

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is :

"That this House agrees with the Forty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bill and Resolutions presented to the House on the 29th February, 1956."

*The motion was adopted.*

**RESOLUTION RE. APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE SCHEMES**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House will now resume further discussion of the resolution moved by Shri Raghbir Sahai on the 9th December, 1955, relating to the appointment of a committee to examine Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes.

The total time allotted was 4 hours and the time taken 1 hour 36 minutes. The time available is 2 hours 24 minutes. We are starting at 3. The House rises at 5.30. Six minutes have been allotted, so that the other resolution, whichever is tabled, may also be started instead of having constant ballots and making the whole thing indefinite.

Shri Raghavachari was in possession of the House. He will continue his speech. He has taken 5 minutes. Ten minutes are left.

**Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda):** Last time I was mentioning that this community project idea was an extension or an elaboration of a scheme which the Madras Government under Shri T. Prakasam started as Firka Development Scheme, and now after the Community Projects and National Extension Schemes, the very areas have also been included in this scheme, so far as the old Madras and present Andhra are concerned.

I was also mentioning last time that the organisational set-up from the Centre to the villages through the State has resulted in a big machine not working smoothly, in so far as the funds not reaching the spot in time and the work being held up very often.

Now, I will just examine the resolution that has been tabled. The purpose of this resolution is that there should be a committee to enquire and report

about particular items, namely (1) whether the allotted funds are being rightly spent—that is so far as expenditure is concerned; (2) whether there has been a genuine spirit of co-operation generated in the areas; (3) whether the officers in charge are really inspiring confidence in the people amongst whom they are called upon to work, and finally; (4) whether the co-operation of public workers is enlisted and what changes are necessary in the present administrative set-up.

[**PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA** in the Chair].

I think this is the most appropriate time when this examination should be done through a parliamentary agency.

I am aware that there have been evaluation reports put out from time to time in which we claim elaborate figures in respect of "the magnificent work", as it is sometimes described, in all the places. I have not had the opportunity of seeing much of this magnificent work that has been turned out, but if the national extension schemes that are functioning within my own district and neighbourhood are an example of the magnificent work, I must confess I am extremely disappointed.

In the Second Five Year Plan we want to spend more money. We have spent so far Rs. 20 to Rs. 22 crores out of the Rs. 90 crores that had to be spent in the First Five Year Plan period. It is not a small sum, and it is sufficient to alter the face of a poor country like India. Particularly when we are embarking upon an expenditure of this magnitude it is better that we take stock of the activities so far carried on.

I am aware there has been an amount of criticism. The *Kurukshetra* is a magazine mostly dealing with these things. I take the trouble of reading it, and article after article in the very official organ is only critical of the things that take place, though there has been an introduction by Shri Rajagopalachari who pleads for constructive criticism and says mere criticism is simply an exhibition of your idle curiosity or smallness of mind because you always want to criticise—that is how he puts it. I do not belong to the class of people who simply criticise for the sake of criticism. In fact, if the country has to advance it must be only through constructive activity or *punar nirman*. It may be called Community Project. You may follow

the English, Russian or American name. I am not worried about the phraseology, but the activity is really the thing that must interest every one of us. They are bringing trained men to do it, officials are employed to do this. But my own impression is that this training and so-called officialisation has simply resulted in putting people into this job who are not quite congenially fitted to the atmosphere. The whole defect of this officialdom is that a person is imposed from outside, a man who has no responsibility to answer anybody on the spot, but is always concerned with seeing that he satisfies his immediate superior. He is never bothered about anything that takes place in the local place, but he is only bothered and concerned with pleasing his immediate superior, and once he does that, work or no work, he is quite satisfied. This is the old tradition that has come, and it used to be confined ordinarily to the lower grades. But fortunately there used to be a fair sense of justice and a detached view taken of the activities, the local man being held responsible. The picture that I give may not be complete, it may be a little exaggerated as I put it, but unfortunately now it is a substantial reality of it; the higher officers now are not so much bothered about a fair sense of justice and a detached outlook as about party or political view. They are concerned more with the party considerations or the political bias; and therefore they do not have that kind of detachment that is expected of them. And down below, the lower men are concerned only with pleasing their immediate superiors. Therefore, the whole organisation consists of people who do some work because they are paid. They are asked to write some diaries, and mention this and that. If that is so, then what is the kind of work that we can expect of them? They will simply mention in their diaries, that so many wells have been dug, so many tanks have been constructed, so many roads have been laid and so on.

I have also had opportunities of seeing some of the local development works where a certain quantum of money is contributed by the local public. There, there is a little more responsibility since the public are contributing towards something which will promote the well-being of the community and of the village. I wish that more moneys were expended on this item of work, because the officers would show a greater sense of responsibility in regard to these works.

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At present, these local development works are doing only a very small fraction of the work in the country-side.

To my mind, it appears that the institution which has been created to do the work in these community projects and national extension service schemes is unsuited to the real needs of the situation; the institutions that should have been taken hold of for this purpose are the village *panchayats* or the village co-operatives. They are democratic institutions with some autonomy, and they are also intimately connected with the people on the spot. When such institutions are there, why do you want to create a new institution for this purpose? I would therefore suggest that the village *panchayats* and the multipurpose co-operative societies which are so intimately a part of the life of the village community may be utilised to do this work.

**Shri Barrow** (Nominated-Anglo-Indians) : On a point of order? There is no quorum in the House.

**Dr. Suresh Chandra** (Aurangabad): There is quorum.

**Mr. Chairman:** The bell is being rung. Now, there is quorum.

The hon. Member, Shri Raghavachari, may continue.

**Shri Raghavachari:** I would request that these few minutes may not be added to my credit.

**Mr. Chairman:** It so happens that fifteen minutes were over even before the point of order was raised. So, nothing has to be added to the hon. Member's credit. The hon. Member had spoken for five minutes on the last occasion, and now he has spoken already for ten minutes. So, he has exhausted his full fifteen minutes. He may go on for a minute or two more. But I would request the hon. Member to finish quickly.

**Shri Raghavachari:** I was suggesting that the local organisations in the village may be utilised for doing this work.

The project committees at various places are all manned and presided over by the collectors of the respective districts. I have had occasion to see the functioning of these committees, having been present at some of the meetings, and I find that the whole thing is such a formal affair, and the collector in

[**Shri Raghavachari]**

charge has absolutely little time to attend to the work. He is too busy a man. If there is any officer in a district who is busy in a hundred and one directions, it is the collector of the district. And it is he who has to preside over the meetings of these committees. The other members of the committee are mostly the local M.L.A.s. And between the members and the collector, there is not that element of sympathy and co-ordination which one would expect to be there, because the person who presides is an official and the others are all non-officials. I would suggest that there should be a non-official chairman placed in charge of this work, and not the collector. Further, not merely the representatives of the people, but also others who are really interested in this work and are actuated with the zeal for that work should be associated in these projects. Only that kind of an organisation will help us in trying to set things right and bring about some improvement.

I would conclude by saying that the villages themselves may be allowed to settle the priorities of the local works, and that they may be allowed to carry on these works through their own *panchayats* and co-operative societies rather than through some organisation which is imposed from far above.

**Mr. Chairman:** This resolution will go on till 5.24 P.M. And I believe the Deputy Minister of Planning will take about 30 to 35 minutes. So, the time left for the discussion on this resolution is about 1 hour and 25 minutes. If each hon. Member who speaks takes fifteen minutes, then only five Members will be able to speak. But I find that as many as fifteen Members want to speak, judging from the list which is before me at the moment. I would therefore request hon. Members who want to participate in the discussion to kindly confine their remarks to ten minutes.

**Shri S. S. More (Sholapur):** I look with very great sympathy towards these community projects and national extension service schemes, because I feel that they will bring some joy and light to the dismal corners of the rural people's life.

But what is our objective? The Planning Commission have stated in the First Plan at various places what our objective is. I have not the time to quote the whole thing, but I shall summarise the objective. It is to democratise the

whole administrative system, to make the people participate in the shaping of their own well-being, and to use the expression used by the Community Projects Administration itself, to make the common man the engineer for reconstructing his life, the architect and the mason for building up his future home. In other words, we should be rich with life and more equitably placed.

But are we succeeding? That is a very pertinent question to answer. Are we succeeding in harnessing the co-operation of the people to the extent we desire? I know that a sum of Rs. 90 crores was sanctioned. But unfortunately we could not spend all the Rs. 90 crores because most of the activities were in the hands of government officials, and as you know, government officials are bound down by rigid rules and regulations and a straight-jacket mentality which does not permit elastic action to suit the requirements of the situation.

Unfortunately, in this country, whatever is nationalised, and whatever is socialised becomes the monopoly of government officers because the people are not accustomed to look to themselves. We are still suffering from the hang-over of the British administration where for everything we looked to the Britisher. That mentality of the common man is still persisting. I submit that we have got to rescue the people from this sort of slavish mentality.

I am prepared to concede that some of the new officers are entering into the proper spirit. I would recommend to you and to the Members of the House to read some of the articles that appear in the *Kurukshetra* in a critical mood. An officer who is prepared to subject himself to self-criticism is, I believe, one of the greatest assets of our country, because in the past, the Britisher never allowed the officers to criticise themselves, nor did he allow the officers to be criticised by others. The result was that we got a hide-bound bureaucrat who was always in the habit of ordering and dictating, and who was never prepared to consult the interests of the people as he ought to. But now, the officers to some extent generally, and particularly some of the officers in the community projects are showing a very wholesome tendency of self-criticism. That is a feature which we should really welcome. But then that self-criticism is not sharp

enough; it is not realistic enough, with the result that though people's co-operation has to be sought for at every stage, that co-operation is absolutely wanting.

My hon. friend, Shri Raghavachari, was perfectly justified in saying that the co-operation of the co-operative societies is not there. I may say that in the evaluation reports for 1954 and 1955, the evaluation authority, which is a different authority, has specifically stated that panchayats are not coming to their aid, co-operatives are not advancing money and other organisations of people are showing no spirit of enthusiastic participation. Everything seems to be in a sort of anaemic condition, suffering from a sort of inertia, and the reason for the introduction of this inertia is that at every stage of the Community Project, right from the selection of the area to the completion of the project, everywhere you meet nobody else but an officer. The people are not yet trained to react favourably to co-operate with the officer.

**Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur cum Purnea) :** He must go through what foreigners have said about it.

**Shri S. S. More:** I accept what Acharya Kripalani says. Too many visitors are coming to this country and paying their glowing encomiums. But we should not judge our performance by these encomiums. We should go to the distant villages, have a friendly chat with him and see how he reacts. I am not prepared to question the *bona fides* of these visitors from foreign countries, but they are impressed by the show that we arrange. They are not taken to places where the Community Projects scheme is at its weakest, and therefore, it is likely to give us an exaggerated picture about the success of these projects.

**Acharya Kripalani:** Let him inform them. They will arrange a show for him also.

**Shri S. S. More:** I am not as tall as Acharya Kripalani so much so that Government will be persuaded to arrange a show for me. My submission is that the essential thing we ought to do in this case is to secure the co-operation of the villager. He is poor. He is rustic, he is illiterate, he is ignorant, he is living in unhealthy and insanitary conditions. His very soul is dead. We have to inject new life into his soul and make him realise that he is the only architect of his own

future. How can we seek the co-operation of the villager? Not by occasional invitations to him for visiting a project or meeting this officer here or that officer there. I think the villagers ought to be permanently organised on a statutory basis with complete democracy. Let them meet. It is said that the villagers are illiterate and are likely to commit mistakes. But the reports of the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee and so many audit reports have stated that even the highest-placed officers and the most highly paid officers have been committing blunders, one after another in very quick succession. Let the villagers commit their own mistakes. As Shri Jawaharlal Nehru has said on many occasions, let the villager commit his own mistakes. Let him learn by his own experience so that he will be in a position to enrich, to better, his own life. We are now on the eve of the Second Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 4,800 crores is likely to be put into this Plan. But our poor country is not going to a perennial source of money which will be growing increasingly so that we can put in huge growing amounts into all these plans. The life of the people, the energy of the people, the manpower that is idle in the country—these are our greatest treasure. Unfortunately, that treasure is not being properly utilised. Organise the people at the village level. Make it a statutory organisation. Ask the villagers to find out what schemes they want for the purpose of their agriculture. The village gram sevak is supposed to be a new invention, and the project authorities believe that the village gram sevaks will be the connecting rod between the project authorities and villagers. I have cared to read the instructions given for the guidance of the village workers. They are very funny instructions; I have no time to read them. But the village worker has to meet every peasant in the village, he has to meet every non-peasant in the village, he has to give practical demonstrations in agriculture, he has to give practical demonstrations in carpentry, he has to do smithery; not only that, he must teach the villagers how to put boric powder in water and apply the lotion to the eyes of their children. Such a man, I will say, is as rare as the snowman in the Himalayan heights. It is extremely difficult to find him. I have got some experience of working in the rural side. I feel that that sort of man will be rarely available. If we read the columns of *Kurukshetra*, we will find ample justification for this.

