

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy
(Kendrapara): Why not the Minister
of Parliamentary Affairs?

Mr. Speaker: That does not matter
now. It was his Department and he
has done it.

The question is:

"That the members of this
House do proceed to elect in the
manner required by paragraph 1
of the motion adopted by Lok
Sabha on the 20th November,
1963, ten members from among
themselves to serve as members of
the Committee on Public Under-
takings from the 1st May, 1964
for the duration of the present
Lok Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Kanungo: Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House recommends to
Rajya Sabha that they do nomi-
nate five members from Rajya
Sabha to associate with the Com-
mittee on Public Undertakings
of the House from the 1st May,
1964 for the duration of the pre-
sent Lok Sabha and to communi-
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the members so nominated by
Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

**MOTION RE: ASSOCIATION OF
MEMBERS OF RAJYA SABHA WITH
JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES
OF PROFIT**

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): I beg
to move:

"That this House recommends to
Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do
elect two members of Rajya Sabha
according to the principle of pro-
portional representation by means
of the single transferable vote, to
the Joint Committee on Offices of
Profit, in the vacancies caused by
the retirement of Shri G. Rajago-
palan and Shri Braja Kishore Pra-
sad Sinha from Rajya Sabha and
communicate to this House the
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The motion was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now
take up further discussion and voting
on the Demands for Grants under the
control of the Ministry of Community
Development and Cooperation. The
Minister is to continue his reply.

The Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri S. K. Dey): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the two minutes that I had at my disposal yesterday to begin the reply to the debate on the Demands for Grants of my Ministry, I had begun by saying that I found it highly flattering to see the amazing identity of views about the problems, the solutions and the approaches to this programme. I find it very comforting not because most of the ideas that we are trying to work out for making the programme more effectively fit in with the consensus of thinking in this House but because the words that have been uttered paying encomiums to the programme would be a source of great comfort to the vast number of people who, at the invitation of the Government and on behalf of this House, have joined to work on this most difficult programme of transforming 80 per cent of the humanity that dwells in this country.

As everyone in this House is aware, hardly a day passes when you do not find virtual curses and abuses hurled from many quarters, partly based on ignorance and partly deliberate, at the failures of this programme and even virtually demanding the burning of the witch-doctor who promised the millenium round the corner.

We have today more than 2½ millions of people in the panchayats, elected by the people all over the country. We have about 2 to 2½ millions of people in the co-operatives. We have 50,000 odd village level workers, young men recruited for their identity with the rural areas, and given special training over a period of two years without any respite or even a vacation, and who have the support alongside of more than 50,000 other workers. It is very necessary that this large band of workers, officials and non-officials, do receive prodding from time to time for what they have failed to achieve, but they should also receive simultaneous-

ly the appreciative sympathy and understanding of the herculean problems against which they are struggling.

Many suggestions have been made in this House yesterday with a large number of which the Ministry is not only in complete agreement, but in regard to most of which, the Ministry had almost anticipated the lines of approach, and in the course of the answers, I shall try to indicate some of the decisions which we have taken and which we have implemented.

It is a great privilege that this House has entrusted to this Ministry the responsibility of awakening 80 per cent of India. Certainly, we would like to do all we can, but before you judge how this Ministry has functioned during the last year—I suppose that is what you would be concerned with—and how you would expect the Ministry to function next year if you can support it or prod it....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): If it is there next year.

Shri S. K. Dey: Unfortunately or fortunately for many people, the Ministry will continue, and if the Ministry does not continue, the work shall continue; it can never be killed by anyone.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The work will continue, of course.

Shri S. K. Dey: I would, therefore, like to say what we have achieved and where the matter stands today after twelve years of the community development programme. The entire country today is covered by a network of extension services representing the best material that we can pick up today out of the administrative and technical apparatus of Government. You cannot get any better. If anybody can tell me where I can secure better material, I will certainly go all out to search for it, wherever it is.

The concept that there should be area development, that all aspects of development should be taken up simultaneously—they are related to each other; they cannot be isolated from each other—has now been universally accepted in the country. The fact that you cannot run a far-flung machinery of government through long-distance control, that this machinery has to be supported, checked and, prodded, when need be, by a representative institution of people has now been universally accepted. In ten States in the country, the programme is already on the ground and in some States this new system of what we call panchayati raj is giving an outstanding account of itself. I would ask friends in this House to go to the State of Maharashtra in particular and to see what is happening there at the ground level, see the type of men who have come up. I have made it a point wherever I go to shake hands with everyone as I go across the institutions, to find out what the hand feels like, is it a worker's hand or is it a mere parasite's hand? The bulk of the people who are coming forward are farmers, workers with the hands with their feet on the ground. Ministries at the Centre have begun to accept their responsibility for discharging their specialised subjects....

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): If I may rise to ask for an explanation, do we understand the hon. Minister correctly when he says that every citizen in this country whose hands are not hard and horny is a parasite? Is that what he is trying to say?

Shri S. K. Dey: I did not mean that. It is paradoxical.

Mr. Speaker: Is he asking about Members of Parliament?

Shri Kapur Singh: People outside also. But many Members of Parliament, including himself, have soft hands.

Shri S. K. Dey: No, No. Mine is hard because I do plenty of work.

But the hon. Member is entitled to his opinion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Can it be found from an ordinary handshake whether the hand is hard and horny?

Shri S. K. Dey: Yes, it can be.

Mr. Speaker: He may be allowed to proceed now.

Shri S. K. Dey: The Ministry of Education has now taken up a programme of primary, middle and high-school education in terms of blocks. The same thing is done in terms of libraries, in terms of youth organisations and other activities. The Health Ministry is taking up today on the lines of the pilot project which we conducted years ago, the setting up of a primary health centre and sub-centres in every block. More than 3,500 of the first have already been established through the joint effort of the Health Ministry and the Community Development Ministry, and about three times the number of sub-centres, and more are coming. Agriculture must come into the focus. That has been the consensus in this House and outside. For years together, this Ministry has been heckled everywhere, that it is not giving due impetus to agricultural programmes. If I may express myself in my own way, here is a girl who was expected to be reared by me into an adult, till the age of about 17, because the programme of community development started soon after our independence. I have now been able to hand over this girl at the behest of this House and of the people of this country to a boy belonging to the Agriculture Ministry, none other than the son of a sturdy and stout-hearted Minister such as my hon. friend, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Have you taken his consent?

