is a desert more or less; not Saurashtra by any means, not Kutch at all, and a large part of even the so-called Maharashtra is not very advanced. Take your own U.P., as my friend referred to just now. A large part of it is advanced. Take Andhra; it is so advanced. But how is Rayalaseema? It is bad; there is a great difference between one part of Andhra and another. There is not a single State that is developed, whose economy is of a high order; not even advanced. I think very highly of Assam, but not of the tribal area—that is not advanced. To suggest here that some States are being treated with favour and others with disfavour is wrong, almost malicious. I rather think it is a few places, it is a few towns, a few cities, which have become the abomination of India, and this must be removed, and the industry must hereafter be slowly, firmly and resolutely dispersed and scattered. The textile mills can be scattered over the whole of India more or less, except Bengal and some places. Sugar mills, they can be scattered almost over the whole of the country, wherever you like. In about a dozen or ten States even now they are getting scattered; they were not so scattered before, but they are getting scattered, because deliberately we are putting our policy into operation. Now, Sir, what I have just now

said has, in a sense, been repeated by others, but what I want to say hereafter is something, I believe, new, to which no attention is being paid. I wish to put all my emphasis on rural areas and it is very relevant. Areas, to my mind, means urban areas and rural areas. The difference between the two holds good today and holds good to our shame. After all, India is centrally and fundamentally rural and will remain so, I believe; or it is not India. But that is a vital question; I do not want to discuss it now. India to a great extent, largely, is rural. And what have we done to the rural areas? The time is limited; else I could give facts and figures in support of what little we have done, and even today, in the Second Plan, we are paying very little attention to rural areas. Take industry for that matter and take your provision for small-scale industries of Rs. 55 crores in the Plan. Probably that money will be spent and fully spent on such industries by the end of the Plan. Let us find out where the money has been spent. It may not be on a very big industry but it is spent in urban areas, on the ancillary industries depending on the big industry in the urban area; the industries may not be situated in the heart of the cities, but they fall in urban area. Take the industrial estates for which you have made a provision of Rs. 10 crores. The idea was to take the industrial estates to rural areas so that the people there might become machine-minded. But where are they? They are in places like Delhi where there is one industrial estate and you want to have another, and if there were space in Bombay, I am sure another industrial estate would be thrust on the top of what is there in Bombay. But in Bombay you cannot do so; there is no room for it. So you have decided on Kalyan or near Kalyan for an industrial estate, which is properly meant for rural areas. You should teach them, in the rural areas, the use of machines, should cultivate in them a liking

for machines, should teach them how to handle the machines, they should also have that feeling in mind which is getting on to towns—of course there are the big industries already near big cities. To my mind, the function of small-scale industries is to go down to the rural areas, to the tehsil level, not stop at the district level, much less at the State level. It is not so done. The village industries which are there try to eke out their existence against very difficult conditions, against hard and harsh conditions. I would not like to go into that.

(Time bell rings.)

Is my time up?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARMAR ALI KHAN): Two minutes more.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: Well, the time is limited; otherwise I would have given you examples of rural housing, examples of rural drinking water supply and many other examples showing that the allocations for the towns are five to ten times the allocations for the villages, as if India were towns and not villages. Out of even that allocation only 50 per cent. is spent and 50 per cent. remains unspent while the allocation for the towns is fully spent. I have got figures with me but there is the bell.

Before sitting down I should like to make another observation to which no reference has been made by any hon. Member. There are in India areas which are called wet areas and areas which are called dry areas, areas which are irrigated areas, where there is sure water supply and areas which are never irrigated, which are arid. To my mind, we very much neglect the dry areas, the arid areas. We are concentrating upon the wet areas, upon the irrigated areas. All the time we are talking of agriculture in irrigated areas, concentrating upon them and having intensive cultivation upon

[Shri N. R. Malkani.]
them. Nobody cares for backward areas or rather dry areas. Have you ever thought of developing, to some extent, the economy of these arid areas? Have you thought of developing small-scale, medium-scale village industries in these dry, arid areas where there is only one crop which is also insecure? Have you ever thought of it? Has our organisation given any thought about these areas? Have we made up our mind as to how to develop these areas? That to my mind is the greatest criticism and condemnation of the Plan. From my point of view we are not paying the same attention or the necessary attention to the arid areas, to the dry areas that they deserve. The reason is, as they say, that India is developing, of course, developing in a very unequal fashion, developing in an unequal manner—rural and urban—and, of course, industries are being concentrated in certain places and towns in an unequal and unfair manner. These inequalities must be rectified. Thank you.