[Shri S. S. More]

Therefore, my very earnest request to Government is this. In all the villages that we have, let us organise them. Invite their co-operation. Democratically organised, they will be the strongest force in the country. From ancient times, they have been accustomed to some sort of organisation. Now the family bonds we are snapping. The caste bonds we are snapping. Then what will be the bonds by which society shall be kept together? Village bonds, the bonds of the community organised democratically, looking after its own interest and trying to solve its own problems. That will be the best organisation we can evolve. With you I have been here working for the last four years. I believe all Members cannot claim to have very complete, close personal knowledge of the different problems in the country. The democracy functioning at the top may serve some purpose, but will not be able to serve all purposes. We must go to the villages. We must organise the villages. We must allow them to commit their own mistakes. Therefore, I feel that the Community Project authorities should concentrate more on organising the villages than on giving them a tube-well here or a tube-well there. Give them a tube-well; the villagers are not organised, nobody looks after the tube-well. Give them some road; nobody is there to look to the maintenance of the road. Give them some seeds; nobody is there to see that they are properly utilised. The question of land management is there. All these problems look small, but properly integrated, they make a complete picture. If a Community Projects scheme has to be evolved and taken to its successful culmination, it is necessary that the villagers ought to be persuaded to come in—not only ordered to come in.

I therefore wholeheartedly support the Resolution moved by Shri Raghbir Sahai. I feel that a Committee ought to be appointed to go in a very dispassionate manner without any bureaucratic bias, into the matter and to assess the results. If we are in a position to assess the results, we can find out their own drawbacks not in a way of carping criticism but as close collaborators interested in the common objective. I therefore appeal to the Government to accept this Resolution. Even if they do not technically accept the Resolution, I would appeal to them to work it in its spirit and off their own bat appoint some Committee which can subject the

whole Community Project administration and the work that they have been doing to a very careful and, I would say, sympathetic examination.

डॉ. राम सुभग सिंह (शमहाबाद—दिक्षिण): मेरे मित्र श्री रघुबीर सहय जी ने जो प्रस्ताव इस सदन के सम्मुख रखा है उसका मैं कुछ हद तक समर्थन करता हूँ। इस प्रस्ताव में कहा गया है कि एक समिति बना कर इस बात की जांच की जाए कि निश्चित किए गए धन में से श्रब तक कितना धन किन किन मदों पर व्यय किया गया है और क्या वह श्रीक प्रकार से व्यय किया जा रहा है। पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में ६० करोड़ रुपया इस कार्य के लिए, जैसा कि और माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, रखा गया था। अब दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में करीब २०० करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। हमारे मित्र के प्रस्ताव के दूसरे भाग में कहा गया है कि क्या सहकारिता की सच्ची भावना पैदा की गई और किस हद तक। तीसरे भाग में कहा गया है कि क्या कार्य के प्रभारी पदाधिकारी उन लोगों में विश्वास पैदा करने में सफल हो सके हैं जिन में काम करने के लिए उनसे कहा जाता है। चौथे ग में कहा गया है कि जनता में काम करने वाले लोगों का कहां तक सहयोग प्राप्त किया गया है और क्या जिला नियोजन समितियां वास्तव में उस प्रयोजन की पूर्ति कर रही हैं जिन के लिए वे बनाई गयी थीं मैं इन चाहे बातों के बारे में इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ और मेरे समर्थन करने का कारण यह है कि आगे बढ़ कर इन चीजों पर काफी रुपया खर्च करने का विचार है और देश के नियमण की योजनायें इन्हीं चीजों को आधार मान कर बनाई जा रही हैं।

बल्लुत: मुझे इस योजना से कोई मतभेद नहीं है और मैं इसका दिल से समर्थन करता हूँ कि बिन्दुस्तान के तमाम गांवों में इस प्रकार के कार्य किये जायें। नेशनल डेवलपमेंट कॉर्सिल (राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद) ने सितम्बर सन् ५५ में फैसला किया कि अगली योजना में देश के सभी गांवों को नेशनल एक्सटेंशन सर्विस (राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा) के अन्दर शामिल कर लिया जायगा और उसने यह भी कहा कि कम से कम ४० प्रतिशत: ब्लाक्स (लंड) को कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट्स (सामुदायिक योजनाओं) के रूप में परिणत किया जाय। लेकिन सबाल तो यह होता है कि अब तक जो ६० करोड़ रुपया स्वीकृत किया गया, उसमें से कितने रुपये का सदृपयोग किया गया है?

बजट पर बोलते हुए वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि इसके लिए एक बड़ी हाई पावर कमेटी (उच्च शक्ति समिति) बनेगी जो यह देखेगी कि बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं में किस तरह से रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि जो अनेकों कमेटियां बनीं जैसे ऐस्टिमेट कमेटी (प्राक्कलन समिति), कैबिनेट कमेटी और प्रारम्भनाइज़ेशन एंड मेथडस कमेटी (संगठन तथा प्रक्रिया समिति) बनीं लेकिन इन सब कमेटियों के बनने के बावजूद भी कोई खास और माकल व्यवस्था ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन (शासन) में खर्च की नहीं हो पाई है और आगे भी होने की कोई सम्भावना नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा है कि आगे आने वाले पांच वर्षों में अपव्यय बढ़ने की सम्भावना है और धन की बर्बादी और अपव्यय के बहुत से रास्ते खुल जायेंगे और इस लिए उन्होंने हमें चेतावनी दी कि हमें इस प्रकार के व्यय होने वाली व्यवस्था पर और प्रधिक निगरानी रखने की आवश्यकता है ताकि राष्ट्रीय संपत्ति का अपव्यय न होने पाये और वह एक सुनीयोजित व्यवस्था के प्रनुसार राष्ट्र निर्माण कार्यों पर खर्च हो। और जब ऐसा होगा तभी देश और जनता को प्रधिकारिक लाभ पहुंच सकेगा और हम आपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। उन्होंने यह भी बतलाया कि योजना कमिशन (आयोग) की राय के प्रनुसार एक हाई पावर कमेटी बनाई गई है लेकिन उन्होंने यह कहा है कि हम लोग कितनी कमी कर पायेंगे, यह बतलाना कठिन है।

कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट्स के मात्रातः जो ६० करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था थी, वह सारा रुपया अभी तक खर्च नहीं हुआ है और आज जल्दी इस बात की है कि हम उसके सम्बन्ध में जांच करें कि वह रुपया अभी तक क्यों नहीं खर्च हो पाया। यह हो सकता है कि सभी जगह इस सम्बन्ध में जांच न की जा सकती हो लेकिन लास लास कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट्स में इस बात की जांच अवश्य होनी चाहिए कि वहां पर रुपया पूरा खर्च न किये जाने का क्या कारण है। देखना यह है कि एक कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट को जो करीब ६८, ६६ लाख या ७० लाख के करीब रुपया दिया जाता है तो उसमें से कितना रुपया वहां के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में लगा, इस्टेबलिशमेंट बार्ज़ेज़ (स्थापना व्यय) पर कितना रुपया खर्च आया और कितना रुपया वास्तविक निर्माण कार्यों पर व्यय हुआ जैसे कि कुंओं की मरम्मत और नये कुंओं की खुदाई, गांवों की सिंचाई, और

पशुओं की नस्ल और गांवों की छोटी छोटी सड़कों के बनाने प्राप्त जैसे उपयोगी कार्यों पर? यह अच्छी चीज़ है कि दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में

"Where a correct approach is made on behalf of the Administration, the people have come forward to give free and voluntary labour."

इसमें यह भी कहा गया है कि ६० प्रतिशतः के करीब लोगों ने यह काम करने में सहायता दी है। लेकिन इसका यह तो मतलब नहीं हुआ कि जो १,२०० ल्क्कारस कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट्स में १ लाख २३ हजार गांवों में काम कर रहे हैं और जिसमें ७०० कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट के करीब शामिल हैं, सभी जगहों पर अच्छा काम हुआ है। यह ६० प्रति जो बतलाया गया यह तो भी सत बतलाया गया है। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि कई जगह ऐसी हैं जहां बिलकुल काम नहीं हुआ और मंत्री महोदय तो हमस्ते वहां से भ्राते हैं उनको स्वयं इस बात का अनुभव होगा कि जो मैं कह रहा हूँ वह सही है या नहीं। ठीक है मैं यह मानने को तैयार हूँ कि एक आप जगह पर थोड़ा बहुत काम हुआ है लेकिन वह भी कोई खास उत्साहवर्धक नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय का भी गांव से सम्बन्ध है और मेरा तो गांवों के साथ बनिष्ट सम्बन्ध है, वे इस बात से इंकार नहीं करेंगे कि ग्रांड ट्रॅक रोड सरीखी मेन (मुर्झ) सड़कों पर ही काम चल रहा है जिनसे कि बड़े बड़े अफसरान को गुजारना होता है और हांटिंगर में गांवों के अन्दर काम नेगलेक्टेड (उपेक्षित) पड़ा है और मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक कि ऐडवाइज़री कमेटी (मण्डा समिति) का सबाल है उसकी बैठक हमेशा कलक्टर और ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर की स्वीट बिल (इक्षुआ) पर जब उनको सुविधा होती है तब खुलाई जाती है और वेर सरकारी सदस्यों की सुविधा असुविधा की तनिक पर्वाह नहीं की जाती। ऐडवाइज़री कमेटी की भीटिंग तभी खुलाई जाती है जब कि कलक्टर कमिशनर या ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर उसको खुलाना चाहते हैं और जैसे कि श्री राघवाचारी ने अभी आपको बतलाया कि कलक्टर को इनकी भीटिंग खुलाने की फुरसत ही बहुत कम भिलती है और जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि ऐडवाइज़री कमेटी की भीटिंग नहीं हो पाती। मैं तो कहूँगा कि प्रगर कलक्टर के काम के बारे में जनता को सन्तोष है, कलक्टर का काम उत्साहवर्धक है तो उसको उसमें जल्दी रखा जाय, हमको उसमें ऐतराज नहीं है लेकिन यदि उस जिले की जनता को कलक्टर

[डॉ. राम सुभग सिंह]

के प्रति संतोष न हो, तो वहां पर कलक्टर को चेन्नैरमैन रखने से मेरी समझ में कोई लाभ नहीं होगा और उस जगह पर कलेक्टर को छहर चेन्नैरमैनी की जगह से तबदील कर देना चाहिए। अब आप हमारे ही वहां का सवाल ले लीजिये। अगर हमारे यहां ठीक से काम नहीं होता और इरीगेशन सेक्वेटरी के चलते, कलक्टर के चलते यह १५, २० लाख रुपया नजायज़ रूप में लगता है और आप उस कलक्टर को चेन्नैरमैन बनाते हैं और वह कमिश्नर की हैसियत से ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग पर मिसाइड (अध्यक्षता) करता है तो मैं नहीं समझता कि कोई भी स्वाभिमानी आदमी ऐसे अफसर के मातहत रह कर किसी कमेटी में काम कर सकेगा जिसके कि चलते इतना नजायज़ रुपया टैक्स के रूप में लिया गया और फिर गवर्नर्मेंट को उसे छोड़ना पड़ा। उस अफसर की गलती से वह टैक्स लगा।