Shri S. K. Dey: And this bride has been trained for functioning by the father-in-law himself, so that she could fit into the son's household.

Mr. Speaker: I suppose no dowry has been passed.

Shri S. K. Dey: That also has gone there.

Shri Kapur Singh: Dowry might have been taken, if not given.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is unlawful and illegal.

Shri S. K. Dey: In order to make a combined impact on the programme of agriculture, there is now an Agricultural Production Board, at this House is already aware, under the chairmanship of the tallest man in this House, the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): On a point of order. The other day, on this very question you ruled that it is not proper for any one to refer to the stature of a man.

Mr. Speaker: I had ruled here that reference should not be made to the size, shape etc. of any hon. Member.

Shri S. K. Dey: I paid him a compliment.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If he refers to the tallest figure, the Prime Minister is the tallest.

Shri S. K. Dey: The Ministry of Irrigation and Power, the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, are all functioning as one body to see that this wedlock does produce rich harvest.

An Hon. Member: No family planning?

Shri Kapur Singh: Wedlock to produce rich harvest?

Shri S. K. Dey: Nothing could have vindicated the cause of agriculture more effectively than the package programme, which has been undertaken in different parts of the country on behalf of the Food and Agriculture Ministry. It has proved beyond any shadow of doubt that what you re-

quire in this country for intensifying agriculture will be plenty of seeds, fertilisers, irrigation, insecticides, implements, none of which today is adequate for the purpose we have in view. Therefore, the need has arisen for intensification of the programme, and it is being intensified.

As the House is aware, the Food and Agriculture Ministry, besides these 15 package programme districts, are taking up programmes of intensive production of rice, millets and other crops.

Shri Kapur Singh: Can he say rice?

Shri S. K. Dey: The present obligation of the Community Development Department, as I see in the context of today, is to see that the Panchayati Raj organisation is extended to all the other States, that, alongside Panchayati Raj institutions, other voluntary institutions of the people like youth organisations, women's organisations, can also grow up in the villages to support the panchayats and the co-operatives both in economic and civic activities.

It is the obligation of this Ministry to maintain, to promote the maintenance of the organisation of National Extension Service, to intensify training and education of the functionaries in the programmes, both officials and non-officials.

It is the responsibility of this Ministry, the Department of Community Development, to see that programmes which are of a multi-purpose character, which cut across a number of Ministries, can be taken up by this Ministry in the form of innovation, so that once the effectiveness of the programme has been established, it can be extended and taken up by the respective Ministries at the Centre.

It is the obligation of this Ministry to provide incentives for good work and deterrents to bad action. It is also the responsibility of this Ministry

to take up pilot programmes in limited areas on behalf of the Planning Commission and other organisations.

Co-operation, after five years, has come also to a new stage of operation. It has been discovered that you cannot improve the position of agricultural credit howsoever important it may be for agriculture unless you relate it to all the other associated subjects of co-operation like marketing, processing etc. Even agriculture co-operation as such depends for its ultimate growth on the development of co-operation in other sectors such as industries, dairying, transport, labour, etc., indeed in all the other fields. It has been proved after five years' work . . .

An Hon. Member: The bridegroom has come.

Shri S. K. Dey: Bridegroom's father. It has been proved after five years of work of the Ministry that it is not possible to help the weaker sections of the community by mere palliatives; we have to make a more basic approach to the whole question. Simplification of laws and procedures have been taken up in all the States. It has been recognised that if Government interference has to be averted in the operation of the co-operative sector you have to have the alternative of federations of the co-operative institutions themselves which could provide self-regulation and self-stimulation. Co-operation, we have now found cannot function in no-man's land. On this background, I would like to say what we have done in 1963-64. We have attempted to rationalise the structure of the CD movement by diverting maximum amount of resources out of the block budget to the agricultural programme which has the highest priority. An arrangement has been made in the Centre through which the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation and the Ministry of Food and

Agriculture will function as one organ for the common programmes in the districts. We have striven to strengthen panchayat raj institutions by taking some steps on the recommendations of study teams. One is nyaya panchayats. The nyaya panchayat team arrived at certain very wise decisions in regard to the healthy working of the nyaya panchayats in future. Their recommendations are in the process of implementation in different States; they have broadly been accepted by all the States. The gram sabha team headed by Shri Diwakar went into the question of gram sabha as the basis of the democracy we are trying to build up. This again has been accepted by all the States. Amendments are coming to ensure that gram sabha becomes the statutory unit and at least two sittings of this institution become compulsory. The panchayati raj finances have been studied by a team headed by Shri K. Santhanam and their recommendations are in the process of implementation. These involve additional finances. At the present stage of the operation of the Third Plan it is not easy to find additional finances. Nevertheless the State Governments are trying their best to see what they could do within the existing limitation. Budget and accounting procedures have equally been studied by a study team, which are again in the process of implementation in the States. The Ministry has taken up an applied nutrition programme with assistance from WHO, UNICEF and FAO. It provides for setting up of fisheries, poultry, vegetables, fruit cultivation, milk production in schools and also in the villages, feeding school children and improving their nutrition, particularly of growing children and expectant mothers. 222 blocks are expected to be taken up in the Third Plan of which about 150 have already been taken in hand and the rest of it will be implemented during the rest of the Third Plan. Poultry and fishery programmes have been taken up on an intensive scale on behalf of the two Ministries. There are 600 blocks of fisheries, inland