SHRI P. A. SOLOMON (Kerala):
Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this Resolution is, of course, a resolution supporting the idea of our entire planning because the objective of our planning is that there must be development all over the country. The Industrial Policy Resolution in para. 15 says:

"In order that industrialisation may benefit the economy of the country as a whole, it is important that disparities in levels of development between different regions should be progressively reduced."

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

It has already been admitted by the Government and by all the hon. Members who have spoken here that there are wide disparities in the industrial development in our country. So by his Resolution Dr. Subba Rao points out that:—

"This House is of opinion that an expert Committee be appointed to study the developmental problems of economically underdeveloped States and other areas of India with a view to making proposals for stepping up industrialisation and other development activities in those places."

Sir, actually there is nothing controversial in this Resolution as well as in the Industrial Policy Resolution. That is why I would like to say that this Resolution must be accepted unanimously and certain steps must be taken to implement the point made out by Dr. Subba Rao in this Resolution.

Sir, some of the hon. Members pointed out that the Planning Commission is already working, there are so many expert committees working under the Planning Commission and so on and so forth. That is true, but I would like to ask the hon. Members whether there are any expert committees constituted to look into the particular point made in this Resolution. I think there is no committee constituted for this purpose so far. If such a committee can be constituted by the Government in consultation with the Planning Commission or by the Planning Commission itself, that would be helpful.

The solution of the problem is contained in the Resolution itself. Sir I do not see any relevant point in opposing this Resolution. Some hon. Members made out only—I am sorry to say—certain silly points.

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL (Punjab):
It is unparliamentary.

SHRI P. A. SOLOMON: If it is unparliamentary, I am prepared to withdraw it. I should say unweighty arguments.

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL: Unreasonable arguments.

SHRI P. A. SOLOMON: No, un-
weighty arguments. One of the hon.
Members said that there could not be
an expert to whom all aspects of the
industry would be known. That is
true. There cannot be such an expert
not only in India but in any other
developed countries of the world,
Germany or America. That is why
this Resolution asks the Government
to appoint a committee of experts
which could go into all aspects of in-
dustry. They could contribute their
expert wisdom to overcome the diffi-
culty that the country is now faced
with.

Anyhow, there are underdeveloped
areas which should be developed as
early as possible if we want to fulfil
the targets laid down under the Plan.
So I whole-heartedly support the
Resolution. I hope that during his
speech—I do not know which Minis-
ter will take part in this debate;
there are several hon. Ministers here;
the Deputy Planning Minister is also
here—the Minister will kindly ex-
plain the position and I hope he will
accept the spirit of the Resolution, so
that we can pass this Resolution
unanimously.

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
AND INDUSTRY (SHRI LAL BAHADUR):**
Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The hon.
Minister can sit and speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes,
you may sit and speak.

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: Let me see
if I can manage it.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It is not
necessary for you to stand. You may
speak sitting.

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: Sir, I cannot
but appreciate the spirit of the Reso-
lution. The purpose behind the Reso-
lution is sound and has to be generally
agreed to. But I was a bit surprised
to hear the mover's speech. I felt
surprised because he happens to be a

member of the Communist Party of
that on the one hand he believes in
international Communism...

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I
make that point clear because there is
a misconception?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are
not the mover.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You are
quite right. The mover himself never
meant that. He mentioned that
because he heard some people talking
about North *versus* South in the train.
Now, Sir, I hear communal discus-
sions. That does not mean that I
become a communalist. He pointed
out that there was no scope for such
a discussion. Therefore, please do
not put that interpretation on what
he had said.