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि मान लीजिये कि कम्प्युनिटी प्राइजेट के ६०० गांव हैं और उनके लिए ६८ लाख रुपया दिया जाता है जिसका मतलब यह है कि मोटे तौर से एक गांव का हिस्सा ११ हजार रुपये होता है और अगर एक हजार रुपये इस्टेंडलिशमेंट के लिए भी रख लिया जाय तो हर गांव के पीछे १० हजार रुपया आता है। मैं पूछता हूं कि क्या १० हजार रुपया उस गांव पर खर्च गया है? मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि वह नहीं खर्च किया गया है। उन १० हजार रुपयों से गांवों के अन्दर सड़कों का निर्माण, पुराने कुंओं की मरम्मत और नये कुंओं की खुदाई का काम और कोआपरेटिव्स (सहकारिता) के जरिए किसानों के लिए सुन्दर बैलों और सांडों का जो प्रबन्ध करने का काम था, पूरा नहीं किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त मैं आपको यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि मैं एक मीटिंग में गया और वह कम्प्युनिटी प्राइजेट का गांव है लेकिन वहां पर मैंने देखा कि गांव के बाहर जो प्रैंड ट्रूक रोड है उस पर तो गेट बना दिये गये हैं और सड़क ठीक कर दी गई है क्योंकि जब अफसर लोग उधर आयें तो वे पायेंगे कि वाकई यहां पर काम हो रहा है। अफसरों के स्वागतार्थ वहां पर कुम्हुं द्वार छाथी की चिन्हकला को लेकर बनाया गया और अफसरों की आसानी के लातिर विलेज एप्रोच रोड (गांव को मिलाने वाली सड़क) ठीक कर दी गई, लेकिन गांव के अन्दर के कठेज की सड़क ठीक

करने का काम नहीं किया गया और जब सरकार का व्यान उस की ओर दिलाया गया और उनको पत्र लिखा गया कि गवर्नर्मेंट गांव के अन्दर काम कराये और रास्ते ठीक करवाये तो जवाब आता है कि वह काम तीन महीने में परा होने वाला है। ३१ मार्च को उसकी अवधि पूरी हो जायगी तो क्या दिसम्बर से यह काम बिलकुल बंद कर दिया गया है और कोई नया काम नहीं शुरू किया जायगा। मैं उसका जवाब देता हूं। मेरे सामने चिट्ठी मौजूद है। ३० मार्च को मियाद खत्म हो जानी है। दिसम्बर से काम चल रहा है और जनवरी में हमने अपनी चिट्ठी से व्यान आकर्षित किया, अगर अब वह डर से काम पूरा हो जाय तो अलग बात है। लेकिन मेरा तो कहना है कि खुद व खुद वे इस काम को क्यों नहीं करते और उसको कराने के लिए चिट्ठी लिखने की क्यों आवश्यकता पड़े और फिर उसका टालमटोल जवाब दिया जाय। जिनके जिम्मे यह काम कराने का भार होता है वे जिम्मेदारी से अपने करेत्य को नहीं निभाते। हमारे देखने में आया है कि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर जाते हैं और उबके जाने पर उनका स्वागत होता है और टीमटाम होता है जिससे वह अन्दाज़ा लगा लते हैं कि गांव में काम अच्छी तरह चल रहा है जब कि हक्कीकत इसके विपरीत होती है और वे चट से अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिख देते हैं कि Excellent work is being done in this village. इस तरह की शलती कर बैठते हैं और वे गांव के अन्दर खुद अपनी आंखों से यह नहीं देखते कि किस तरह काम चल रहा है और काम की प्राप्ति क्या है। वे यह नहीं देखते कि वहां पर जो कार्य करने के लिए कमेंचारी हैं और जो अमला है वे ठीक से काम कर रहे हैं कि नहीं। जहां तक इन कामों में जनता के सहयोग को प्राप्त करने का ताल्लुक है, हमारा यह अनुभव है कि हमारे अफसरों जनता को इस काम में सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार करने में असफल रहे हैं और वे जनता में झरूरी जागृति नहीं पैदा कर सके हैं ताकि जनता उनका नव निर्माण के कार्यों में सक्रिय सहयोग प्रदान करे। केवल मीटिंग मात्र में बोल देने से अफसरों का कर्तव्य पूरा नहीं हो जाता है। बल्कि उनको खुद जनता के बीच जा कर उससे सम्पर्क स्थापित करना चाहिए और उनकी समस्याओं और कठिनाइयों को समझना चाहिए। लाली गाम सेवकों के गांवों में जाने से और जनता से मिल लेने भर से काम नहीं चलने वाला है और

मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो हमारे अफसरों की शान है कि हम गांवों में न जायें, तो यह फैल्पोर (प्रसफलता) की निशानी है और ऐसे अफसरों को ऐसे पदों पर नहीं रहना चाहिए।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि अगर कमिशनर साहब पटना से कहीं १५० मील के फ़ासले पर प्रिसाइड करने जायें तो गवर्नरमेंट उनको टी० ए० (यात्रा भत्ता) देती है लेकिन वहाँ का किसान अगर उस मीटिंग में शामिल होने आये तो उसको रहने के लिए जगह भी नहीं मिलती और उसकी कोई पूँछ नहीं होती जब कि आफिश्यल मेम्बर (सरकारी सदस्य) की अवभगत होती है और ठहरने का माकूल इन्तजाम किया जाता है, हर जगह यही देखने में आता है कि नान आफिश्यल मेम्बर (गैर सरकारी सदस्य) को उतनी सुविधाएं नहीं दी जातीं।

**प्राचार्य हृषालानी:** नान आफिश्यल्स (गैर सरकारी सदस्य) सत्तु बांध कर जायें।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: अगर कृपलानी जी की मीटिंग हो तो सत्तु ले कर जाय लेकिन कलक्टर साहब की मीटिंग में सत्तु लेकर क्यों जाय?

श्री एस० एस० भोरे: भूखों मरे।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: जिन लोगों को टाई और सूट बूट से सम्बन्ध है वे किसानों में खण्ड नहीं सकते। लोग उनके सामने जा कर सलाम भी करे और सत्तु भी लेकर जायें यह शायद जनना गवारा नहीं करेगी।

**Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar-Reserved-Sch. Castes):** Sir, I will make only a few observations on the working of these projects and the extension services. These community projects have no doubt made revolutionary changes in our rural life they have given many facilities to the village agriculturists. Still, I feel that they have not helped the weaker sections of the people, particularly the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe people. There are certain defects which I would bring before the Minister and I hope he will set right these.

While giving loans to the ryots, the project officer usually gives loans to those who are able to give some security. Big landlords will get these loans but people who cannot afford to give security will not get any loan. Similarly, when improved seeds or improved manure are given, all these go to those who have got some land. The landless

and the weaker sections of the people will not get any benefit. I submit that these schemes should be organised in such a way as to cater to the essential needs of the weak sections of the population.

There are cottage industries, training centres and also basic schools in these project areas. I request the Minister to give particular attention and see that the Scheduled Castes young men are also trained here. I do not say that all the trainees should be these people. But, more Harijan youths should be sent to these schools and attention should be paid to this; that is my request. The project officers can also do the work of land distribution to the landless people. They can take stock of the government lands available in a particular area with the co-operation of the local revenue officers and they can distribute the lands so available to the landless; thereby they can get the co-operation of the people and create enthusiasm among them.

There is another point. These centres are opened far away from the towns. I suggest to the Minister that these community centres should be as far as possible nearer to the people—I do not say Scheduled Caste localities; they should be nearer to the locality where the weaker sections of the population live.

**The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra):** You mean the headquarters of the projects.

**Shri Thimmaiah:** In view of the fact that we are going to establish a socialist pattern of society, this aspect of helping the weaker section of the people should be specially considered.

I have also noticed that the officials do not feel like one among the masses. Thereby the masses think that it is all done by the Government and they have no part to play. So, we must select such people as village level workers, community project officers, etc., who will feel one with the masses. They should not feel that they are officers; they should feel like a social worker or *gram sudharkars*. Otherwise, people lose interest and it will become officialdom and there will be no co-operation from the people.

Lastly, I submit that Government should see that some cultural programmes are conducted in the Harijan localities also so that it may help to banish untouchability. It will thereby create a

[Shri Thimmaiah]

sort of oneness among the caste Hindus and the Harijans. I hope that these suggestions will be considered by the Minister.

**Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada):** I want to bring a few things to the notice of the hon. Minister. Before I go to point out the defects, I admit that this is a new type of service that we have started. There are so many shortcomings and I think the officers and our young men and women employed in this work are just now finding their feet and developing fairly a good spirit to carry on this work. Fundamentally, there is one basic defect which has been pointed out already. Unless you distribute land to the landless agricultural labourers, you cannot have real and genuine enthusiasm. That is the basic defect. But as far as it goes I will welcome whatever is being done.

Firstly, I want to refer to my own community project area—Kakinada Peddapuram project. There is some confusion about the interpretation of some rules relating to funds allotted. I do not know if that has been set right during the last twenty days, after I came here. Before I came here there was a complete stand-still in the work there because they did not know whether the Rs. 65 lakhs allotted to that area includes certain amounts. It is a fairly well-to-do area as compared to others. There were large amounts of cash contributions from the people and the people are now sorry over that. They have contributed Rs. 5,000 in some villages and in one place about Rs. 20,000. Suddenly, somebody raised a doubt if the Rs. 65 lakhs allotted includes these contributions also and so the entire work in the area has come to a dead stop because they could not spend the contribution from one village on works in other villages. They cannot also start new works. I hope Government would have already corrected this absurd position and allowed the work to go on. This sort of thing has brought in frustration among not only the villagers who have contributed money but also among the officers who have just now found some enthusiasm to carry on the work. They do not know whether to return the money to the villagers or to carry on the work.

Just now, Shri Thimmaiah referred to House sites. How can you expect any enthusiasm from the people if red tape is becoming worse day by day. There is nothing red in this; if there is some-

thing red, people would be moving faster. I will give you an instance. In my district, about eight years ago, Harijans paid some money for house sites. As everybody knows, they are poor people and they would have mostly borrowed this money in the hope of getting some house sites. Now, the Government orders are to give these sites free to these people. Here, in this particular case, they are not asking even free houses; they have paid money into the Government treasury seven or eight years ago. Still the house sites are not given to them. There are some committees and M.P.s are V.I.P.s; they are on many committees. I am also on a committee there. I requested the Collector concerned to settle the matter regarding house sites. He said: "We are finishing it within a short time". Like that it has been going on and the matter is not settled for the last 7 or 8 years. One village is called Navakhandrapada in East Godavari District and another is called Mallam in East Godavari District in which the Harijans have paid for house sites. How on earth can you expect enthusiasm from people when in spite of all tall talks and lectures you do not give them house sites? What is happening is this. Somebody whose land he does not want to be taken over by the Government bring in some influential man—I am sorry to say, usually a Congressman, because all people of wealth are in the Congress, not the honest old Congress type but the new type of vested interests—and the whole thing is stopped. Once I requested the Collector to take all his officers concerned to the village and settle the matter in half an hour. He did not do it.

Then, I want to point out that there is a certain element of show. It is true that when we start a new work we would like other people to know what we are doing. I am glad that a Congress Member, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh has pointed it out and I think it does not require my adding anything to it. Even in their own journal *Kurukshetra* you must have seen the cartoon by Samuel where two rows of boys are shown with garlands and a lady and a gentleman are coming. One says: "I wish every day some Ministers come so that we can have a holiday every time. I am tired of these studies." That is exactly what is happening at least in some places. Anyway you have to take visitors to the places of our work and I would request you to take them to new areas so that

they will get a good clean-up. Do not take them to the same areas.

