

other conditions also in the deed to make re-import into India banned. So, it will be apparent that the Government took every precaution to prevent re-import; and the salt was sold to the Nepal Government and not to a private party. Further, Sir, so far only 2 wagons have been taken delivery of and the remaining 53 wagons of salt are still remaining under our custody. There is no evidence at our disposal that any part of these two wagons had its way back to India. The three contiguous States also have not made any such report. I think I should inform the Sabha of the position in view of the serious and direct allegation made by the hon. Member on that date.

I like to add with your permission, Sir, that subsequent to that there was an injunction from a Delhi Court on the movement of the entire stock of salt and I am told that that injunction has not been vacated.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): In reply to a supplementary question to Starred Question No. 1265 on the 23rd September, 1954, regarding the establishment of a Central Detective Training School, I had stated *inter alia* that the School was likely to be established in the course of the next six years. The word "years" was uttered by me accidentally for "months". I am making the necessary correction.

SECURITIES CONTRACTS (REGULATION) BILL

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prevent undesirable transactions in securities by regulating the business of dealing therein, by prohibiting options and by providing for certain other matters connected therewith.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prevent undesirable transactions in securities by regulating the business of

dealing therein, by prohibiting options and by providing for certain other matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

Shri M. C. Shah: I introduce the Bill.

MOTION RE PROGRESS REPORT OF FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR 1953-54.

Shri Velayudhan: (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Before we take up discussion of this motion I would like to bring to your notice that six hours have been fixed for the discussion of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member can raise it after we have disposed of the motion under discussion.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): I was submitting yesterday that within the limited time at my disposal I would touch upon only two important matters which have been mentioned in the Report. Paragraph 83 at page 137 of the Report deals with rural electrification. It is just a paragraph of 12 lines. Yet, to my mind, this is one of the most important subjects that should be dealt with by the Planning Commission.

The facts of the case are that out of 550,000 villages in India only 3,000 have the benefit of rural electrification. This is in marked contrast to what is obtaining in the United States of America. Nearly 90 per cent. of the villages there have the benefit of rural electrification. The Planning Commission has pointed out that a large quantity of power will be available for rural electrification and also for purpose of irrigation. Yet, my humble submission is that proper notice has not been taken of it. The Ford Foundation have asked certain questions as to what is the administration that they are going to set up

[Shri S. V. Ramaswamy]

with regard to rural electrification, whether they have drawn up any plan, whether they have collected any material with regard to the schemes, the personnel required, etc. They have also suggested that in order to carry the industries to the villages rural electrification is necessary and even though power cannot be immediately drawn from the big hydro-electric projects, small thermal units of diesel stations should be set up, so that industrialisation of the rural areas might proceed till we get power from large schemes. The matter was also discussed at the Seminar held at Roorkee, though I do not find any mention of it in the report.

In America, as you know, the Rural Electrification Administration is doing wonderful work. It has got powers to advance long-term loans so that they may develop agriculture. We must draw up a comprehensive plan so that by stages we can carry the benefits of electrification to the villages. Apart from the fact that it will help the increase in the production of foodstuffs, it will also help in carrying industries to the rural parts. It has been estimated that to utilise 1 kilo-watt of electric power in industry it needs an investment of Rs. 3,000, whereas in the field of agriculture it needs only Rs. 1,200. Even so the urgency for electrification in rural areas does not seem to have been paid the attention that it deserves. I do hope that soon some scheme will be drawn up by which through different stages the whole area of rural parts will be covered by electrification schemes.

The next point I wish to touch upon is this. Not even a mention is made of the local development schemes in the report that is before the House. This is the most important thing that I have come across throughout the villages in my constituency and in several villages of other constituencies also. The local development schemes have had a tremendous psychological effect upon the people, which cannot be assessed in terms merely of the

physical results. What has happened is this. When the amount of Rs. 10 crores was set apart, under that scheme each district has got four or five lakhs of rupees. And in the district it was distributed for small schemes, two, three or five thousand rupees, for the construction of connecting links and roads, construction of village halls, common halls, repair of wells and so on and so forth. The result is not measured merely by a building that has been constructed, by a well that has been dug or repaired, or by a connecting link or road that has been built. The importance lies in the fact that there is a psychological revolution in the village. Formerly there used to be factions, fighting, litigation, quarrels and endless quarrels. The moment that Government offered three or four thousand rupees and called upon the people to collect the amount, the greatest thing that has happened is that these differences, quarrels and fights have sunk and there is a spirit of co-operation pervading. It is a tremendous gain and we must fully utilise the psychological revolution that has taken place in the villages. I am sorry to find that no money has been subsequently allotted for these local development schemes—if more money is allotted, I am sure the villages will come forward and participate in the national development and contribute their utmost for the development of the country and carry forward the Five Year Plan to the success that it deserves.

I do not wish to stand between the hon. Minister and the House. All that I can say is this. In spite of its critics, India is on the move. The three hundred and fifty millions of our country are on the march. At the rate of progress that we have maintained, and with greater enthusiasm, and having overcome the initial difficulties that we had to face, I have no manner of doubt that we will march forward and realise the objectives set forth in the Plan, reach not merely the targets but go far beyond them.