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: I was saying
India. On the one hand he believes in
international communism. To that
I can take no objection, because every-
one would like to have some kind of
a world pattern which will bring
different countries together. I do not
know whether Communism will be
able to do it or whether Gandhism or
something else will do it. Whatever
may be the ideology, if there is some
ideology which will bring the different
countries of the world together, the
warring countries together, then I
shall welcome it. But on the other
hand, the hon. mover, in almost the
whole of his speech, dea't with
regionalism. The whole speech as it
were, centered round regionalism. So
there is obviously no consistency
between the ideology in which he
believes, namely, the ultimate objec-
tive of world communism or interna-
tional communism, and what he says
when it comes to his own country. In
regard to his own country, he thinks
in terms of regionalism only. It is this
which surprises me most. I have no
doubt that there are many States, at
least many parts of the different States,
which are undeveloped. But it is very
difficult to assess or to give a judgment
as to which of these States are deve-

[Shri La. Bahadur.]

developed and which are the States which are backward or underdeveloped. The hon. Member referred to Bombay. I entirely agree with him that in so far as Bombay City is concerned, there is a good deal of industrialisation there. As was said just now, that city has almost reached the saturation point. But Bombay City alone is not Bombay State. There is the whole of Maharashtra in Bombay and at present or at least for a few days more, the whole of Gujarat will also be there. Visit any part of Maharashtra and you will find no development in the industrial sense of it. Similarly there are parts of Gujarat also which are wholly undeveloped.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: And Rajasthan also.

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: Similarly you will find such places in Bengal and in Bihar. It is often said that Bihar is a big industrial centre. I entirely agree that there are coal mines there, that there are several heavy industries coming up. But if you visit North Bihar, almost half of Bihar, you will not find a single new industry having come up in that area during the last twelve years or so. The whole of North Bihar has almost no industry except one or two which might have been there during the British days. So, as I said, it is very difficult to assess or to come to a correct judgment as to which States are developed and which are undeveloped. Although Uttar Pradesh has got a big name, except for the textile industry in Kanpur, you will hardly find any other industry there. You will not find many, except one or two which have come up in the private sector.

SHRI P. D. HIMATSINGKA: And the sugar mills.

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: The sugar mills are old ones. I am not referring now to the industries which came up mostly during the British days. During recent years, you will not find any, except a few, as I said, which have

come up in the private sector. Except for them no new industry has come up in Uttar Pradesh. So we need not draw comparisons in that way. What I mean to say is that we have to realise that the whole country is undeveloped. India is one of those countries which come in the undeveloped category and the Prime Minister was quite correct when he said at the World Bank Conference, which took place in Delhi two years back, that the point was not regarding this bloc or that bloc, whether a country is within this Power Bloc or that Power Bloc. The most important point or the real difference was the gulf that existed at the present moment in the world between the developed countries, the industrialised countries and the others, the industrialised countries and the non-industrialised countries. There is this big difference or gulf that exists at the present moment in the world and India as a whole, there is no doubt, is an underdeveloped country. We have to make the best possible effort to industrialise it.

I need not refer to our different plans. We had the First Five Year Plan and for the moment, if you leave out the First Five Year Plan, we have now the Second Five Year Plan which has laid the utmost stress on industrialisation and, in a way, the highest priority is given to industrialisation in that Plan. Of course, agriculture was also given a high priority, almost equal priority, yet it could be said that on industrialisation greater emphasis was laid. That was not because we did not consider agriculture to be important. In fact, food is the most important item and it has the first priority and every pie that can be spent will have to be spent on food, if necessary. But agriculture or food production alone is not going to solve the problem of the country. If the problem of unemployment is to be solved, we will have to combine industry with agriculture. Therefore, these things should go together, agriculture as well as industries. In the Second Five Year Plan, quite a large number of industries have been put up in different