**Shri C. R. Narasimhan (Krishnagiri):**  
And keep on rotating.

**Dr. Rama Rao:** It was said that Ramachandrapuram does not exactly fall in the project scheme. Actually everything is included in the community project area. For the leprosy scheme they have sanctioned equipment, doctors and staff. The staff have gone there only 8 months ago and the equipment has just come. Now it is working very well. My object in pointing this out is, why do you appoint people and spend money for 8 months without the necessary equipments. The scheme is really good. They want the doctors to go to the villages instead of the patients coming to their institution. Now they are actually doing good work.

Another thing I want to point out to the hon. Minister is that in this community project area one of the most essential needs is protected water and sensible latrines. The community project people are doing this here and there. I think I need not elaborate this point but I want to stress that they must make greater efforts on the provision of scientific sensible latrines and tube-wells, filter points or any other kind of protected water.

In some backward areas like the ceded districts there is another difficulty. They want people to give contribution either in the form of cash or in labour. They are too poor to give cash and during the working season they are unable to spare labour. Therefore, in such places it is becoming very difficult. Previously,—I am speaking about wells—at least the Revenue Department was digging wells in those areas under the rural water-supply scheme. Now that the community project has come the Revenue Department does not do it. The community project people also do not do it because the people do not give free labour or contribute in cash. I would say that as far as wells are concerned the community project people or the Revenue Department must do that job immediately.

With regard to Tripura we have not got a single road laid in the last three years. I want politics to be kept apart as far as possible. Of course, to some extent it may not be possible but as far as possible politics should be kept apart. Recently there was an instance in Kerala where one panchayat under the president-

ship of a Communist built a road in the community project area. They invited our friend Dr. Keskar—who has just now gone—to open that road. But, unfortunately, the local Congressmen dissuaded him from doing that. This sort of thing all of a sudden causes frustration among the people. This matter has been brought to the notice of the Prime Minister by an independent M.L.A. What I want to point out is that at least as far as village work in the community project area is concerned let us keep politics away as far as possible. While talking, the Ministers say that they want co-operation from all but when it comes to actual doing there are some defects. I do not say it is all round.

Again, in this same community project area in Rayalaseema there is another difficulty. The villagers are ready to contribute for high schools and the middle schools and the community project authorities are ready to give their share. But, the District Board being on the verge of bankruptcy do not want this work to go on. The Community projects authorities should therefore induce the Government of the State to see that the schools are started. There are already very poor educational facilities in those areas and even when the villagers are coming forward with their contribution owing to the bankrupt condition of the District Board the schools are not started. At least in places where there are community projects the Government must see that the schools are started and the people are encouraged to come forward with their contribution.

Therefore, Sir, I am glad to support this Resolution so that this Committee will at least give some facts to the people who are in authority to know the defects and make suggestions for their improvement.

May I make one point more, Sir?

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member must close now.

**Dr. Rama Rao:** Very well, Sir.

**श्री भक्त बशीन (जिला गढ़वाल—पूर्व जिला मुरादाबाद—उत्तर पूर्व):** मैं सबसे पहले अपने आदरणीय मित्र श्री रघुवीर सहाय जी को बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस संकल्प के दबारा इस सदन का ध्यान एक बहुत ही आवश्यक विषय की प्रोर आकर्षित किया है। जैसा कि रिपोर्टों से मालम भी होता है इस पर लगभग ६० करोड़ रुपयों के व्यय का अनुमान लगाया गया

## [भी भवत वर्जन]

है, और सारे देश के हर गांव में इस योजना की वजह से एक नई जागृति और आशा की किरण पैदा हो गई है। सब जगह बड़े बांध नहीं बन सकते, सब जगह रेलों की लाइनें नहीं बन सकतीं, सब जगह बड़ी-बड़ी मोटर सड़कें नहीं बन सकती हैं, लेकिन सामुदायिक योजना का प्रकाश हर गांव में पहुंचाया जा सकता है और इसके द्वारा हम अपने गांवों के बास्ते स्वराज्य का वह सुख पहुंचा सकते हैं जिस की हम बहुत दिनों से कल्पना करते रहे हैं। इस लिये मैं इस विषय को यहां पर लाने के लिये अपने भिन्न श्री रघुवीर सहाय जी को बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं। मैं उन्हें बधाई भी देता हूं क्योंकि एक प्रकार से इस विषय का पुनर्जन्म हुआ है। बैलट (मतदान) में जा कर यह समाप्त हो गया था, अब फिर यह द्वारा आया है, इस लिये श्री रघुवीर सहाय जी बहुत भाग्यशाली हैं कि उन के इस प्रस्ताव का पुनर्जन्म हुआ है।

सभापति जी, यहां पर बहुत सी बातें सामान्य रूप में कही गई हैं, लेकिन मैं दोन्तीन बातों की ओर माननीय मंत्री महोदय का व्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। अभी तक जगह-जगह पर जो लैनिंग (योजना) या विकास के काम चल रहे हैं, उन में जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट लैनिंग आफिसर्स (जिला योजना पदाधिकारी) है या जो डिस्ट्री प्रोजेक्ट एजिक्यूटिव (आफिसर्स परियोजना कार्य शासिक अधिकारी) हैं या ब्लाक डेवलपमेंट आफिसर्स (खण्ड विकास अधिकारी) हैं जहां तक मेरा अनुभव है, वे अधिकांश में आइं। ऐसे ३० या ३०० सी०० ऐसे ३० या इसी तरह की और सविसेज (सेवाओं) के हैं। मैं उन लोगों को ज्यादा दोष नहीं देना चाहता, वे बड़े अच्छे शासक हैं, उन में कार्य क्षमता भी है। जहां तक एफिशिएंसी (कार्य क्षमता) का संबंध है, उनकी इकता में सन्देह नहीं किया जा सकता। लेकिन जहां तक जनता की सेवा करने का संबंध है, मैं नहीं समझता कि वे इस विश्वा में अधिक सफल हो सकते हैं। आज जो व्यवहारिक कठिनाई मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुभव की है वह यह है कि जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्लानिंग आफिसर्स और डिस्ट्री प्रोजेक्ट आफिसर्स (उप परियोजना अधिकारी) नियुक्त किये गये हैं उन को हमेशा यहीं फ़िक्र रहती है कि वह किसी तरह रेगुलर लाइन (नियमित पदाली) में जा कर एंडेशनल डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट या कलेक्टर हो जायें। इस लिये उनके दो तीन साल तक काम करने के समय में उन के ऊपर जितना लब्ज होता है वह सब बेकार हो जाता है। इस बारे में मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जिन सार्वजनिक सेवकों

ने अपना सारा जीवन गांवों की सेवा में व्यतीत किया है, जो खादी के काम में या दूसरे प्रकार के सार्वजनिक कामों में कुछ अनुभव रखते हैं, अगर उन में से शिक्षित व्यक्ति मिल सकते हों तो उन को इस कार्य के लिये लिया जाय। यदि यह सम्भव न हो सके तो मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि हमारी सरकार का जो कृषि विभाग है या साहकारिता का विभाग है, उन में जो राजेटेड आफिसर्स हों उन में से डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्लैनिंग आफिसर्स और डिस्ट्री प्रोजेक्ट एजिक्यूटिव आफिसर्स लिये जायें। चांकि उनका जनता से सीधा सम्पर्क रहता है इसलिये वे ज्यादा सफल हो सकता है। कुछ दिन हुए मैंने समाचार पत्र में पढ़ा था कि श्रद्धद गवर्नरमेंट की मंशा है कि एक भाल इंडिया डेवलपमेंट सर्विस (अखिल भारतीय विकास सेवा) या इसी तरह की कोई दूसरी सर्विस (व्यवस्था) आरम्भ की जाये। मुझे पूरी जानकारी नहीं है कि इस विषय में कितनी प्रगति हुई है, लेकिन अगर यह विचार किया जा रहा है तो मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक अच्छे विचारों की ओर अच्छे दृष्टिकोण के लोग इस मैशीनरी में नहीं होंगे तब तक हम लोग संसद में बैठ कर या प्लैनिंग कमिशन (योजना आयोग) में बैठ कर गांवों का परा उपकार नहीं कर सकते।

4 p.m. दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि अपने इन कम्पनिटी डिवेलपमेंट प्राइवेट्स (सामुदायिक विकास परियोजना) का कार्यकाल तीन वर्ष का रखा है। मैं अपने व्यक्तिगत अनुभवों के आधार पर यह कह सकता हूं कि यह समय बहुत कम है। पहला वर्ष तो ऐसे ही काम को प्रारम्भ करने सीखने इत्यादि में लग्त हो जाता है और जो तीसरा वर्ष होता है उसमें कर्मचारियों को अपने विभागों में बापस जाने की उत्सुकता होती है और वे ठीक तरह से काम नहीं कर पाते हैं। बीच का ही एक ऐसे वर्ष रह जाता है जब वे ठीक तरह से काम कर सकते हैं। इस बास्ते मेरा सुझाव है कि इनका कार्यकाल पांच वर्ष कर दिया जाय ताकि वे जम कर काम कर सकें। ऐसा करने से ही मैं समझता हूं कि बास्तविक सफलता प्राप्त हो सकती है। आजकल जो यह तीन वर्ष का समय रखा गया है उसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि बहुत सी बड़ी-बड़ी रकमें लब्ज होने से रह गई है। मैं आप को अपने जिले गढ़वाल में बघान के इलाके की बात बतलाता हूं। वहां पर जो कम्पनिटी डिवेलपमेंट ब्लौक (सामुदायिक विकास खण्ड) है वह इसी ३ मार्च

को खत्म हो रहा है। वहां लोगों में जो आशा का संचार हुआ था वह समाप्त होता जा रहा है और उनमें निराशा फैल रही है। कर्मचारी भी कुछ ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त कर पाये थे और अब वहां से कम्प्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट को उठाकर दूसरी जगह ले जाया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस कार्यकाल के प्रश्न पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाये।

अब मैं एन० ई० एस० ल्लौक (राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा लॉड) के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। एक नेशनल एक्स्टेशन सर्विस ब्लैक पर साढ़े सात लाख रुपये खर्च करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। इसमें से करीब छेड़ लाख रुपया बेतम, भत्तों, मकान इत्यादि के किरायों और जीप्स आदि पर खर्च हो जाता है। करीब चार लाख रुपये के कर्ज के रूप में दिये जाते हैं और केवल दो लाख रुपये ही अनुदानों के रूप में देने के लिये रह जाते हैं। वे चार लाख रुपये जो कर्जों के रूप में रखे जाते हैं और उनको जिन सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर दिया जाता है उस पर भूमि कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। परन्तु जब हम इस प्रणाली को व्यवहार में लाते हैं तो कि नाई पैदा होती है। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैदानों में एक किसान को यदि ५,०० या १,००० रुपया येसनरी बेल या पक्का कुमा बनाने के लिए दिया जाता है और यदि उसके पास १५ या २० एकड़ भूमि होती है तो वह उस कर्जों को आसानी के साथ चुका सकता है। लेकिन जब आप पहाड़ी इलाकों की ओर जाते हैं तो ऐसा नहीं होता है। वे कर्ज को अदा नहीं कर पाते हैं। अधिक से अधिक उस कर्ज से जो वह लाभ उठा सकते हैं वह इतना ही है कि वे पेट भर भोजन पा लेते हैं। इस बास्ते में प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि पहाड़ी इलाकों के लोगों को कर्जों देने की प्रणाली में संशोधन किया जाना चाहिए। अभी यहां पर बताया गया है कि जो ६० करोड़ रुपये रखे गये थे वे सब खर्च नहीं हो पाये हैं। मेरे विचार में यदि यह देखा जाय कि वे कौन सी मद्दें हैं जन पर कि पूरा रुपया खर्च नहीं हुआ है तो हम को कर्ज की ही ऐसी मद मिलेगी जिस पर कि पूरा रुपया खर्च नहीं हो सका है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पर्वतीय इलाकों में और पिछ्हे हृष्टे इलाकों में जहां इस कर्ज की रकम का उपयोग नहीं किया जा सका है लोकल अथोरिटीज को यह सुविधा दी जाए और इस बात की छट दी जाय कि वे उस कर्ज को अनुदान के रूप में वितरित कर दें।

