

SHRI K. C. REDDY: I could not quite follow the import of the hon. Member's question.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: I was asking whether the intention of the Government is to set up a private company for the management of the industry in the public sector.

SHRI K. C. REDDY: The hon. Member, doubtless is aware that, with regard to the management of several of our industrial concerns in the public sector, we have adopted the pattern of forming companies under the Companies Act for the management of these concerns; and it is more or less, on the same analogy, that we propose to form a company for the management of the State collieries.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: What will be the relation then of this private company to the organisation which will be looking after the public sector to which the hon. Minister referred?

SHRI K. C. REDDY: This company, which we propose to form in the first instance, to manage the units in the public sector, will be confined only to the production in the public sector. So far as the coal industry in the private sector is concerned, that will be looked after by the Coal Controller as hitherto.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: That is right, but the hon. Minister said that the Government have bifurcated the organisation for the coal industry, so far as its control is concerned, with one unit—I forget its name—to look after the public sector. Therefore, I ask, what is the relation of that unit, so far as the private limited company to be set up to control the coal industry in the public sector is concerned?

SHRI K. C. REDDY: Control is a comprehensive word and control refers to production, distribution and other aspects of the coal industry also. The hon. Member may be thinking of production as something sepa-

rate from the other aspects of the coal industry so far as control is concerned. But as I was pointing out, this new officer, who has been appointed to be in charge of production, will be in charge of the production of coal in the public sector and so far as the private sector is concerned, as I have already indicated, the Coal Controller who is another officer designated for discharging certain duties, will look after the control and production and other aspects incidental to the coal industry.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: Sir, I am afraid I have not made myself understood....

SHRI K. C. REDDY: I would like to add that I will place a statement on the Table of the House, explaining in detail the structure of the organisation that we have for the purpose.

MASTER PLAN FOR REGIONAL LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES

***302. SHRI B. C. GHOSE:** Will the Minister for PRODUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved or are considering a master plan for regional location of industries; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the plan?

THE MINISTER FOR PRODUCTION (SHRI K. C. REDDY): (a) and (b). It is the accepted policy of Government to secure, over a period of time necessary for the purpose, a balanced industrial development in various regions of the country. Government have in view the need for perspective planning for a period of say 15 to 20 years. A master plan for industries will, it is hoped, form a part of the overall perspective Plan. Preference for industrially less developed regions in the matter of location of industries will be given, provided other requisite conditions can be broadly fulfilled.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: In view of the fact that the industrial policy has accepted this principle to which the hon. Minister has also referred, I want to know whether the Government has evolved any master plan, or whether the Government feel that the Planning Commission through its efforts, will bring about regional development of industries, so that there will be balanced economic development? Or have the Government evolved a master plan already, or are they considering its evolution?

SHRI K. C. REDDY: From my answer it is obvious that such a master plan of the nature that the hon. Member has in mind has not yet been evolved. We are intending to evolve a sort of master plan for all the spheres of our national development. When we do that, and a blue-print for perspective planning for 15 to 20 years is available, then, as I have said, a master plan for our industries also will be an integral part of such perspective planning.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: But this purpose was also implicit in the Industrial Development and Regulation Act. Now apart from that, what is it that the Government intend by saying that they have a master plan under consideration, because in the Industrial Development and Regulation Act also, the Government had power to see that industries were distributed over all the regions, so that there may be balanced economic development.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: The hon. Member is raising, in the shape of a question a debate on the Five Year Plan. It is impossible to answer it in a sentence or two. What are the main objectives? There are a number of things which have to be co-ordinated. The first thing is production. We cannot suitably spread out things unless they are produced. There is no master plan at the present moment. It will gradually develop by experience. One cannot have on paper an artificial plan which has no meaning.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: I think the hon. Prime Minister has misconceived my question. He has said that there is no master plan. If Government had stated that there was no master plan, that would have sufficed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister said, "A master plan, it is hoped, will form part of the overall perspective plan". It is for the future, not at present.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: If I may explain the background, there was a report in the papers to the effect that Government were considering the formulation of a master plan. My question was whether Government had done that or not.

SHRI S. MAHANTY: Sir I want to know whether the concept of diminishing regional disparity came up before the National Development Council on the eve of the formulation of the second Five Year Plan, or was it before Government at the time of the formulation of the first Five Year Plan? If the latter is the case, what is the progress that has been made in that direction?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: Such a question has always been before Government. If the hon. Member had read the Five Year Plan, he would have known it from some of the information which is there. Removal of regional disparities is an important consideration...

SHRI S. MAHANTY: There is no information.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU:.... but they cannot be removed in a year or two. So far as factories are concerned, we have to take so many factors into consideration. They cannot be started in any place; for instance, a steel plant can be started only where there are iron ore, coal and other things. Therefore, there are these limitations of transport, this, that, and the other. The question of the removal of regional disparities is always, there but, as I have just ventured to say, these things can only be

removed ultimately by widespread growth of production and one has to lay a certain emphasis, let us say, on the production apparatus first. When we produce, we create the conditions for removing those regional disparities at the same time. The so-called master plan is the second Five Year Plan; all these are part of the second, third or fourth Five Year Plans. I should like the House to consider these matters in an integrated way, and not in an isolated way.

SHRI S. MAHANTY: The hon. Prime Minister stated that this consideration has always been before the Government. May I know what steps have been taken in that direction since the year 1951, when the first Five Year Plan was published?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I don't think you can answer it now.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: Nor can I tomorrow.

*303 and *304. [For answers, vide cols. 3007-08 infra.]

JAPAN'S OFFER TO ASSIST IN THE MANUFACTURE OF FERTILIZERS

*305. **SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY:** Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan has offered to assist India with plant and know-how in the manufacture of fertilizers in India;

(b) if so, whether the offer has been accepted; and

(c) what are the particulars of the offer?

THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. M. SHAH):
(a) No plant has been offered by Japan for manufacturing fertilisers; the question of offering 'know-how'

does not arise, as we are already producing large quantities.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

SURVEY REPORT OF TAPTI IRRIGATION PROJECT AT HATNUR

*306. **SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN:** Will the Minister for IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any survey report for the Tapti Irrigation Project at Hatnur; and

(b) if so, what are the possibilities of the scheme being finalised and when it is likely to be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR PLANNING (SHRI S. N. MISHRA): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: Is not a survey going on now?

SHRI S. N. MISHRA: We have very inadequate information on that point. One proforma was received in the Commission which said that a storage site was discovered at Hatnur, below the confluence of the Purna and the Tapti rivers. However, as the country is a very gently sloping plane, even a small storage would submerge a town and part of the land there.

INDIANS EMPLOYED IN PAKISTAN

*307. **SHRI B. P. AGARWAL:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the total number of Indian nationals employed and working in Pakistan at present?

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON): Exact information is not available, as it is not compulsory for such Indian nationals to register with our Missions in Pakistan. According to available information, there are 98 such persons in West Pakistan. Information regarding East Pakistan is not available.