parts of the country. Their location is not always in our hands. When a project in the public sector is to be taken up, it is not in our hands to decide about the location of that plant. I need not go into the different arguments, as to whether raw materials are available like coal etc. or whether power is available and so on. So many other things have also to be considered. I do not want to repeat all those arguments. What I want to say is that when these projects are considered, their location is left to an expert body or expert committee. It is not the Government which takes the decision. Of course, ultimately the final approval is given by the Government, but whenever there is an expert body, then naturally the Government has to go by the recommendation of that expert body. To give an example, there was the proposal to set up the optical or ophthalmic glass project. A Soviet team had come and that team had suggested two places—Durgapur and almost on an equal level, Naini in the Allahabad district. Well, Durgapur is a developing town or developing area. I need not mention that there is a coke oven plant there, there is a steel plant and many other industries will come up in Durgapur. But the Allahabad district is one of the poor districts of the State with hardly any industry, and Naini is a rural area. But Naini was put on almost the same level, because Naini had the raw materials and there have been two or three glass factories in Naini for some time past, and Government generally felt that the plant might be located at Naini.

An announcement was almost made, not formally, but it was publicly said and then what happened? We referred the matter to the Soviet experts, the people who had come for that purpose. They looked into the matter; they went to Naini again and when they came back, they said definitely that the plant should be located at Durgapur and not at Naini. The hon. Member said that we do not disperse industries in a proper way but what are we to do? The experts give

an opinion and in these technical matters we should, as far as possible, accept the opinion of the experts and we accordingly decided that that plant should be located at Durgapur. In respect of each and every such important industry, Government has to decide accordingly. I do not think that in such matters Government can take *ad hoc* decisions without consulting the experts.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: Are you to leave everything to the experts and not take other things into consideration, social as well as others?

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: Everything was taken into consideration in so far as this optical glass factory was concerned, the availability of raw materials, power and climate, but then the experts said that the instruments were of such a delicate nature, they were so fine that even a pinch of dust would destroy everything and that it would not be possible to produce quality material. What are we to do in those circumstances?

DR. W. S. BARLINGAY (Bombay): Is there no distinction between industries which are of national importance and industries which may be important from the point of view of the States concerned?

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: I shall deal with it in a few minutes. I was coming to that.

I shall mention a few heavy industries that we propose to set up in the Second Plan period which will project into the Third Plan period. They are the heavy machine-building plant, the forge foundry, coal-mining machinery plant, the heavy structural plant, heavy plate and vessel shops, high pressure boiler plant, heavy machine tool factory, ball and roller bearing factory, heavy power plant, precision instrument factory and so on. These are the most vital industries that will come up during the Third Plan period

[Shri Lal Bahadur.]

but we are planning even now in the case of the heavy machine-building plant, the forge foundry, the coal-mining machinery plant. We are going to start on the projects immediately. In fact, Government has already set up a corporation to start the preliminary work. We want to go ahead with these projects even during the Second Plan period. Besides all this, we have to develop and expand our present capacity in respect of the Heavy Electrical Plant at Bhopal. Its capacity is already being doubled so that its production would be worth Rs. 25 crores. We feel that we should design from now on for production worth Rs. 50 crores. We will have to have another one or perhaps two such plants as in Bhopal. Similar is the case in respect of the Heavy Machine Tool Factory at Bangalore; we will have to have two, three or even four such factories in different parts of the country. So, we have to develop our present capacity and set up new industries especially to produce machines so that we may be able to save foreign exchange by stopping the import of capital goods. I have mentioned some of the important public projects. Naturally, their location has to be considered in consultation with the experts. The experts take everything into consideration and naturally we have to attach great weight to their judgment. It is difficult for me to say whether Kerala or Andhra or Bihar or Orissa should be selected. We have advised our officers to tell the experts very clearly as to what the position of the different States is in respect of industrialisation, whether they are developed or under-developed in comparison with other parts of the country but then the experts say that generally they do not take into consideration all these factors. Their main consideration is the project as a whole and the production of quality material. From their point of view, the most important thing is the production of quality material. Of course, the production has to be economic and all that. I am merely putting forward before the House that a