अब मैं और एक बात आपके नोटिस (ध्यान) में लाना चाहता हूँ। यदि आप चाहें कि आप सारे देश को एक ही लाठी से हांक लें, तो आप ऐसा

नहीं कर सकेंगे। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। मैं घरने जिले में ज़िला विकास संच (डिस्ट्रिक्ट डिवेलपमेंट एसोसिएशन) का अध्यक्ष था। य० पी० सरकार की ओर से एक सर्कुलर आया कि आपके जिले के लिए २० पक्के कुओं के लिए १०,००० रुपये मंजूर किये गये हैं और आप उस को इन-इन मद्दों पर खर्च कर सकते हैं। उन मद्दों में से एक मद यह भी थी कि कुएं बनाने पर भी रुपया खर्च किया जाए। मैंने डिप्टी कमिशनर को लिखा कि मेरे इलाके में कुएं नहीं बन सकते हैं, इस लिए इस रुपये का उपयोग इरीगेशन चैनलज बनाने पर, सिचाई के कार्यों पर किया जा सकता है और ऐसा करने की आज्ञा दी जाए। लेकिन यह चीज नहीं मानी गई। इसके बाद मैंने डिवेलपमेंट कमिशनर (विकास प्रायुक्त) को लिखा। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे ऊपर एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर (प्रशासक) हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार है और उन्होंने एक फारमूला बना रखा है, उसमें हम परिवर्तन नहीं कर सकते। मैं समझता हूँ कि आप कोई “कट एंड ड्राइड फारमूला” बना कर उसको हर जगह पर एप्लाई (लाग) नहीं कर सकते। आपको स्थानीय अधिकारियों को या वहां की प्रान्तीय सरकार को कुछ न कुछ परिवर्तन उसमें करने का अधिकार देना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके बारे में कोई सख्त नियम यदि आप बनायेंगे तो व्यावहारिकता की दृष्टि से सफल नहीं हो सकेंगे। वैसे भी अगर आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि यदि आप मैदानों में कुएं बनाने पर रुपया देते हैं तो आपको पहाड़ी इलाकों के लिए जहां पर ऊबड़ खाड़ चमीन होती है बनीकरण (एकोरस्टेशन) के लिए या उदान-कला यानी हार्टिकल्चर के लिए रुपये देना चाहिए। यदि आप आपने नियमों में इस प्रकार के परिवर्तन करेंगे तभी आपको सफलता मिल सकेगी।

अब एक छोटी सी बात की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान और खीचना चाहता हूँ। इस सामूदायिक योजना में या राष्ट्रीय प्रसार योजना में क्या कारण है कि जो शब्दावली अमरीका में इस्तेमाल होती है वही यहां पर इस्तेमाल की जाती है। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। जो इन योजनाओं में सब से छोटा कार्यकर्ता होता है उसको विलेज लेबल बर्कर (V.L.W.) (ग्राम सेवक) कहा जाता है। ग्राम वाले कई बार उसको समझ नहीं पाते हैं। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप उसका नाम “ग्राम सेवक” नहीं रख सकते हैं? क्या कारण है कि हर चीज में हम

## [श्री भक्त दर्शन]

अमरीका की या दूसरे विदेशी मुल्कों की नकल करते हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि हमें थोड़ा बहुत रुपया विदेशों से मिलता है, लेकिन क्या इसका यह अर्थ है कि हम उनकी शब्दावली को भी अपना लें? क्या हमारा शब्दाकोष इतना दिवालिया हो गया है कि उसमें "विल्लेज लेवेल वर्कर" आदि के लिए कोई शब्द ही नहीं है? यदि इसके लिए कोई शब्द नहीं मिलता है तो हम कोई शब्द गढ़ सकते हैं। इस लिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि हमें इन फौरेन (विदेशी) शब्दों को न अपना कर आपने शुद्ध भारतीय शब्द ही इनके स्थान पर प्रयोग में लाने चाहिये।

अन्त में जो प्रस्ताव मेरे मित्र रघुवीर सहायजी ने पेश किया है उसकी भावना का तो मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। परन्तु यह जीज जो उन्होंने कही है कि पालियामेंट (संसद) के मेस्टर (सदस्यों) की समिति या समितियां बनाई जायें जो जांच-पढ़ताल करें, इसको मैं व्यावहारिक नहीं समझता हूँ क्योंकि यदि कमेटी बैठेगी तो सिवाय भालोचना के और कुछ व्यावहारिक लाभ प्राप्ता नहीं होगा। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जो कमेटी इवेल्युएशन रिपोर्टर्स् (विकास प्रतिवेदनी) निकालती है वे उनमें ज्यादा गहराई से जाया करें।

दूसरा सुझाव में यह देता हूँ कि एक स्थायी कमेटी बनाई जाय जिसमें पालियामेंट के मेस्टर जो इस विषय में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं रखे जायें। इस कमेटी की कम से कम साल में एक या दो बैठकें हुआ करें और सारी प्रगति पर विचार करने के बाद सदस्यों से सुझाव मांगे जायें। यदि इस तरह से काम किया गया तो हम अपने उद्देश्य में सफल हो सकते हैं।

इतना कहने के बाद अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रस्ताव रखा गया है उसके पीछे जो भावना है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

**Shri C. R. Narasimhan:** My experience of the Community Projects is nil.

**Mr. Chairman:** I would request hon. Members to be very brief. Still, there are many Members wishing to speak.

**Shri C. R. Narasimhan:** Yes; I shall be as brief as possible. As I said, my experience of the Community Projects is nil. But I have got three or four Community Development Blocks in my constituency, and though I have not had close experience of them directly, I have been in close touch with the workers

who work there and I had occasion to meet them, and they have given me their own views which I want to share with Members here. Their points, or some of them, are worth noticing here. I have consulted a local member of the Legislative Assembly and also another friend who happens to be the President of the District Congress Committee and a former member of the Legislative Assembly of that State. They are all good workers too. I would like to point out here what their feelings about these projects are. For instance, what the member of the Legislative Assembly says is this :

"The higher authorities often transfer the block officers and also the Gram Sewaks from one block to another block. If officers of experience are often transferred, it is difficult to execute the work in the rural areas. Nothing will happen. The main work will suffer. People are handicapped."

Then, he goes on to say :

"They should allow the officers, clerks or the Gram Sewaks, or junior engineers, whoever they may be, to work at least two years in a particular block. Though the Government servants in the Community Projects are paid officers, they have to forget themselves that they are officials and they have to work like the social workers. Then only they will execute all the work successfully with the co-operation of the public. The junior engineers are not co-operating fully as they think that they are not the subordinates of the block officers. That kind of idea should go."

This is what the member of the Legislative Assembly has said.

Then, the President of the District Congress Committee, who is also in the Bharat Sewak Samaj, thinks that the present work is just in the nature of spoon-feeding, and actually, self-help is not taught. Money is given, and some construction goes on, and if additional contribution is needed, in most of the cases, the money which is in the custody of the local panchayats is taken and the work is completed. But nothing further happens. He says, is it all only about material welfare and that nothing extra is done to improve the moral calibre of the people, and that is what the workers feel. Then, in the matter of repairs and such other things, the gene-

ral tendency of the officials is to go in for materials from outside. When construction work takes place, they do not finish the construction with the materials that are locally available. The tendency is to go outside the area and get things. As far as the schools are concerned, simplicity has not become the habit. The tendency is to have chairs, benches and such costly furniture. The workers feel that we may as well try to be simple in these matters. When roads are laid, the general complaint is that the authorities desire 50 feet or 60 feet to be the width. The villagers find it very difficult to contribute land for such purpose. You know that sometimes the owners find it very hard to part with lands. Where smaller widths could be had, greater widths are insisted upon. There is difficulty in public co-operation.

We also feel that there is lot of red tape and routine correspondence. As regards loans, the experience in my area is that where the *pattas* are joint, the loans are not easily granted. Also, in the *mitta* areas, zamindari areas, where the lands have not been properly surveyed, there is delay in getting loans. This means that a good number of people are deprived of this benefit. In my area there is another feeling that the co-operation between the revenue officials and the workers of the area is not quite up to the mark and much improvement can be affected. This is the first hand information I have, but otherwise, everything has its own use and the community development projects are functioning well.

I would like to make one suggestion, namely, in those block areas, particularly in parts of the country where prohibition is enforced, documentary films should be shown to dissuade the people from resorting to illicit distillation. Otherwise, whatever good work is done by these projects will be lost. After all, there is law-breaking, and if people are told that they should not resort to illicit drinking it will be good.

**Mr. Chairman:** I hope the hon. Member is speaking on this Resolution.

**Shri C. R. Narasimhan:** Yes, Sir, I also had the great honour of opening two roads built by college boys. On that occasion, there was great enthusiasm all over and the villagers were quite happy about it. There is a village between two parallel roads. But due to party feelings, the central village did not fully co-operate and it was not enthusiastic about

the work. On the occasion of the opening of the road, big officers came in cars. It was quite a surprise for the people in the central village when they saw the big vehicles; they changed their mind and they said, "we will make arrangements to rebuild the other parallel road." The old feelings disappeared. Therefore, this shows that with greater enthusiasm and initiative, much more work can be done.

**Shri Debeswar Sarmah (Golaghat—Jorhat):** In my constituency there are two N.E.S. blocks and a Community Project and the picture I give from personal experience of this will also hold good for other blocks and projects in that State and elsewhere. Firstly, the administrative cost in the N.E.S. blocks is rather high. In the case of the State, it is about 10 per cent, but in the N.E.S. blocks and community projects it comes to over 20 per cent. The result is that little is left for the working of the N.E.S. blocks and projects. There is also some confusion about the functions of the officers and the members of the advisory board. Some officers think that it is enough if they keep their superiors pleased and they need not care for the advisory committee. The result was that in one block, the advisory committee wanted to dissociate itself completely, with great difficulty they were persuaded to continue in their advisory capacity. In another N.E.S. block, the advisory board gave some directions and suggestions in respect of the budget and poultry, but the authorities thought it fit to throw those suggestions into the waste paper basket, with the result that the advisory committee in a way boycotted the block. These advisory committees consist of a number of influential men of the area but if their advice and suggestions are disregarded in this way, what co-operation can be expected from them? I keep fairly close contact with the villagers. I only translate the local saying in this connection. The villagers say that they have seen white-roofed houses and a platoon of officers, but received no benefit. The people do not feel the glow that is meant to be felt by them. There is confusion and lack of co-ordination between the officers and the local self-governing bodies. I, as a member of the advisory board, really want to get a clarification as to what the respective functions of the District Board—we call it Local Board—and the N.E.S. blocks are. Sometimes we find the villagers in the position of the proverbial washerman's dog he gets his

[Shri Debeswar Sarmah]

meal neither here nor there. The Local Board says, that since there is the N.E.S. block in that area, it has little to do. But the N.E.S. block officers say, "You go on doing it; we can only help you, give you some encouragement and some money. When you build a road, we can give you some money for the bridge." The Local Board people say, "The N.E.S. block has plenty of money and you have to spend it" and so on. In this way, it appears that there is lack of understanding and co-ordination which are essential to make the N.E.S. blocks and projects a success.

I am not making a general remark in respect of all the officers, but I think there is something lacking in the background in which most of them are working. They continue to have the same mentality which used to prevail before. They think that if an officer does his routine duties and if he can keep his superiors—the Collector or whoever he may be—satisfied, his job is done. The result is that though these blocks and projects are working all right on paper, if you go to the village, you will find that the work is not done up to expectations; the actual work done is much less than what could have been done.

A N.E.S. block field worker—Gram Sevak—gets about Rs. 103 per month, inclusive of allowances. I have no papers with me; I speak from my memory, subject to correction.

The N.E.S. village workers get about Rs. 103 per month. His counterpart, the field worker in the Agricultural Department gets only Rs. 83. Why is this disparity when both do the same work? How can the work go on smoothly? Similarly, a District Agricultural Officer or an Inspector of Agriculture gets a much smaller sum than the Project Officer. Some of them might have been lifted up from some aided high school or supply or some other Department. They are getting Rs. 400 whereas the District Agricultural Officer gets about Rs. 200. Then how can they function harmoniously?