[Shri S. K. Dey]

fisheries in particular in different parts of the country which have been taken up. The same is the case with poultry around big cities in India. An attempt is being made to set up poultry farms based on private and co-operative initiative. About 350 blocks have already come within the orbit of this programme and more blocks will come in before the end of the Third Plan. An effort is being made to intensify the training programme and also to extend it. More training centres are coming in. In the centre for VLWS, gram sevaks and sevikas, in the centre for block development officers and others also an attempt is being made to see that the teachers and the trainees in the training centres get proper orientation and have more intimate contact with the ground by giving them an opportunity to work at least in five villages around the training centre for trying out all their ideas and study their reactions on the actual implementation of the programmes. The failure of the programme to make a significant dent has been in the field of women's programmes and also in the field of weaker sections. I will come to that when I discuss co-operation. Because, so far as non-economic development is concerned, roads, schools and health centres and sanitation—these are all within equal access of the weaker sections of the community. It is in the economic sector that the weaker section requires greater help and unfortunately we have not been able to extend to the weaker sections the help that we wanted to. I will indicate when I discuss co-operation as to what

we have attempted and what we propose to do.

In 1963-64 in the field of co-operation, despite uniform cuts in the State budgets almost throughout the country, it would be a matter of great satisfaction to this House that almost in every sector of co-operation, improvement has been maintained and in some sectors outstanding achievements have been recorded. Sugar co-operatives today are producing more than 21 per cent of the sugar in the country. It is one of the most outstanding examples, perhaps the most outstanding example of co-operative endeavour in the country taking all the States together. It is expected that it will proceed further and I would discuss about it when I go to the question of the plan for 1964-65. The most outstanding achievement of this particular year has been in the field of consumer stores. As this House is aware, the Planning Commission had allotted a special sum of Rs. 10 crores in order to establish 200 wholesale co-operatives in different parts of the country.

Shri Kapur Singh: Do you call these things co-operatives or public undertakings?

Shri S. K. Dey: They are co-operatives, and if the hon. Member is interested, I would quote to him the names of the institutions where he can go to, and see for himself whether they are co-operative enterprises or public undertakings. I would suggest that he might go to Jullundur, in his own State, where he would see the outstanding work being done by co-operatives run by the people themselves. Now, there are 218 co-operatives as against 200 wholesale co-operatives which we set as our target. There are more than 3,000 retail societies. Starting with only a few lakhs of rupees as the total turnover of these stores, in the month of March this year we expect a total sale by these wholesale stores to the extent

of about Rs. 4 crores. In the month of February last, it was more than Rs. 3 crores. We expect that by the end of the year 1964-65, the consumer co-operatives sector should account for a turnover of nearly Rs. 100 crores.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: We want to know about quality change; not the quantity.

Shri S. K. Dey: I am coming to quality also immediately when I discuss the programme for 1964-65. Co-operative training and education has made further progress during the year. De-officialisation of the movement of education which was the goal set up, under which the co-operative unions in the States and the National Co-operative Union were expected to undertake all programmes of education and training, is already making headway in the States, and the entire programme is being run by the National Co-operative Union either directly by itself in the States or through the State co-operative unions. The failure, here again in the field of co-operation, has been in the weaker section, and the marketing and processing other than sugar has not made the headway which we wanted! Therefore, in the year 1964 we want to go all out for programmes which will tackle some of the weaknesses in the movement both in CD as also in co-operation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of order. I am sad to note, and I am sure you share my feeling, that there is no quorum when the Minister is speaking. We must have quorum; you will agree, surely.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): At least when the Minister is speaking.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is making an interesting speech.

Shri Nath Pal: On so vital a subject as Community Development and Co-operation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: About the grass-roots of democracy.

Mr. Speaker: The bell is being rung.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Congress Party cannot provide a quorum for its own Ministers! Has Parliament come to such a pass? The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs must see that at least when a Minister speaks there is quorum.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Do not try to add insult to injury.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is the insult, and what is the injury?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: If the hon. Member does not understand the insult which is caused to the Members generally, I cannot help.

Mr. Speaker: Very well; there is now quorum. I am not concerned with other matters. The hon. Minister may continue his speech.

Shri S. K. Dey: There has been a uniform consensus in this House and outside that Panchayati Raj is a basic institution for building up and strengthening our democracy and that it should be set in proper order. We have, therefore, decided this year to establish a consultative council attached to the Ministry of Community Development to advise the Ministry on the manner in which Panchayati Raj should develop and the failings that come up in the Panchayati Raj movement should be corrected in time.

Shri Kapur Singh: Are we to take it that so far the work has progressed without any proper advice?

Shri S. K. Dey: There has been considerable volume of advice both from this House as also from the press, from the public, but we wanted an institutional forum specifically earmarked for advising the Ministry on community development and taking abiding interest in it outside the forum also. This forum, I would like to assure the House with your permission, Sir, will have representatives

[Shri S. K. Dey]

from the entire spectrum of the political, economic and social life of this country,

Shri Kapur Singh: That is good.

Shri S. K. Dey: . . . so that Panchayat Raj will have an opportunity to secure advice for growing as a national movement and not as a movement of any particular group of people in the country.

Shri Kapur Singh: Nor any particular party.

Shri S. K. Dey: Or any party. It was suggested yesterday that the elections to the panchayats must be on proper lines. Many hon. Members—Shri Jashvant Mehta and Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, especially—objected to different patterns obtaining in different States. We anticipated the views of this House and appointed a little while ago a study team headed again by Shri K. Santhanam to study different aspects of the question of election, including an independent Election Commission. The study will also include how the weaker sections of the community can be represented at the panchayat level, block panchayat samiti level and the zila parishad level and all the other related questions.

Many questions were raised on the subject of correct functioning of Panchayati Raj in regard to its finances: accounts and expenditure. Shri Kapur Singh was very critical about some of the malpractices. Here again, it will appear we anticipated the reactions and the advice of this House. We had discussed this question with the Auditor-General and he has agreed to loan one of his very senior officers to head a study team for studying the accounting procedures and audit that now obtain in the different States and what these should be.