number of big projects will be coming up during this Plan period and the Third Plan period besides a number of other industries which I do not propose to mention here. I have no doubt that as far as possible we will try to disperse them. We would very much like that these industries are set up in different parts of the country. For example, there were a number of States which wanted the raw film industry to be set up in their respective States but there again it was generally opined by our collaborators or the participants that Ooty was the best place for the setting up of the raw film industry. We have, therefore, decided that the industry should be put up at Ooty. Our friend just now referred to Bombay and said that we have been criminal or something like that but the hon. Member has to realise that it very much depends on the States themselves as to whether they are able to create conditions in which industries or industrialists are attracted towards their States. Why was Bombay selected? Why is everybody running after Bombay? It is because in Bombay they try to give the necessary facilities to the new industries. One of the important factors is power and Bombay was able to produce enough power whereas the State from which I come, Uttar Pradesh, is very deficient in power and yet Uttar Pradesh will be saying that it is backward and that industrialists do not come to that State. If power is not available, how can industries come up? Bombay was wise enough to create enough of power resources; Madras was also clever enough.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: But you have manpower.

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: But that will not help. Manpower will help in other matters and I shall say a few words about that also but so far as heavy industries are concerned, power is the most vital thing. Bombay was able to produce power and that too at a cheap rate. When I recently spoke to the Chief Minister, I told him, "If you want any new industry

to come up in Uttar Pradesh, for God's sake reduce the power rate". It is the highest. It was very high up till now but they have now slightly reduced it.

DR. R. B. GOUR: The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh will be consulting the stars.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: Not the Red Star.

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: He may be consulting the stars, I do not know, but he is the author of a book on astrology and astronomy. I might tell the House that he is one of the few most learned people amongst us, amongst the administrators, a man who has written not less than twenty-five to thirty books on different subjects like mathematics, science, history, philosophy, international law and astronomy and astrology. He is a versatile person.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: But since the Minister believes in astrology. . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

4 P.M.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Then he can be a Vice-Chancellor, not a Chief Minister.

(Interruptions.)

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: I merely said, do not take him lightly. It is true that I was also there in U.P. for two years and I should also be held partly responsible.

DR. R. B. GOUR: You were dealing with the Police.

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: Anyhow, I was merely saying that Bombay gave those facilities. Similarly, in Madras they very wisely decided to develop power and electricity, in that State, and the result is that new industries are being set up without much difficulty.

Without dwelling much on this point any further, I should like to say a few words about small scale industries to which a reference was made by Mr. Bhupesh Gupta and to which some other friends also just now referred. I am in entire agreement with what Shri Bhupesh Gupta said just now.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: For once you are in agreement.

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: I do not know whether he is right or I am wrong. Anyhow . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Both are right.

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: But I am sorry I have to differ on one point in regard to that matter. Small-scale industries are absolutely essential but when I am talking about small-scale industries, I would like to divide them into two parts—the medium-size industries and small-scale industries. Under our technical definition small-scale industries are those which employ 100 workers with an investment capital of Rs. 10 lakhs. That is the maximum. We should concentrate on small-scale industries but I would suggest another category of industries, the medium-size industries in which we may have 1,000 or 2,000 workers and the investment may go up to Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 lakhs. So, we should have medium-size industries as well as small-scale industries and I also agree with Shri Bhupesh Gupta that consumer industries could be developed in this sector. For example, I have a feeling and I am getting it examined—I am not an expert on this—whether we can take up under the medium-size or small-scale sector industries like cement, paper and even machine tools. Of course the designing of machine-tools is a difficult thing; it is not so easy but we can have . . .

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: Food processing can be taken up in this.

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: I think that should be in the third category. Food processing, etc. can come under the village and cottage industries; perhaps even in this too.

So I have just mentioned three examples, cement, paper and even machine-tools and I remember that during the war days a large number of machine-tool factories came up—that was in the last war—but they died because necessary encouragement was not given to them after the war ended. So there is the possibility of even machine-tools being made through small-scale industries. I have asked the Ministry to examine this matter and if it is possible to do it in the small-scale sector, we can give quite a number of new licences for factories which could be dispersed and set up in different parts of the country. In so far as small-scale industries are concerned, I do not think the difficulties that come up in connection with the heavy industries will be there. So it is important that if we want to industrialise the country, we will have to go in more for these small-scale industries because in the present context, in our present financial position with difficulties in foreign exchange availability, though we give the highest priority to some of these heavy industries which are most vital, we have to concentrate on the development of small-scale and medium-size industries. In fact this will revolutionise our people, industrialise our people mentally if we set up small-scale industries and spread them throughout the country but my difference with Bhupesh Guptaji is when he says that it should only be done in the public sector. It is not correct. I might tell him that . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I did not say everything should be there. The dominant position must be there; the new undertakings should, as far as possible, be in the public sector.