Then I come to touring. I have no doubt that high officers, particularly the Community Project Administrator and the officers of that cadre, may possess personal magnetism and can infuse enthusiasm in the officers and workers. But it is difficult to understand how a rushing and tearing tour from Delhi to Assam, going by plane or motor-car,

staying for a night in the Circuit House and calling a few persons to come and meet them in the Circuit House is going to help the administration of the Community Projects. Of course, they are welcome and they are entitled to their emoluments. But one is also entitled to say that the money that has been spent on their tours is a sheer waste.

When the Community Projects Administrator goes to a district I think it would be useful if he makes some personal contact with some advisory committees and local people and tries to find out the difficulties which exist in particular areas. For example, in Assam there is a great demand among the agriculturists for agriculture loans to buy a pair of bullocks. Some want help to destroy the insect pests by means of insecticides. Then these people have not got enough landed property. Most of them, I suppose 80 per cent of them, have not got more than five bighas. Then how can they maintain themselves? Most of the people are landless. How are they to get some land to carry on their cultivation? How are they to get some loan to buy bullocks and implements when they have not lands to offer as security against loans. These things have to be straightened out by the Community Projects Administration. The Administrator makes a flying visit and he has not the time to reply to letters which seek for guidance from him. It is unfortunate. It is not my intention to offer carping criticism. All that I have to say is that the methods of operation and selection of officers have to be improved upon and that too without delay. I hope and trust that our young Deputy Minister in charge of this Project will try to have a correct appraisal himself. But a flying visit will not be of much help.

**Mr. Chairman:** I propose to call the Deputy Minister at 4-30 P.M. There are five minutes left. I request Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury to finish her speech in five minutes.

**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury (Nabadvip):** I have not very many points to make about the Community Projects. We have put a great deal of trust in them and we know that in the villages they have done a lot of good. At the same time there is still more to be done and so I am very glad that this Resolution has been brought. I support it heartily. I certainly think that a committee should be formed and that we should sit together and Members of Parliament should take interest and discuss what

can be done in the villages most thoroughly and try to implement that. What is put down on paper does not do any good to the villager. He does not understand theories but he does understand what he can get.

I have one request to make to the Community Projects Administration. Because of trouble between officers certain blocks are closed down. In my own area certain N.E.S. blocks have been closed down. The authorities say : it does not matter the feeling is, even close down the block, so that so and so does not work there. There are personal rivalries and good work is stopped. So it is really time for officers to step in.

I quite agree with my hon. friend that when the officers go round touring these blocks they must actually go into the interior-most parts. I have found Chairman and officers of these Blocks—I would not like to mention names—landing by aeroplane, having a meeting in the aerodrome itself and going back by the next plane. This is the sort of tour that they have!

I have very little time hence, I will be brief. The Community Project should look after rural areas. It is there to bring rural life to a fuller flowering. It must create enthusiasm. Yet some of the money that is available, is given only for equipments. Sometimes it becomes very difficult. A school has no roof. When you ask for money it is said that it is meant only for equipment and it cannot be used for building. A school has no wall. When you ask for money you are told that it is meant for books and you cannot use it for the wall. So I think some relaxation of these rules has to be brought about.

Now insurance has been nationalised. So many other things have been nationalised. But it is a pity that municipalities have not been thought of and no restrictions have been put on them. The condition of the municipalities in small district towns leaves much to be desired. Today the condition of some of the towns has to be seen to be believed. I request some of the Community Project workers and the Ministers to come and see them. I want these blocks at least in the small district towns so that some part of the work which the municipality cannot or does not do can be carried out. Let the small district towns be within the ambit of Community Pro-

jects. That is what I want to appeal for most earnestly.

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** I am really very glad to be able to participate in this debate. But I am unlucky to have a very bad throat and somewhat indifferent health.

At the very outset, however, I would like to thank the hon. mover of the Resolution for having given us an opportunity to clarify certain points and misunderstandings that needed clarification through this august forum. Particularly, I am very thankful to the hon. Member, who does not seem to be present just now but who participated in the debate on the last occasion, Shri B. K. Das, who made a very able and constructive contribution to the debate.

I can only assure the House that we, on this side of the House, welcome criticism particularly so far as planning or any aspect of it is concerned, because for programme like the community projects, which is essentially a people's programme, public criticism, well informed criticism of the hon. Members of this House is the very life breath. In fact, in the absence of such criticism, we can have a just grievance of inadequate attention or non-attention or even indifference. I am one of those who believe that for planning, it is better to be criticised than ignored. As Pascal said, to run down philosophy is really to philosophise. With a little adaptation, I can say, to criticise planning in a sense is really to plan. The criticisms of hon. Members of this House are, in my opinion, a measure of their interest and their expectations and so they are very welcome. We would only hope that these criticisms would be more usefully made available to the Project advisory committees which they are expected to activate and inspire.

Why do we attach so much importance to this movement which is called community development programme. It is because, the problem in our country is not only to build an economy, but to build a nation. It is in this view of the matter that our Prime Minister attaches the greatest importance to this movement and according to him, it is the most basically revolutionary and hopeful thing going on in the world. In fact I feel, and I think other hon. Members of this House share that feeling that this is going to be the mainstay of democracy in India, because it is the community project programme that nurtures democracy at the grass roots. Therefore

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it is but natural that so much interest as was evinced during the course of this debate should have been taken by hon. Members.

No doubt, every one of us feels that the road to the goal of economic emancipation is going to be a long one. This is however one of the peculiar characteristics of this movement that it has filled the people with hope, faith and confidence to realise that goal probably much sooner than many of us imagine. The spirit which I want to bring to bear on the treatment of this subject is not one of clasping one's hand over one's head in placid self-congratulation, but one of realistic appraisal of our successes and experiences gained and the difficulties encountered and the leeway that has still to be made. Therefore, I can only say that we on our side are more cognisant of our defects and deficiencies rather than of the achievements and successes that we have already attained. We know, probably no one knows better than we do, that the programme lacks in certain vital directions even at this moment. We are quite conscious that particularly in the sphere of cottage industries and co-operation, we have not been able to produce results that are desired of this movement. Therefore, we do not mince facts. We agree with the Members when they stress this aspect of our deficiencies.

**Shri C. Bhatt** (Broach): I want some concrete suggestions from the Minister; not these.....

**Mr. Chairman:** He will proceed in his own way. He has not yet finished.

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** I have just begun.

**Shri C. Bhatt:** We have heard enough of this in the party.

**Mr. Chairman:** That need not be referred to here.

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** We are also cognisant that in the initial stages of this movement, there was inadequate inter-departmental co-ordination. There might have been short-falls in the initial stages. It may also be that certain projects might be showing a very sorry tendency of petrifying into some kind of a humdrum routine, of slow governmental activity. It is also just possible that in many places, just as hon. Members have suggested, there is in evidence a large hierarchy of officials dominating the entire scene. More important than all these things, the greatest lacking might be in respect of the diffusion of the be-

nefits of this movement among the poorer sections of the population. In the background of these, we think that what has been done during the last 2 years would certainly show beyond the shadow of any doubt that many of these initial hurdles have been negotiated and we are well on the way to achieving the real objective of this movement. In the initial stage we did not get enough trained personnel. You know that it is one of the newest things, probably a completely new thing that we have. Therefore, we learn during the course of this movement from year to year. During the last two years, no doubt many of the old difficulties have been got over and things have been straightened out. Now you will find more satisfactory training arrangements. You will find more satisfactory training arrangements. You will find better inter-departmental co-ordination. In the same way, there have been introduced many good administrative changes which now provide for greater flexibility in administration, greater elasticity and expedition in execution. This should be a matter of common experience. I am not stating something which is completely arbitrarily subjective. During the course of the last 2 years, Members would have found that the initial difficulties that might have been there in the initial stages have been, to a great extent, got over.

The hon. Member was asking what is being done in regard to cottage industries and co-operation. I wanted to take up this subject rather later and attach greater importance to it, and deal with it at great length. But, lest he might lose his patience, I would say, that no one knows better than hon. Members of this House that we have launched upon 26 pilot projects for invigorating this sector of our economy. We want to gain by the experience of these 26 pilot projects which have been launched recently, about 2 or 3 months ago. That should give us encouragement to spread this work much further. Nevertheless, what I was going to say after having said that we have negotiated some of the initial hurdles, is that we are not living in a state of complacency. We do not claim that nothing remains to be done now. There are many gaps. There is no doubt that that constitutes a great challenge to us and a great challenge also to the hon. Members of this House who happen to be Members of the advisory committees about which I said they are expected to activise and inspire.

There are other tests also, particularly the tests which have been laid down by the Programme Evaluation Organisation. We do not claim that we are conforming to all these tests very adequately. This Organisation has laid down as one of the tests, has the villager generally been motivated with a desire for progress and new knowledge necessary to realise it. The second test is, has he become self-reliant, more capable of solving problems and does he have any new concept of his worth? The third is, has he learnt to act co-operatively through democratic village institutions.

And fourthly, has he achieved some betterment of life, of living, with all its social and moral connotations as well as economic relief? If one comes to apply all these tests, all these criteria, one would certainly be impressed with the magnitude of effort that would be required to be made to achieve them. One can only say that these are only in the nature of an objective which can be achieved over a period of time. Just as one expert said some time back—and he said it very aptly—obviously these questions are not going to be answered with a simple "yes" or "no", nor are they going to be regarded achieved one fine morning, but they are going to be won gradually. I think these tests would require some time for adequate answers.

**Shri K. C. Sodha** (Sagar): How many Plan periods would it require?

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** All these questions stress the real thing, and that was stressed by the hon. Mover of the resolution also, namely whether this movement is bringing the transformation in outlook, the cultural change that this movement is expected to bring about. According to the hon. Mover, the Community Development Programme, although in operation for a number of years, has not yet been able to fulfil the chief objective of bringing about a change on the cultural and moral side of life. According to him, further, there was no initiative and no eagerness on the part of rural people to improve their lot. I am a little surprised that he should have come to such a conclusion, although I am very glad he has stressed the vital aspect of this movement, that is the cultural aspect. If this aspect of the movement be in doubt, I would say that there is absolutely no justification for this movement. What would remain of this movement if this very vital aspect of it be in doubt? The success of this movement, I would emphasize does not lie in the

physical achievements, although they are important enough. It does not lie in all the stacks of statistics that may be thrown out in regard to the construction of roads, construction of school buildings, compost pits and things of that kind, but it really lies in the change that it is able to bring about in the minds and hearts of men, in the pattern of thoughts and conduct. And it would be indeed very appropriate to ask whether the patterns of thoughts and conduct are being changed in the rural areas, in the country side.

I would just cite a few instances, concrete instances, objective proofs in favour of my belief that this cultural change is being brought about. If I go on speaking in this strain many hon. Members would say that I am speaking in a certain subjective manner, although I have visited by now about eight or nine project areas in different States in the country and can claim to speak on the basis of my own experience in those areas. I have found in those areas—and please take it that it is no empty bit of declamation or rhetoric on my part to say so—that there is a new dynamism everywhere you go in the countryside where this movement has reached. The villages indeed have begun to hum, and recently when I was in a project area, one of the important public workers, whom I respect, told me that although there were only a pair of N.E.S. blocks in the whole district, they were making so much noise that they had no rest or respite during the course of the whole year. There is now a series of activities in those villages.

But we should not look upon this movement as a kind of package approach. It is indeed a process approach, not that something is being handed out to the people in a kind of package and you can catalogue all kinds of desirable things, but it is a sort of process, and whether that necessary, vital process is set in motion is the question.