13.00 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

We created last year, as this House is aware, what we call the village volunteer force and the defence labour bank. They have been linked up today as one organ. We wish to see that the labour donated by these volunteers can be utilised fully and can be promoted and accelerated further. For this purpose, efforts are being made to link up the work of the defence labour bank with the rural works programme which are now being handled by the Planning Commission. We propose during the next year to strengthen further and consolidate the applied nutrition programme, which I mentioned earlier, and have more of eggs, poultry, fish, vegetables and fruits in concentrated blocks all over the country.

Shri Ranga: How much more to be spent on this?

Shri S. K. Dey: This money is being spent by the FAO, WHO and the UNICEF and they are closely involved in the programme with their officials. Obviously no programme can be implemented without a capital investment. If we wish to reclaim the tanks, if we wish to stock them with fish, if we wish to supply eggs and birds to the people, all these require money and money has to be found.

We propose to strengthen the training and education programme in the next year by establishing four centres for the training of workers in the tribal blocks, also by expanding the training centres for block development officers and also by expanding the training facilities for panchayati raj functionaries. Youth and women's programme also is expected to be intensified by involving them in this particular programme of applied nutrition work, because you cannot keep the poultry birds in the house without the care of women in the house.

In the field of co-operation, a question was raised by my friend, Shri Kamath, about quality in the consumer co-operative movement. We are setting up a management training institute in Bombay for the time being. We are securing trained experts from different countries of the world, who have had experience in the consumer co-operative movement to advise and help us in these training projects, because training particularly at the whole-sale level is a very complex matter and it involves many specialised operations and cannot be tackled on generalities.

Yesterday Shri Brahm Prakash made a most welcome suggestion that we should re-think the whole position of the co-operative movement in agriculture and not merely think in terms of credit.

Shri Ranga: So that there may not be any black-marketing.

Shri S. K. Dey: That part, I think, my hon. friend can deal with himself.

Shri Ranga: I know so much about it as you do.

Shri S. K. Dey: Shri Brahm Prakash mentioned that we should start marketing and processing.

Shri Ranga: He is the best authority now!

Shri S. K. Dey: This view was shared by a large number of co-operators in this House—Mr. Firodia, Mr. Gauri Shankar, Mr. Digambar Singh, etc. They are all co-operators of long standing and they share this view. We propose to connect the producer with the consumer. Therefore, this consumers' co-operative is being developed through an all-out effort. The consumers' co-operatives will make a demand on the processing units for processed food products. The processing units will make a demand on the marketing units. The marketing units will make a demand

sale of the produce and also for supply of services and other wherewithal for agriculture.

We have handled last year about Rs. 185 crores through the cooperative marketing sector. We propose during the next year to intensify our efforts in the processing and marketing field and also consolidate and strengthen the consumers sector.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Beware of bogus cooperatives.

Shri S. K. Dey: Wherever there are bogus cooperatives, they will be corrected. Of course, in this vast country of ours with 550,000 villages, there are bogus people and there will be bogus cooperatives.

Shri Brahm Prakash (Outer Delhi): Also bogus parties.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The biggest being the Congress.

Shri S. K. Dey: In the field of self-regulation of the cooperative movement, a very serious effort will be made during this year to build up, apart from the National Cooperative Union, the National Marketing Federation, the National Sugar Cooperatives Syndicate and the National Land Mortgage Bank Federation. We shall build up, based on State federations, a National Dairy Federation, a National Consumers' Federation and what I know I would not please my esteemed friend, Shri Ranga, a National Federation of Cooperative Farming. Last year at the time of the debate on the budget, he mentioned that the cooperative farming programme was already dead. At that time, I promised him that next year we expect to achieve another thousand cooperative farms or so. We have achieved near about that number. I know he may question the quality. Therefore, we have appointed also a study team headed by no less a person than Prof. D. R. Gadgil, a cooperator of eminent reputation and experience from Poona, to go into the whole question of cooperative farming and see whether the cooperative farming is really

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is not a farmer, I think.

Shri S. K. Dey: He has been dealing with and working with farmers. He has imbibed the qualities of the farmer.

Shri Ranga: The Minister himself is a farmer.

Shri S. K. Dey: Of course, I am. The hon. Member may come to my House and I will show him the poultry, fishery, vegetables, the fruit garden and everything including flowers. I would like him to criticise me on my farming operations in my house. I will invite him and any other person who disbelieves or disputes it to come and see. Of course, it is not an exhibition; it is meant for consumption.

Coming to the weaker sections, we tried according to the recommendations of the Mehta Committee to provide special funds to the central co-operative banks and the primary co-operative societies to make an outright grant for assistance to the weaker sections of the people. We tried through the cooperative farming programme to spread it out throughout the country, in all the villages, and pick up the marginal landholders and the landless people, through the labour cooperatives. We tried to provide special assistance to the landless people in the villages. Some assistance has percolated through these processes, but in this vast country considering the vast number of people who are involved, it has hardly touched the fringe of the problem. Therefore, during the year 1964-65 we wish, apart from the programme I have just outlined about consolidation and strengthening of some of the work, to go all out, in the same way as we went out for the consumers' co-operatives, to build up a sector of co-operative movement for the weaker

Yesterday, a reference was made by some hon. Member about the Bhargava Committee and the report on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I think it was Shri D. J. Naik who referred to it. He has been a champion of the weaker sections for all these years. In fact, at every meeting of the Consultative Committee which we have he never fails to repeat this particular emphasis. I know it will be of some satisfaction to the House to know that the Home Ministry has now decided to transfer to the co-operative department about Rs. 8 crores for the next two years for special co-operative assistance to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We have allotted Rs. 1 crore to the Sarva Sewa Sangh to be utilised in *gramdan* villages, particularly for assisting both individually and collectively the weaker sections of the community who are there predominantly in the *gramdan* village. We are also taking up with the assistance of the Khadi and Village Industries Board special programmes such as can help these sections of the community.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the Bharat Sewak Samaj and the Sadhu Samaj?

Shri S. K. Dey: They will also come in their stride.

Shri Ranga: That will complete the holy trinity.