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: Well, I was referring to another matter. He said something the other day, when asking

a question about the small machineries exhibition which was organised here by the Americans, and I told him that day that to connect those exhibitions with the investment of American funds in the country was not quite correct. He did not put those questions quite correctly or in a relevant manner. He is right in this sense that a team had come which wanted to discuss with private industrialists and if they agreed, they were prepared to consider whether they could invest funds in India. It was a separate matter and the organisation of the exhibition was done separately. Therefore I thought I should take this opportunity to make it clear. What Shri Bhupesh Gupta had said that day was somewhat different and therefore I wanted to clear up the position.

Now, I am glad that he says that the small-scale industries should not all be in the public sector. What Bhupesh Guptaji has to remember is that at the present moment our urgent problem is to solve unemployment. It is one of the most important problems. And with this unemployment problem at the back of our minds, we will have to keep the small-scale sector especially open to any new entrepreneur who wants to come in and set up a new industry. If the Government has to do it, they must find the funds, rupee finance as well as foreign exchange. Some of these projects which I have just now mentioned and a few others may cost us not less than 1,300 to 1,500 crores of rupees. In fact we have a feeling that the allocations for industries in the Third Five Year Plan should be roundabout Rs. 1,500 crores. Of course, they are still considering but they are finding it difficult to make that full allocation. So either the Government should concentrate on the heavy industries first and naturally do less for the small-scale industries or if we take up the whole small-scale sector within Government's purview, then we will have to cut down some of these projects or the allocations made for these projects. But as we attach

great importance—and you also, hon. Members of this House, do it—I feel that a balance will have to be struck.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Half an hour is over.

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: Just five or six minutes more, Sir. If you have to strike a balance, you have to keep the field of small-scale industries open to individual entrepreneurs. If necessary, Government also can take part in it. In fact, generally the Government's policy is to help the small entrepreneurs in different ways. Industrial estates are there; we provide power; we provide shops, and help them in other ways. Similarly, we give machinery on a hire-purchase basis and other assistance is also given.

DR. R. B. GOUR: To what extent will the Government incur liability under the new scheme of the Reserve Bank guaranteeing the loans to small-scale industries by commercial banks?

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: Government will guarantee in cases where Government consider it advisable. In case there is a failure, Government will have to undertake the whole responsibility. We have to do it. These small people have not got the finance and the Reserve Bank will not give them the loan unless it is guaranteed by some authority.

DR. R. B. GOUR: The scheme is that the Reserve Bank will guarantee that loan and the loan has to be advanced by the commercial bank.

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: It comes to the same thing. We want to assist the small entrepreneurs and we want that a larger sum should be allocated for small-scale industries in the Third Five Year Plan. The main difficulty has been the shortage of raw material. We are not getting enough raw material to supply to the small-scale industries. During the last three or four years, our engineering industry has come up very well. They have been able to export some of their goods, sewing machines; electric fans,

etc. But their main difficulty is that they do not get adequate steel. They are not able to get non-ferrous metals. If we get enough steel, the production of engineering industries, it is said, would easily go up by 100 per cent more than what we are manufacturing today. There are the export possibilities. The importance of small-scale industries is, no doubt, there, but the raw material has to be provided and necessary facilities have to be given by Government.

I shall not take more time of the House. I would merely say that it will not be correct to say that an expert committee should be appointed for this purpose.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Excuse me, the hon. Minister . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

DR. R. B. GOUR: It is an important national problem that he is speaking on. My point about banks refusing to . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a different matter.

DR. R. B. GOUR: The whole institutional structure for financing the industry . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Budget is coming. You can take it up then.

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: Before I conclude, I might also mention this: Dr. Gour may not agree with me, but I also attach enough importance to cottage and small-scale industries, because it gives partial employment, if not full employment.