I am going to place before the House some of the results of a study that has been recently carried out by a team of social scientists in regard to this cultural change in one of the villages in the Saharanpur District of Uttar Pradesh. The village is called Rankhandi. And there a team of social scientists representing all branches—anthropology, economics and other social sciences,—are now conducting a study of the group dynamics, leadership, faction, dialects,

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position of women in the village, functions of panchayts etc., and if the opinion of this team would not be considered objective, I do not know what would be the objective test for us to consider. About the cultural change I would submit that if we mean by cultural change a change in the outlook and beliefs of the people, a change in their economic and social relations, a change in knowledge and skills of the people and things of that kind, their studies bring out that changes are taking place under the impact of this movement in all vital sectors of the rural life. They have found that the village which was almost rent asunder by rivalries and factions is now showing a wonderful tendency of co-operating for constructive works that are being undertaken under the Community Project programme. Similarly, they have found that in other co-operative forms of activity, they have co-operated their differences notwithstanding. Then they have also found that increasing educational facilities and other facilities have lessened the social distance and rigidity in the community. There has also been, what is more important, a break down of occupational rigidity and emergence of new occupations which require new knowledge, new skills, and you would be delighted to learn that some village *chamars* and weavers have now purchased sewing machines and have turned tailors. In this way, even the occupational rigidity is being broken and people are taking to new kinds of occupations which require new skills and new knowledge.

Further regarding the position of women, they have found to their great satisfaction that there has been a notable change in the position of women, and now many daughters are going to school where probably a few negligible number went before. And they have been impressed by other kinds of ways too in which progressive liberation of women is taking place. In the same way, in the sphere of youth's activities, they have found a good deal of enthusiasm and a new spirit.

I would not enumerate all the results of the study that has been carried out by this team of experts or that is still in progress. All the results have not yet come, their studies are incomplete, but what I was pointing out was that they clearly indicate that the pathetic contentment of the people has been broken, the first crust of stagnation has been broken

and the sap has begun to flow. This change in the culture of the people, in the attitude of the people has taken place. There can be no doubt about the fact of change in the mental make up of the people or the tempo of the change. These studies have clearly emphasized that.

Then, I would cite another example which a very good journalist only a few months back has made mention of in one of the papers. He found that there was a noticeable change in the attitude of the people towards saving. He visited the Sonepat community project area, and he came away with the impression that the people were now cutting down social waste, the waste that was occurring in connection with social ceremonies, functions and things of that kind. He said that the average expenditure by a villager on wedding has been halved in the Sonepat community project area. This shows the attitude of people towards saving; and this is going to be of immense significance so far as the development of our country is concerned. If people can be instilled with this idea of saving, and particularly of cutting down social waste, then I think we would not be in any great difficulty so far as the internal resources required for development are concerned.

The Mover of the resolution had said that this movement had failed to arouse the initiative and eagerness of the villagers in development work. I would not go into all that has been said by the Programme Evaluation Organisation, so far as this aspect is concerned. But the very preface of the last report submitted by that Organisation clearly stresses that this movement has stirred the minds of the people as nothing else has done heretofore; and they, for their part say that there has been a greater appreciation for organised action throughout, generally speaking. They are also of the opinion that agelong factions are crumbling before widening opportunities for constructive work.

With all these evidences produced by an independent and expert organisation like the Programme Evaluation Organisation, I find it a little difficulty to believe the Mover when he says that there is no evidence of any eagerness on the part of the villager to contribute to the community development programme. One very important thing which hon. Members may be knowing, I am sure, is that whereas government expenditure in the community development program-

me has been about Rs. 30 crores, the contribution of the people has been not less than Rs. 18 crores. It is a fact which conclusively proves what a great amount of enthusiasm or eagerness has been shown by the people in the community development programme. I do not know whether hon. Members could suggest it for a moment that such a thing could have been possible but for a spontaneous and willing initiative on the part of the people.

I now come to another important aspect which was emphasised by hon. Members here, and that is in regard to the criticism that there has been absolutely no change so far as the outlook of the officials is concerned. So far as the building up of the human material is concerned, it is a long-term process. We also have not changed according to the needs of the present situation, and therefore we cannot expect them to change so soon; and there may be some leeway so far as the change on the part of the officers is concerned.

But I can cite an instance given by a veteran journalist who after having visited recently a number of community projects came to the conclusion that there was a remarkable change in the psychology of the officials. He said that they also have been infected with this process of change, that is to say, wherever the officials have come in contact with this process of change, they have indeed been infected with it.

Probably you would recall that one of the officials of a State Govt. had said recently that this process of involvement had considerably changed the minds of the officials. That particular official said that the government officials had thought that they were going to involve the people in this programme, but to their great amazement, they found that they had themselves got involved in it. So, he said that this was a wonderful process of involvement. It seemed that the vast and vital tide had overtaken everyone of them, and therefore, there was a great change in their outlook.

The instance which I am going to cite is that of a Rajasthan official whom this veteran journalist had recently contacted in the course of his tour. When this official was confronted with the suggestion that he might be redrafted to the Jaipur secretariat, do you know how he reacted? He showed almost a kind of hatred for going back to the pen-pushing job in the secretariat. That was

his spontaneous reaction. You can therefore realise how this programme has reacted on the minds and hearts of the officials also.

**Shri N. M. Lingam** (Coimbatore): Does it mean that the hon. Minister places a higher reliance on the evidence of a journalist rather than on that of several Members here?

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** No. I simply brought it to the notice of hon. Members.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao**. (Khammam): As a part of his argument.

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** After having said this about the cultural change, I shall now come to the physical achievements. The Mover had said that the physical achievements were just a drop in the ocean; they had only touched the fringe of the problem. As against our vast and uncovered needs, there is no doubt that that might well be so. But as against our effort and expenditure in this programme, I am in no doubt that the success has been fairly satisfactory. I would not go into the details of all the statistics relating to the achievements, but here again, just as I pointed to one or two instances in respect of the cultural change that has been brought about, I would point to some of the results of the scientific surveys that have been conducted.

The Mover had expressed his doubt about the success of the irrigation programme. I concede that more could have been done. But what has been done in respect of the irrigation programme is also not inconsiderable. I find that not less than 1·6 million acres of land have been brought under irrigation under this programme. And it is because of this irrigation programme, or the acceptance of new methods and techniques that we find that there has been an increase in agricultural production to the extent of about 15 to 20 per cent. This is what we find as a result of the surveys that have been conducted.

I would not like to go into all the details, but just as I was submitting earlier, I would draw your attention only to a few scientific surveys, such as what we call 'Bench Mark Surveys' and 'Acceptance of Practices Enquiries'. Some 'Bench Mark surveys' have been conducted already, and some are still in progress, and more results are yet to come. 'Acceptance of practice enquiries' are also being conducted. They ascertain in a

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scientific manner the nature and degree of change that is taking place in the social and economic spheres. They clearly establish that old moorings are being given up by the people, and they are now accepting new methods and techniques.

I would like to draw your attention particularly to the studies that have been conducted in regard to the Morsi project in Madhya Pradesh. The survey on this project has not been completed. But here we have a juxtaposition of the results under the 'Bench Mark Survey' and the 'Acceptance of Practices Enquiry', and we have come to certain reasonable conclusions. The enquiries conducted in regard to this project reveal that the proportion of cultivating households resorting to the use of improved seeds has gone up from 27·90 per cent in 1953 to 57·03 in 1954.

5 P.M.

Now, if here the hon. Member turns to ask me, 'Tell me whether you believe the bench mark survey more than us', I would certainly say, 'Please think coolly for a moment and do have greater belief in the surveys conducted so scientifically than in yourself'. I know the hon. Member, Shri N. M. Lingam, is in favour of the association of non-officials with the evaluation organisation.

**Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Are we to believe our eyes or the scientists?

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** Sometimes physical eyes are deceptive.

As regards Shri N. M. Lingam's opinion that non-officials should be associated with the evaluation organisation, I would very humbly submit that if the hon. Members want to explode the myth of omniscience attaching to officials, it is high time that they exploded the myth of omniscience attaching to themselves also.

**Shri N. M. Lingam:** We do not claim any omniscience.

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** The evaluation work is a kind of work which requires a certain amount of specialised knowledge, a certain amount of experience. It cannot be done by all of us. Therefore, when the Bench Mark Surveys or other surveys or inquiries made by the Programme Evaluation Organisation establish certain things, we should not say that since non-officials are not associated with the work of this kind, we would not have any belief in it.

You would recall that this Programme Evaluation Organisation is quite independent of the CPA; it does not come within the orbit of the CPA. Therefore, its opinion is quite objective and unbiased. Their assessments produced in the programme evaluation reports bear testimony to the fact that they have absolutely no trace of any bias towards the CPA.

**Shri Raghbir Sahai:** Will the hon. Deputy-Minister tell us what are the qualifications that the members of this organisation possess?

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** I shall probably require notice to place before the House particulars of the qualifications of all the officials working under the Programme Evaluation Organisation. But I know that the head of the organisation who had recently retired was one of the most respected economists of the country; probably we might even claim that Prof. Karve is one of the eminent economists in the world, a very experienced and respected man.

I was proceeding to show the results of the inquiries made by the Bench Mark Survey. The use of improved seeds went up from 27·9 per cent to 57·03 per cent. In the same way, participation in works of collective benefit showed a significant improvement. While in 1953, 23·86 per cent of all households reported participation in such works, in 1954 the percentage went up to 31·67.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Minister has taken much more time than indicated.

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** I shall finish within time.

**Mr. Chairman:** I would request him to take only four or five minutes more. Afterwards, the Mover of the Resolution will have to speak by way of reply.

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** Perhaps he would be pleased to part with some of his time for me.

**Shri Raghbir Sahai:** I will be very brief, taking only ten minutes. Let the Deputy-Minister proceed.

**Mr. Chairman:** Then he can take ten minutes.

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** One of the main points round which much of the discussion in the course of this debate has centred relates to the working of the Project Advisory Committees. It has been observed by some hon. Members that their working is far from satisfactory.

If it so, it is really a matter of concern because it is these Committees which are expected to ensure participation of the villagers in the planning and implementation of the community development programmes. So if these Committees are not fully active, live and useful, I think it would spell a kind of disaster to the whole movement.

**Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:** (Muzafarpur-North West) : What percentage of the villagers are represented there?

**Shri N. M. Lingam:** Why don't Government accept the recommendation of the Programme Evaluation Organisation in this matter, that these bodies should be made statutory bodies?

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** Let the hon. Member wait for sometime.

We had referred this matter, because it was of great concern to us that these Committees were not functioning well, to the State Governments. They unanimously report that these Committees are functioning smoothly, that the non-official members are taking keen interest in the formulation and implementation of the programme and full advantage is being taken of the opinions expressed by them. They also say that the views of the non-official members are generally accepted and adopted and their contribution to the success of the movement is substantial.

Now, I would ask hon. Members to carefully study this. How is it that the State Governments which can also claim to be—in fact, they are—representative Governments, report in this way, that all these Committees are functioning smoothly? How is it that the opinion of hon. Members is at variance with the opinion of the State Governments? Nevertheless, I can assure the House that we will look into this matter further and try, as far as it lies in our power, to make these Committees fully active and useful.

**Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:** And effective also.

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** Now I shall analyse what are the major defects responsible for this kind of affairs.

**Shri Raghbir Sahai:** Does the hon. Deputy-Minister disagree with the conclusions arrived at by the evaluation organisation in this connection?

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** If these Committees have failed to stand up to the expectations, it may be due to many factors. One of them may be the composition of these Committees. As hon. Members know, the whole fraternity of legislators including those in the States also form no inconsiderable part of these Committees. I leave it to them to judge to what extent they are able to devote their time and energy to the functioning of these Committees. I do not put the entire blame on the shoulders of the hon. Members. It may be that with their increasing pre-occupations, they are not able to take part in the proceedings of the meetings of these Committees. Therefore, with the substantial increase in the magnitude of this programme and also with increasing pre-occupations of the hon. Members of this House as well as of the State legislatures, I think it is now time that we reviewed the composition of those Committees.

There might have been one other difficulty....

**Shri Nambiar (Mayuram):** Disqualifying all of us? Please do not do that.

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** I do not for a moment suggest that hon. Members would give place to some others. They would of course be there. Let them not be in dread about it. But there are some other elements on these Committees....

**Shri Debeswar Sarmah:** May I seek a clarification from the hon. Deputy-Minister. He has made a serious statement....

**Mr. Chairman:** Unfortunately, it is not question hour. Let him develop his own argument. If I allow questions to be put now, he may not be able to finish. There are only three or four minutes left and I do not wish that he should be interrupted.