Shri S. K. Dey: The trinity is complete with the village panchayat, the sahakari samaj and the samuhik vikas. You cannot have anything further.

It will allay this kind of fears and doubts to the contrary. Why I place such emphasis on poultry and fishery is because these are subjects which are usually handled by the relatively weaker sections of the people in the villages.

Shri Ranga: And the accounting

Shri S. K. Dey: Even though there are many friends who hail from predominantly vegetarian areas like Gujarat and Maharashtra...

Shri D. J. Naik (Panchmahals): The tribes are not vegetarians; they ~~are~~ all non-vegetarians.

Shri S. K. Dey: In spite of there being many hon. friends who hail from these areas which are not very happily disposed towards programmes of this nature, I would only like to add for their information, if they at all need this information, that there is a thing known as vegetarian egg which is more vegetarian than the leaf on the ground. Once it is tasted, it will never be left. If even these vegetarian eggs are objected to, the members are most welcome to export those eggs and the other poultry products and fish for the people in the big cities who have no discrimination between vegetarian and non-vegetarian food.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would request the hon. Minister to state as to how we can distinguish between a vegetarian egg and a non-vegetarian egg, between a fertilised egg and a non-fertilised egg, in the market. That is the difficulty.

Shri S. K. Dey: In the market it is not possible to distinguish between them. If there is really a consensus of opinion, we should be quite prepared to grade the eggs and provide for vegetarian eggs separately from the non-vegetarian eggs just as vegetarian food is provided distinct from non-vegetarian food when food is served... (Interruption).

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Sir, there is a contradiction in terms. There is nothing like vegetarian eggs as such. They are non-fertilised eggs.

Shri S. K. Dey: Anything which cannot lead to life is vegetarian.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Vegetable has life. Who says that vegetable has no life?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: He may better ask his colleague in the Agriculture Ministry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I ask you, Sir, to come to the rescue of the House? May I know whether "vegetarian egg" is not as much a misnomer as "vegetable ghee".

Shri S. K. Dey: Well, it is not.

Shri D. J. Naik: May I know whether an overall guarantee to the extent of 15 to 20 per cent will be given to the central financial agencies out of Rs. 8 crores set apart for the next two years by the Home Ministry?

Shri S. K. Dey: That is a matter of detail. How that money is to be spent, whether it will be through the national federations or through the State federations or others is a matter of detail which can be discussed in the Ministry and decided.

Shri Ranga: This department is also a matter of detail; why bother?

Shri S. K. Dey: We are also thinking very seriously and also certain friends both at home and abroad, as to the feasibility of a new programme for the weaker sections, a new programme of co-operatives at the level of the gram sewaks circle, for, say, about ten villages, an agro-industrial labour co-operative for the landless and the marginal landholders who will be assisted particularly for developing poultry, fishery, vegetables and fruits and also for selling their labour for public works both within the panchayats and outside in an organised way. This programme will be taken up on a pilot basis during this year. The exact shape that it is to take is now under discussion with various agents.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there a pilot project anywhere? When will it be taken up in all the States? Is it being taken up in Madhya Pradesh?

Shri S. K. Dey: There are a certain number of points that were raised by hon. friends in this House yesterday on the subject of community development. It was mentioned by Shri Jashvant Mehta that the pay scales and qualifications of *gram sewaks* must be improved. He also said that there should be adequate opportunities for promotion to the *gram sewaks*. This is a subject which has been exercising the Ministry for a very long time. Indeed, there is already a programme for securing higher qualifications for the *gram sewaks* in rural institutes, in universities and agricultural colleges at the expense of the Central Government under a special programme assisted by the Ford Foundation which is in operation. 500 *gram sewaks* are being trained or will be trained during the Third Five Year Plan. Already near about 300 or more are undergoing that training. Quite an appreciable number of *gram sewaks* have been promoted as extension officers and also as block development officers. But, naturally, the number of *gram sewaks* being as big as it is, it is not possible overnight to secure the promotion for all of them or the bulk of them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the village volunteer force?

An Hon. Member: What about their grades of pay?

Shri S. K. Dey: That also will be taken care of.

It was mentioned yesterday by Shri Gajraj Singh Rao that the Ministry should have powers to ensure utilisation of funds allotted for its own programmes by the State for the special purpose for which they have been allotted. This is being achieved by issuing instructions to the States that funds meant for agricultural programme in a community development block will not be utilised for any other programme, they will not be diverted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There will be no diversion?

Shri S. K. Dey: No.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Very good.

Shri S. K. Dey: It was mentioned by Shrimati Akkamina Devi that *mahila mandals* are to be activated.

An Hon. Member: Are they dead now?

Shri S. K. Dey: Well, I have already mentioned that they will be activated through some of these programmes.

Apart from this, there is a large-scale programme which is being envisaged under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for every block, apart from the sewing machines and other things which we propose to give.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): Regarding the Social Welfare Board, is it the plan of Government to co-ordinate its activities with that of Community Projects?

Shri S. K. Dey: Yes, Sir. The Social Welfare Board and the Community Development Blocks are working in very close co-ordination at the Centre and also in some of the States. There has been complete co-ordination achieved. The Secretary of the Social Welfare Board in a number of States is the women welfare organiser responsible for women's programme in the CD blocks. Thus a common functionary is functioning in both the organisations and, in that way, bringing about a unified approach. This is being extended to other States also.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur yesterday was very particular that we should study the question of elections. I have already mentioned that we are doing about studying the election business and to arrive at an all-

India approach to it which will lead to healthy development of panchayati raj. We are particularly eager that there should be independent resources to the panchayats. Some States have already been attempting to give these resources. Others are also thinking on that line after the study team report headed by Shri Santhanam was remitted to the States. This is a question that is being discussed and a decision will be taken finally when we meet the State Ministers of Community Development in the month of May.