Shri Malkani said that the food processing industry should also be taken up in the small-scale industries sector. I have no quarrel on that. It should be done. But the cottage industries organisation feels that the work in many of the processing in-

[Shri Lal Bahadur.]

dustries could be done by hand, whether it is milling of rice or extraction of oil or even making *gur*. For that, as stated by him, manpower is in abundance and we can utilise it. Even the village and cottage industries. friends do not rule out the use of power. In fact, they have appointed a committee to go into this matter to see whether small tools, etc. and even spinning wheels, could be utilised with power and utilised for the advantage of the spinner. So, that aspect is also very important.

I, therefore, suggest to the hon. Member not to press his Resolution, because what is needed is not a committee of experts. Every aspect is before us. In fact, if for a short while the opinions of other experts are kept aside, it will not do us much harm. Expert opinion is available in the Planning Commission or is obtained. There are economists. There are technicians. Then, we consult so many bodies and ultimately the States are consulted. And then Parliament is consulted. All the aspects are taken into consideration and fully thrashed out in these meetings. In the circumstances, the setting up of a committee will unnecessarily lead to further delay. We have to prepare our Plan. In fact, in the middle of March we are going to have the National Development Council meeting in which the details of the Third Five Year Plan will be presented. So, in the circumstances, I do not think it would be advisable to set up any such committee.

DR. A. SUBBA RAO: I am thankful to the Members for their participation in the discussion. I am really thankful to the Minister for his enlightening speech. But I cannot understand the opposition of certain Members, the way they attributed motives to our Party, and the way—I could not understand a Member's speech because he talked in Hindi—he attributed certain motives to me personally, saying that we are trying to create feelings of North versus

South. That was not my intention at all. But you will have to take into account the feelings that are there. You cannot simply gloss over it or brush it aside. There are certain people there in the South—it is a very unhealthy trend—who are trying to utilise this regional disparity for their personal interests. Anyway, they are creating a sort of disunity in our country. I am saying that that is gaining ground. So, unless this regional disparity is removed, you are creating more and more scope for those persons to raise it and the unity of the country will be spoiled. That is the point that I wanted to stress. It is not a question that we are interested in creating that sort of feeling. We are not interested in creating regional ideas. Even as our Minister has just point out, it is a question of . . .

SHRI J. S. BISHT: But they do it even on the ground of language, not only economic disparity.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Because language creates certain difficulties for them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

DR. A. SUBBA RAO: It is not a question of language alone. For example, within a particular State if there is a minority community and if that minority region is not properly developed by that State, that gives scope to those people of the minority community to raise the cry that the majority community is not looking to their interests. And that creates certain problems there. That is the problem which I wanted to pose. It is not a question of our raising certain regional ideas or regional Chauvinism. This disparity definitely creates scope for it.

Now, Sir, the suggestion for an expert Committee was made because, in my opinion, the possibilities of different regions for setting up industries have not been properly gone into. That was my idea in suggesting an expert Committee—to go into the pos-

sibilities of the various regions, the availability of raw materials there, the possibilities of setting up particular types of industry, and so on. We feel, even at the governmental level, in the respective States that there is a great possibility of setting up certain industries there, to which the Central Government or the Planning Commission have not given proper consideration.

Again, with regard to this private sector, when you take into consideration the different areas and States, why is it that there are more industrialists who are coming forward to set up industries in Bombay or in Madras? Why are the industrialists not so enthusiastic to set up industries in the backward areas? What is the difficulty facing the industrialists there? How can it be set right? That was the idea behind my suggesting an expert Committee. I was citing the example of Kerala because I know more about Kerala. I do not understand, nor am I expected to understand, the problems of other States. I hoped that the Members who would participate in this discussion would highlight the problems of their respective States and then pose the problems to their Government so that they can be remedied. That is why I concentrated on Kerala, and it was not with any idea of posing only Kerala's problems and of no other States.

With regard to this particular problem, the previous Kerala Government found it difficult to set up certain industries there. So the industrialists there wanted the Government also to contribute some amount in the share capital. That was not acceded to by the Planning Commission. They have got their own reasons. Because of that, the industrialisation of Kerala suffered somewhat. So, the Committee I suggested could go in to that question with the different States, see what their problem was, what their difficulty was, and suggest ways and means to solve that problem.