**Shri Debeswar Sarmah:** I address the Chair.

**Mr. Chairman:** I am not taking objection to that. But the point is that I do not want to allow any questions at this stage.

**Shri Debeswar Sarmah:** I appreciate what you say. But kindly listen to what I have to say. The hon. Deputy-Minister is making a statement with which he cannot be allowed to get away so easily....

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. It is still more objectionable to interfere at this stage. If there was a question, I might have allowed it. But to say that the hon. Minister is saying something which is not right and which is not borne out by facts is something which cannot be allowed at this stage.

There are other remedies open to the hon. Member if he thinks that the hon. Minister is not proceeding in the right way and not giving right information. The hon. Member can study the rules. If the hon. Minister is not giving the right information, there are ways in which the Minister can be asked to give that information or some other remedies can be sought under the rules.

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** Another aspect of the problem to which I should like to refer is about the composition of these committees. In the initial stages it was not considered ripe that panchayats and co-operatives should elect their representatives on these committees. Therefore, the Collectors were authorised to nominate persons on these committees. Now we are inclined to believe that the time has come to introduce an elective element in these committees.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]**

So we have suggested to the State Governments that the panchayats should be asked to send their representatives to these committees, and wherever the panchayats do not exist, *ad hoc* bodies like *Vikas Mandals* should be asked to send their representatives.

Regarding attendance of hon. Members of this House or the State Legislatures, it has been suggested to the State Governments that their attendance should be made optional. That is, if they find it difficult because of other preoccupations, then their attendance may be made optional.

Then, another point was made by one of the hon. Members that reasonable facilities are not being given (*Interruption*) to the non-official members of these committees to enable them to attend these meetings and discharge their business properly. It is quite necessary that the members should be provided with reasonable facilities including some out-of-pocket allowances and facilities of accommodation. Therefore, we have asked the State Governments to take necessary steps in this direction. In

fact, some of the State Governments like Madras, Andhra and West Bengal have sanctioned the grant of T.A. and D.A. to the members of these committees and the other State Governments, if they are lacking, may also take similar steps.

Another complaint in respect of the functioning of these committees is that members do not get sufficient advance notice so far as the meetings of these bodies are concerned. It is indeed surprising that it should be so and we have asked again in this respect that members should be given sufficient advance notice.

One point about the chairman has also been a matter of some controversy. Members seem to be thinking that the chairmanship of the District Magistrate is standing in the way of the proper functioning of these committees. The District Magistrate at the moment, I would be inclined to believe, is overburdened with administrative duties. It may be that he is not able to give sufficient time and attention to the development work in the district. But I would like the hon. Members to analyse the circumstances which have worked to the chairmanship of the District Magistrate of these committees. It is not our suggestion that there are not able and experienced non-officials who can act as chairman of these committees. There are and they can be available. But what are the circumstances which have led to the chairmanship of the District Magistrate? There is the problem of inter-departmental co-ordination. The question is whether this inter-departmental co-ordination at a sufficiently responsible level could be brought about by the chairmanship of a non-official. Then there is also the question of continuity—whether this continuity could be maintained by a non-official. So far as the elasticity in execution or getting expeditious sanction goes, this is always required of a District Magistrate in administrative and financial matters. It would be useful to have a non-official chairman, but these are the circumstances which stand in the way and it is not that we do not think that any non-official cannot act as a chairman of this committee.

About the Programme Evaluation Organisation, hon. Members have said that the Organisation has made certain recommendations but we have not taken them into account. The Programme

Evaluation Organisation has emphasised the role of the District Magistrate as the role of the principle development officer in the district.

**An Hon. Member:** He should be made Secretary....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Hon. Members have made their suggestions. Let us hear the Deputy-Minister now.

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** The remedy does not lie in the denouncement of the District Magistrate, but it lies in strengthening his role as the principal development officer, it lies in increasing his staff which may enable him to delegate some of his revenue and administrative functions and primarily devote himself to developmental activities. In fact, in this respect, the Community Project Administration has already taken some steps and has asked the State Governments to relieve the District Magistrates of some of the administrative and revenue functions so that they can engage themselves more actively in the community development programmes.

About the training programme I would like to say a few words.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** How long more will he take?

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** Only three or four minutes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Therefore, the House will have to sit for about five minutes more today.

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** About the training programme also certain doubts were raised and hon. Members thought that no properly and adequately trained personnel were manning the community development programme. There is no doubt that the programme can succeed if we have carefully selected and suitably trained personnel to man the entire programme. Naturally we are very particular about this and we have made it a condition precedent to the allotment of the blocks that there must be adequately trained personnel for the purpose. Without adequately trained personnel we never agree to the allotment of any block. But notwithstanding that, we have taken certain steps recently, and an expert committee has been constituted which is expected to submit its report after three or four months. I would submit that we are taking all possible care to see that proper selection is made. So far as the village level workers and social education organisers are concerned,

ed, there is a pre-selection test always, and even during the period of training, those persons who do not come up to the mark are weeded out. Notwithstanding that, recently a committee has been appointed to suggest further improvement by going into the entire matter.

The role of the panchayats and the integration of the local bodies with the community development programme has also been rightly emphasised by hon. Members. I would like to say a few words in this connection also. I am glad that this institutional aspect is so much in the minds of hon. Members because without the necessary instruments, methods and institutions we cannot enable the people to take part in this programme or to continue the work in future. Therefore, we have been laying a good deal of stress on the formation of the panchayats and co-operatives and also on the proper role of the local bodies in this programme. But one difficulty in regard to the integration of the local bodies is that the local bodies themselves at all levels do not seem to be properly organised or effective at the moment.

There are different layers of local bodies right from the panchayats up to the district level. How should they be integrated at each level? These are all points for consideration and certain experiments are being conducted by certain States and I think they would produce good results for us to proceed with. So far as the panchayats are concerned, the House would be glad to learn that every village panchayat has now been authorised to plan and execute works up to Rs. 2,000. These are ways in which we are trying to strengthen the local bodies to enable them to play an effective part in the community development programme.

I would now come to the operative part of this resolution. It speaks about the formation of a committee or committees to go into the working of the entire community development programme. In view of what I have said, I do not know how this is necessary. I am sure the hon. Member who has moved this Resolution has done so in the interest of this programme and he very sincerely wants to promote the welfare of the people in these areas. My submission is that those very objectives are being served at the moment. There is the Programme Evaluation Organisation, an independent and expert body. It has been bringing out objective reports from

[Shri S. N. Mishra]

time to time. Its purpose is to make a systematic and recurring evaluation of the methods and results of the programme and to keep all concerned apprised currently of the progress made. Its functions also include explaining why certain methods are being accepted by the people and why others are rejected. If you go into its functions, you will hardly find any point that has not come within the purview of that organisation and which would require to be tackled by the kind of committee suggested by the hon. Mover. All these objectives are being remarkably served by that organisation. You know, Sir, pretty well that every endeavour is being made to get this House posted with the progress made and the experience gained in this programme. We place in the Library quarterly reports on behalf of the Community Project Administration, which show the contribution of the people, Govt. expenditure incurred on the programme and the success achieved. The progress reports submitted by the Planning Commission are discussed here from time to time. We have got a Consultative Committee of which Members of Parliament are members and it keeps in touch with the Planning Commission in regard to the whole gamut of planning including this programme. There is enough opportunity for the hon. Members to appraise themselves of all the developments taking place in this sphere. There is hardly any point on which information is not available at the moment. On each and every point that has been stressed in this Resolution, there is information available at the moment.

There is also another important point about the composition of the committee which he has suggested. His idea seems to be that there should be Members of Parliament associated with these committees. But since the executive responsibility rests with the State Governments, it may be suggested that the members of the local legislature should be associated if some such committee is constituted.'

**Shri N. M. Lingam:** The Members are suggested because they are members of the advisory committee; it is not in their capacity as Members of Parliament. Have the others also. You reject the first-hand experience of Members here; that is tragic.

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** In view of what I have submitted,—I would not take any more time—I hope the hon. Mover of the Resolution would not consider it

necessary to press his resolution.

**Shri Raghbir Sahai:** Sir, you will excuse me; I am not in a position to say that I have been satisfied with all that has been said by the Deputy Minister. But I am really satisfied with the way in which the discussion has proceeded in this House on this important Resolution. As many as fourteen Members, besides the Deputy Minister, have taken part in this discussion and that shows the importance they attach to this matter. There is no doubt about it. There was commonness of objective between the Government and the Members inasmuch as all wanted that these projects should be made a success. About how it should be done, there could be a difference between the Government and the hon. Members, in their respective points of view. I am really grateful to the hon. Deputy Minister that he has taken all the criticisms in a sportsmanlike spirit.

After this Resolution was moved in this House on the 9th of December, I myself felt a slight change in the atmosphere of the working in the community projects. What it is due to, I may not be able to gauge. We dispersed on the 23rd December and towards the end of December or in the beginning of January, a seminar was held at Indore. I was personally not present there but the District Magistrate Budaun who had gone there told me at the District Planning Committee—about its working I have not spread any criticism—that in that seminar they came to the conclusion that henceforward, mere paper work would not do. They must create more zeal among the village people, they also thought that till then it was not the people's work but Government-sponsored work. I think it is the right approach and if the hon. Deputy Minister has really understood our criticism, he should also arrive at the right conclusion. We wanted this approach to be introduced in the minds of those who administer the projects.

From the trend of the debate it must have been quite clear to the hon. Deputy Minister that there are many projects and many blocks in the country which have not come up to the mark. I may specially mention my own project—Usawan project. I could claim that I should be one of the best observers of the work done there. Its term is going to expire in September 1956 although the work has not come up to the mark. In the case of these projects which were started in 1952, you have been good enough

to extend their period by one year. In the light of the criticisms that had been levelled and the views expressed here and also having regard to the fact that so many projects were not working properly and satisfactorily, I submit that these should be given a further extension.

It is very good of the hon. Prime Minister that he should have come at the fag end of this discussion. I can very well sum up my remarks by reading to this House the very valuable and instructive observations which the hon. Prime Minister was pleased to make at the inaugural address given by him to the Development Commissioners' Conference of Community Projects on the 7th May 1952. He said :

"But whether we feel that why or some other way, it seems to me quite obvious that if this tremendous task of building up a new India is undertaken, it will have to be undertaken with something more than with books and statistics papers and directions, and planning and organisation that we may put into it. It will have to be taken with something fiery about it, with that spirit which moves a nation to high endeavour."

If there is any thing clear from this debate it must have been clear to the hon. Deputy Minister that that 'something fiery' is lacking in the working of these community projects. I would simply request the Government to revise their notions about the working of these community projects. I do not want to create any embarrassment for the Government but I do wish that all the criticism which have been uttered here with the best of motives are regarded with the utmost possible consideration.

As I said, I do not want to embarrass the Government and therefore I would beg leave of the House to withdraw my Resolution. I would also request my friends who have moved amendments to my Resolution to withdraw their amendments.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I hope the hon. Members have leave of the House to withdraw their amendments.

*The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No, has the hon. Mover of the Resolution leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

*The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.*

#### RESOLUTION RE. FIXING A TARGET DATE FOR PROHIBITION

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri C. R. Narasimhan :

**Shri. T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam):** Sir, it is already 5-30 P.M. I do not mind the Resolution being moved by Shri C. R. Narasimhan. But, this is a Private Members' Day and it will create a bad precedent if you allow extra time. That is what I think.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I was here when we started the Private Members' Business. It was not exactly at 3 P.M. that we started but it was some minutes past 3, and I have already said that I will extend the time by five minutes more.

**Shri C. R. Narasimhan (Krishnagiri):** I beg to move :

"This House is of opinion that Prohibition should be regarded as an integral part of the Second Five Year Plan and recommends that a target date be fixed by the Planning Commission for completing nation-wide Prohibition."

Sir, I move this Resolution under the firm belief that the surest foundation for a Welfare State is a sober and healthy people.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member may continue his speech on the next day.

5-33 P.M.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday the 3rd March, 1956.*