Shri Shree Narayan Das had been a member of the same team. He was objecting to the time that was being taken in implementing that report. I can only say that at this stage of the operation of the Third Plan it is not easy to find additional resources outside the State ceiling and outside the Central ceiling. It is one of the handicaps. But we have no doubt that from the fourth Plan there will be some securement of finance provided to panchayati raj almost in all the States. I think that will also satisfy my hon. friend, Shri Ranga, who has been agitating this question that it should not be the handmaiden of the State Governments, completely dependent on them.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): That is possible only when you give them a constitutional position and there is real transfer of power.

Shri S. K. Dey: I am coming to that. This is a question which has been agitated sometimes within this House and also many a time outside this House, in public forums, in seminars that the Constitution must provide a distinctive position responsibilities powers and obligations to the panchayati raj institutions, to each of the tiers, specifying its relationship with the higher institution at the State level and the Central level.

You will appreciate, it is not possible to bring about an amendment of

the Constitution that easily. There has to be a consensus of public opinion powerful enough to exert itself on the Government before the Government can take that step.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): Is he voicing the view of the ruling party?

Shri S. K. Dey: I do not know.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it the personal opinion of the Minister or that of the Government?

Shri S. K. Dey: I would say that any amendment of the Constitution requires for its passing in Parliament here, as also in the State Legislatures, an alert public opinion in favour of that amendment.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): May I ask one question? When the panchayati raj scheme was introduced, was public opinion not consulted? Was it not known to Government before these steps were taken? Now why should they want to know the public opinion once again before taking that step?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do you not see the public opinion expressed here?

Shri S. K. Dey: The hon. Member is ignoring the fact that while the Constitution demanded that panchayats should be developed, it did not go into the details of the question as to how it should be developed. I would refer the hon. Member to the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly, towards the end of it. It was realised in the Constituent Assembly that adequate place had not been given to panchayats and panchayati raj institutions but it was too late at that time to reverse the whole process. Therefore, the consensus of opinion at that time was that we would provide a niche in the Constitution, giving a place to the panchayats; let the future take care of the trend of development that should take place in panchayati raj in India.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: In the Udaipur seminar one of the recommendations was that the Constitution should be amended and a proper place should be given to panchayati raj. What was the viewpoint of the Minister? What is the present difficulty in implementing the programme, what is the need to amend the Constitution and what are the difficulties?

Shri S. K. Dey: I do not want to get into this discussion now because we could in fact have a full day's discussion on that very subject itself. Probably some time some hon. Member may take the initiative to initiate a discussion in the House. So far as my personal opinion is concerned, I am convinced—Shri Mathur mentioned it yesterday and some hon. Members also shared that view—that you cannot have democracy secure in this building, known as the Parliament House of India, unless it is rooted in institutions of the people all along right up to the village level.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): You want guided democracy?

Shri S. K. Dey: I am not talking of guided democracy.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The democracy which Gandhiji preached.

Shri Ranga: My hon. friend was referring to another amendment of the Constitution. May I point out . .

Shri S. K. Dey: I know the hon. Member opposite would be frightened at the very prospect of going to the people because it will mean that his constituents will be completely undetermined.

Shri Ranga: The constitution is not like an ordinary law.

Shri S. K. Dey: I am not going into this question now, because it is not possible for us to discuss it at this stage. Unless there is sufficient pressure on the Government to bring that amendment, we cannot take the initiative in this matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Educate the public.

Shri S. K. Dey: Yesterday, Shri Kapur Singh referred to the findings of the Rajasthan university. But that was initiated on behalf of the Community Development Ministry and the findings themselves say that panchayati raj has brought up a new type of rural leadership and that a section of the society has been able to get adequate representation at the panchayat level, but not so at the higher level. That is exactly what we wish to have. Therefore we have remitted this particular question also to this committee headed by Shri K. Santhanam.

On the co-operative side, there was almost uniform criticism in this House in the past on the subject of interest rates. Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar suggested that the interest rates in the co-operative sector must be reduced. I have discussed this question many a time in this House and I have here before me a list of the interest rates usually charged by co-operatives in different States. The only States where the interest rate is higher than 7 to 8 per cent are Madhya Pradesh—9 per cent; UP—8½ per cent and West Bengal—8 per cent.

Shri Ranga: They get it at 1½ per cent from the Reserve Bank.

Shri S. K. Dey: That also I have explained. It is not 1½ per cent it is 2½ per cent. But the entire money is not Reserve Bank's money. About half the loan is from the Reserve Bank's resources and the other half is from public resources which have to be paid for at normal prevailing rates of interest.

Shri Ranga: Then let it be pooled together.

Shri S. K. Dey: Therefore the two have to be pooled.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: (Alwar): The apex banks should go.

Shri S. K. Dey: Automatically, as soon as it is pooled, the average rate of interest comes to about $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Then you have the apex institutions, the central banks and the primary banks.

Shri Jashwanth Mehta: For providing cheap credit the number of agencies should be reduced.

Shri S. K. Dey: We are trying to prevail on the States I have just now mentioned to reduce their rates of interest to $7\frac{1}{2}$ or 7 per cent.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: What about the number of agencies to be reduced?

Shri S. K. Dey: Also, we propose to examine whether, in those States where the cooperative structure at the bottom level is not in a position to cope with cooperative loans without a high degree of interest, some intermediate institution may not be eliminated. That is a question that is under study.

Shri Firodia had mentioned about price fluctuation fund. We are providing it this year and we propose as an experimental basis to start outright purchases in 750 societies. We have provided about Rs. 60 lakhs for this purpose. If this experiment turns out to be as effective as we wish it to, this programme will be expanded further as fast as we can find the resources and as fast as the movement can take care of.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If it fails unfortunately?

Shri S. K. Dey: If it fails, some other method has to be found.

Shri Shinkre: A new experiment will be tried.

Shri S. K. Dey: We have to try new experiments; there is no other alternative. When you deal with people and programmes, different experiments have to be tried out.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Pragmatic approach.

Shri S. K. Dey: Coming to the question of audit, Shri Brahm Prakash and Shri Shree Narayan Das mentioned practically that there should be independent audit of co-operative activities. That is what we have been attempting to see, namely, that every State has a separate audit organisation.