Sir, I do not want to lengthen this discussion, nor is it my intention to

pinpoint or to put all the blame on the Government or on the Planning Commission. But the fact remains even today—and it has been accepted also by the Planning Sub-Committee of the A.I.C.C.—that regional disparities are still existing even after nine years of planning and even after twelve years of our accepting the Industrial Policy Resolution. It is a fact. So, we must go into the actual problems and difficulties of the different regions and then set them right. We must create the necessary conditions there. For example, I know about the possibilities of setting up many power projects. That is one of the important things. Even I think that that Sub-Committee has recommended that the necessary conditions for the setting up of industries have to be created in those States by way of power and other things. So, each State will have different possibilities, and our State, Kerala, specially can produce this power very cheaply. So, it would have been advisable for this Committee, if it had been set up, to see the extent to which power can be generated there in Kerala. The same consideration will apply to the other States, and the Committee could suggest ways and means to decrease this regional disparity. That was my intention, and there was no question of any linguistic chauvinism or parochialism or anything of that sort. It was only to highlight the backwardness of certain regions that I had wanted this Resolution to be discussed.

I want one clarification with regard to equalisation of coal price. I think it will go a long way in helping the industrialists to start certain industries in these backward areas. Coal is such an important commodity for industrialisation . . .

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI N. KANUNGO): There are many other sources of power.

DR. A. SUBBA RAO: That is true, but the point is that the Estimates Committee has made that recommendation and so the Government can accept it. Just as you have accepted

[Dr. A. Subba Rao.] price equalisation for steel, you can also accept price equalisation for coal. That is my suggestion. These suggestions could be gone into by this Committee, and that was the only idea behind my Resolution. I do not intend to press this Resolution. It has served its purpose. It has highlighted perhaps the problems of the backward regions. I would have been glad if some more Members from the different backward regions had participated in the debate and had highlighted their problems so that they can be rectified.

Sir, I beg leave to withdraw my Resolution.

**The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then the next Resolution. Mr. Panigrahi is not here. The next one.

RESOLUTION RE. NATIONALISATION OF THE GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, on behalf of Shri N. C. Sekhar, I move the following Resolution:

"This House is of opinion that the general insurance business in the country should be nationalised."

Sir, this again is an important subject, and in sponsoring this Resolution we have done so not with a view merely to highlighting the need for nationalisation of the general insurance but with the object of pressing this demand of ours. Sir, we hope the House will consider this proposition in its entirety and from the point of view of the national economy as a whole.

*For text of the Resolution, vide cols. 1951-52 *supra*.

Sir, we are discussing this question towards the end of the Second Five Year Plan, and we are now approaching a bigger Plan, the Third Five Year Plan. Naturally we have now to keep the perspective in view when we submit this suggestion.

Sir, a few years ago after a lot of agitation in the country which was reflected in the pressure of the Congress Party as well, the Government was obliged to come forward with a measure for the nationalisation of life insurance. You will remember, Sir, that when in 1952-53 or so we had been advocating the nationalisation of life insurance, there was stiff opposition from the Government Benches, and it was not until a certain scandal came to light and became the subject-matter of widespread controversy and discussion in this House and in the other House that the Government decided to do something about it. I mention this fact because even in the matter of nationalisation of life insurance the Government did not take the initiative. The Government moved in the matter somewhat tardily and resisted the suggestion for nationalisation. When they did it, they did it partly under the compulsion of certain irresistible facts and partly due to growing pressure in the country for such nationalisation. Ever since the life insurance business has been nationalised, the employees of the general and life insurance business and other sections of the public have been systematically demanding that the general insurance business also be nationalised and that there is no logic in retaining this sector of insurance in private hands while the major sector *viz.* the life insurance business, has been brought under the State sector. I know that that again is resisted not only by big business, but also by the Treasury Benches. So far, they have made no case against it; they have made no case in favour of their stand that this general insurance business should remain in the private sector. Sir, in this connection, let me straightway point out that those people who prophesied in the course of the dis-