Shri Ranga: Independent of the State Government control.

Shri S. K. Dey: It is very difficult to conceive of anything completely independent of Government....

Shri Ranga: That is exactly where the trouble comes in.

Shri S. K. Dey:...because ultimately the Government has to appoint even a separate body. Therefore a certain amount of dependence will have to be there. You cannot completely eliminate it.

Shri Ranga: The Auditor-General is not dependent upon your Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The running commentary should stop.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We are helping him.

Shri S. K. Dey: We are trying to ensure that in every State an agency which will be completely independent of other agencies of Government will try to audit the cooperative activities and cooperative expenditure in the State and it will be directly responsible to the Registrar as a statutory authority. If we can achieve this, this will be an intermediate stage. Even this is proving difficult. Therefore at this moment if we try to be more radical, there is going to be more trouble.

Shri Brahm Prakash was particular that there should be a method found for integrating the different types of cooperative activities. We are building up different cooperative federa-

[Shri S. K. Dey]

tions. The National Cooperative Union is there to provide the forum to which different types of cooperative people can send their representatives for arriving at an identity of common interest. I would, therefore, remit the problem he posed to me today to him as the General Secretary of the National Cooperative Union. If any financial, administrative or technical assistance is called for, the Government will be very happy to assist him.

As I said earlier, the Education Ministry, the Health Ministry, the Agriculture Ministry, the Irrigation and Power Ministry, the Communications Ministry, the Information and Broadcasting Ministry are all taking up programmes specifically earmarked for rural areas in terms of the blocks. Rural India which was not in the focus 12 years ago has come into the focus at last. Every Ministry has a programme. Even the Ministry of Irrigation and Power which used to confine its activities to big schemes and big cities . . .

Shri Y. S. Chaudhary (Mahendragrah): What is the common ground for these various ministries?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister's persuasion.

Shri S. K. Dey: All these ministries have to function through specialised agencies in the block because at the block level there is a common organisation, at the district level there is the Zila Parishad and all the representatives of the different agencies are functioning together as a part of a team. Therefore, the Ministry comes in because it is the Ministry of Panchayati Raj ensuring that there is proper coordination at the ground level and proper responsiveness from institutions below to take advantage of the assistance given by the different ministries through their counterparts in the States.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We are glad, you have persuaded them all to come to your rescue.

Shri S. K. Dey: Shri Kapur Singh yesterday mentioned about 'the three pillars.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not speak at all. I did not participate in the debate.

Shri S. K. Dey: I said, Sardar Kapur Singh.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthi): Not Kamath Singh but Kapur Singh.

Shri S. K. Dey: Sardar Kapur Singh was particular to mention the three pillars of democracy which we are trying to build up. These three pillars have come to stay, whether the Ministry stays or does not stay because once peoples' institutions come into being they never go out in a democracy. Until democracy is subverted no one can touch those institutions again. You can interfere with them but you cannot eliminate them. We know, many bad things are taking place in the cooperative movement, in the community development movement and in the panchayati raj institutions and I would not say that we do not have bogus as well as bad institutions. After all, this country contains all variety of people.

An Hon. Member: All countries.

Shri S. K. Dey: All countries. Therefore at some place or other there will be bad people who will come in power and the only corrective is that the people will find them out soon and reject them at the next opportunity.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sure, they will.

Shri S. K. Dey: Also, continuing vigil from the Ministry, from the State Government and on the part of State Legislatures and Parliament bringing the malpractices to the notice of the Ministry here or the

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We have been doing that.

Shri S. K. Dey: It is almost like a deluge. After a deluge, you know, you always have the filth and everything coming to the surface and you also sometimes have epidemics. It is inevitable that after the deluge that took place when power was decentralised.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When was that?

Shri S. K. Dey:to the people in these Panchayati Raj institutions . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Deluge was it?

Shri S. K. Dey:and after the large-scale establishment of cooperative institutions in the country particularly in the set-up after independence in India that all types of people will come in and they would like to subvert these institutions, for their own purpose, rather than work for these institutions for serving the community to whom these institutions belong.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. The word 'deluge' is destructive. Decentralisation of power is a constructive programme, I believe.

Shri S. K. Dey: I would say 'flood'.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Just a point of information.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The hon. Minister may conclude now.

Shri S. K. Dey: I will take 5 minutes more. I asked for 1½ hours. I started at 12.27 P.M.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He may go on till 2 O'clock.

Shri S. K. Dey: When you have got the community development block, the panchayat samiti or the village panchayat, anywhere in the country

and if you find that the staff is idling for the elected representatives are idling, it is not so much because any inherent mischievousness of their character but it is because they do not have enough resources to keep themselves busy. I make a categorical statement that wherever enough resources have been placed and enough demands have been made for work, institutions as well as representatives and Government functionaries have had no time to function in their own way. It is only when people are idle even in spite of themselves that they tend to follow the short cut through bad practices. The Fourth Five Year Plan will soon be on the anvil. It is of the utmost importance that this House, interested as the House is in the rural areas and still more for their speedier development, should ensure that in the competition between different priorities between urban and rural areas, the rural sector does get its dues.

As I mentioned, the Food and Agriculture Ministry has been struggling on a thankless task for years short of the wherewithal for fertilisers, iron and steel, cement, irrigation, credit, insecticides and so on—almost in every sector. If you study the system of any country which has really had a break-through in the sphere of agriculture, whether it is Japan or Germany or America, you will see that an enormous amount of investment has been made in the field of agriculture. Even in a country like Russia, they never wanted to build the houses for the people and even the roads. In Moscow, you can still find within 100 kilo metres *kutchas* roads, something like what you have in India. But in every village there you have electrification, because the Russians knew that you cannot do modern agriculture, you cannot do modern industry, unless you electrify the villages. Fortunately, the Minister of Irrigation and Power is trying to electrify the villages as fast as he can and his tentative thinking is to

[Shri S. K. Dey]

electrify another 100,000 villages in the Fourth Plan. But if the past is any criterion, he is going to come up against great difficulties and obstacles in securing the resources he requires for this purpose. Why ask the villager to produce food when you do not provide him the wherewithal? You expect him to work like a donkey and sometimes even worse than that. Plenty of resources have to be provided in the agricultural sector for minor irrigation and for distribution of fertilisers and implements and similarly there will have to be more provision for the cooperative sector particularly in the field of processing and marketing of produce both linked together.

Sir, I must state before this House that I may be able to, with the authority of this House, talk to the State Government to strengthen the panchayati raj institutions, built up the framework and provide the extension personnel, but this will be only the other facade. Without proper nourishment for work, they will not be able to move or achieve what is wanted. Therefore, considerably more resources in the different sectors which go to strengthen and enliven the rural areas have to be found even if it means sacrifice to some extent in some other sectors and I require the sympathy and the understanding of this House in this matter.

I would like to close by saying a few words as to what I expect the hon. Members of this House to do to assist me because ultimately, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you will appreciate that the strength of a Minister in implementing a programme dictated by the House depends on the understanding and the effective support he receives from the Members in the Parliament—not inside the House only but also outside—in the interpretation of the purposes of the programmes, the philosophy and the objectives for which the programmes are being implemented, if democracy is to be extended. It is agreed with

minor exceptions like probably my friend Prof. Ranga who does not believe that you require democracy at the ground level in order to secure democracy here, barring a few notable exceptions and understandable ones, if democratic principles are to be understood by the vast numbers of people down below who are still ignorant, who probably yet do not know how to sign their names, it is necessary that the meaning, the working and the implications of democracy are properly interpreted. You have a Minister and two Deputy Ministers here. With all the time that we wish to devote to this programme, it is not possible for us to cover the whole country.

Shri Ranga: Does he not have all the paraphernalia of the Food and Agriculture Ministry?

Shri S. K. Dey: It is necessary that the Members of this House in their own constituencies in particular, apart from elsewhere, will try to carry the interpretation of the meaning of the three pillars of democracy.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about your own Party Members? Are they not cooperating?

Shri S. K. Dey: Including the Party Members. They are, of course, cooperating. But we require even more than that.

Shri Ranga: Is this Ministry a part of the Government or not

Shri S. K. Dey: Now, there is something which will be of a very great interest to this House and I thought that I might as well quote it. We have been talking about Lok Sabha to Gram Sabha and from Gram Sabha to Lok Sabha. I have made a special study of the composition of the Members of the Lok Sabha, and the group from which they come. In 1962, 31.7 per cent of the Members in this House were from villages.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What are your sources? Is it Lok Sabha 'Who's Who'?

Shri S. K. Dey: Yes, it is from 'Who's Who'. In 1962, it is 35 per cent. As regards occupation, in 1952, 19.1 per cent of the Members were agriculturists; in 1957, it was 24.9 per cent and in 1962, it is 29.6 per cent. As regards previous association with local bodies, in 1952, it was 29 per cent. In 1957, it was 42.2 per cent, and in 1962, it was 43.2 per cent.

Shri Ranga: Now, every Member of Parliament is a Member of the zilla parishad.

Shri S. K. Dey: Not the Member of Parliament.

Shri Ranga: Yes, Members of Parliament also. Now it is cent per cent.

Shri S. K. Dey: I said 'previous association with'. My hon. friend would understand. I thought, what 'previous association' meant.

As regards association with co-operative societies, in 1952, 15.7 per cent of the members were associated with co-operative societies. In the present House, 19.8 per cent are associated with co-operative societies.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That is a good profession.

Shri S. K. Dey: As regards people interested in rural development, the figure was 17.6 per cent in 1952.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That may be one of their hobbies.

Shri S. K. Dey: It may be that it is a hobby also. In 1962, it was 27 per cent.

Therefore, I think that we have here those who hold the future growth and prosperity and well-being and health of the rural areas to heart . . .

Shri Ranga: This is my hon. friend's constituency.

Shri S. K. Dey: And we should rejoice over that. I would never be satisfied until the rural areas have had their complete representation. Whether I happen to be a Minister or I happen to be a stranger on the roadside, I shall continue to struggle for it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My hon. friend will continue for another five years.

Shri S. K. Dey: If the gram sabha is to be intimately connected with the Lok Sabha—and the gram sabha consists of all the adults of the village—it is of the utmost importance that from the Lok Sabha impulses must travel to the gram sabha, and that is where I come again to my hon. friends in Parliament.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let my hon. friend not forget the Rajya Sabha also. Let him say 'impulses from Parliament'.

Shri S. K. Dey: I would not like to add anything further. I have already taxed the patience of my hon. friends here.

An hon. Member: Not at all.

Shri S. K. Dey: I indulged in this because I wanted to give a clearer picture, and I wanted to make a commitment so that the Ministry could be judged today and also tomorrow..

Shri Ranga: The hon. Home Minister also has made a commitment for two years.

Shri S. K. Dey: We can be judged on every item, and we are judged. I am very grateful for all the encomiums that were paid to us yesterday....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Well deserved.

Shri S. K. Dey:...particularly because as I mentioned earlier it will be a source of great comfort to a large number of workers in the field who will find that the highest organ of the people has some sympathetic understanding of their problems and that even though it has understanding and sympathy, it continues to criticise them and will criticise them in a constructive way. I have no doubt whatsoever that this year's debate will make a significant contribution to our programme in co-operation, community development and panchayat raj. I am very grateful to the House.

Some hon. Members rose—

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North): May I ask one question of the hon. Minister?

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda (Cachar): On a point of clarification....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. We have already exceeded the time by about half an hour.

I shall now put all the cut motions to vote.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1, 2 and 112 relating to the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation".

The motion was adopted.

[The Motions of Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,40,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation'."

DEMAND NO. 2—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SER- VICE AND COOPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,29,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Cooperation'."

DEMAND NO. 112.—CAPITAL OUT- LAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital outlay of the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation'."