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): In the course of the debate many useful suggestions were offered and many points—I regard them as important points—were made. It will not be possible for me in this short space of time to take up all those matters. I can only attend to a few of them. But I assure hon. Members that all those points and suggestions will receive very careful consideration.

I immediately think of the compliments which were paid to me by Sardar Hukam Singh. I am grateful to him for the consideration shown to me. When I heard those words “docile and meek” my mind travelled back to an earlier period. There was a time when I was accused of taking a very aggressive role in the labour movement.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): I do not want you to revert to that.

Shri Nanda: In 1923 I rushed the whole of the textile industry in Ahmedabad into a prolonged general strike. But I have made some progress now!

Sardar Hukam Singh: In the right direction.

Shri Nanda: It may be age, or my health. But I think there is another more cogent reason. I have a share in the framing of this Plan. I share the aspirations of this Plan and I want it to succeed. And I know it is a Plan of the nation and for the nation. It will require the co-operation of every section of the country and the nation to make it succeed. Therefore I want to co-operate and not to fight!

The hon. Member used another expression also. The word was “apologetic”. Perhaps he might have used a more appropriate word. It might have been that I was very frank. I feel proud of many good things that stand to the credit of this period in our history. But I always recognise the deficiencies also. And I feel out of a sense of loyalty to truth and to the nation that we must put everything in its proper perspective. We must tell the whole truth. When we

only speak of our achievements, then we are told “you are complacent”. And when we talk of our deficiencies also, then we are told “well, this will not inspire confidence”. Sir, nothing will inspire more confidence than truth. This is my conviction. When we talk of our deficiencies we are taken at our word. But when we speak of our achievements, it should also be understood that we do that after a very careful examination of all the facts and it is the best judgment that we have on the facts of the case. It is quite possible that when other facts, other figures, other reasons are brought to our notice we may revise that judgment. But what shall we say about those hon. Members who do not hesitate to make extravagant remarks, unfair statements, sometimes irresponsible statements—I think from me it is a strong word—from Members who should be considered responsible? I shall give a few illustrations. We have figures of increase in food production. It is made to appear as if all the increase in agricultural production occurred because of good weather. We are grateful to God—I am sorry, it might offend some hon. Members to use the word God—I am grateful to nature for the favourable weather conditions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Minister been asked not to refer to God at all?

Shri Nanda: I reiterate my faith in God.

Sardar Hukam Singh: To mention God might offend some; not to mention offends many.

Shri Nanda: There was a time when we had successive bad seasons and poor crops. So many people blamed the Government for scarcity of food and the hardships thereby caused. Now, nature has been more helpful. In the Progress report we have acknowledged our debt to nature. We have nowhere made a claim that the whole of it is due to our efforts. When we framed the Plan, we had worked out in terms of the schemes for which we were making allocations as to how much they will yield

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in terms of food production. When we say that nearly half of it is due to the efforts under the Plan, it is based on certain calculations: the production potential created by major irrigation and minor irrigation 20 lakh tons; by area reclaimed 3 lakh tons; by other improvements 10 lakh tons, that is including the bringing of fallow land under cultivation; by use of fertilisers and manures 8 lakh tons; by use of improved seeds and other agricultural practices 5 lakh tons; by additional production due to works undertaken in the community project areas 4 lakh tons; total about 50 lakh tons

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): On a point of clarification, the accusation was that where more money was spent on irrigation and agricultural development, the increase in production was not proportionately large whereas in Hyderabad, Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat, production increased where agricultural development did not take place.

Shri Nanda: I will not take the time of the House in dealing with these points. I am giving the basis which is a concrete one. There is an explanation. I will not take the time of the House now in any explanations. These are facts.

There was another question about industrial production. The hon. Member Shrimati Renu Chakravarty argued that industrial production in India now was not higher than the peak attained during a certain period. In support of this she quoted the index prepared by the *Eastern Economist*. The hon. Member relies on the *Eastern Economist* for judging the trends of industrial production. It is a matter of choice. I wonder whether the hon. Member will be disposed to agree with the statistics and conclusions of the *Eastern Economist* in other matters. I may try to enlighten the hon. Member regarding an important fact about the *Eastern Economist's* index. The *Eastern Economist* has discarded it in favour of the official index. The reason was this. They

discovered that that index had a very narrow coverage and so they have now gone over to the official index. After all, what are we comparing? We are comparing the increase in industrial production during the period of the Plan with that in the year before that. If we take 1946 as 100, it was 105 in 1950, 117 in 1951, 129 in 1952, 135 in 1953 and 149 in July 1954. If you take the basis of 1950 as 100, in 1951 it was 111.4, in 1952 it was 122.8, in 1953 it was 123.1 and in July 1954 it was 141.9. It is not easy for me to see the hearing of the argument so far as the progress of the Plan is concerned.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): The reason why I said is this. We have to see how much increase there has been in the context of what we have already had. If you do not take the peak year, how can you say that by your Plan you have really made an increase by your conscious efforts?

Shri Nanda: The situation was that because of shortage of raw materials, etc., full capacity was not being worked. The purpose of the Plan was to produce raw materials which will feed the important industries, e.g., the textile industry which has contributed greatly to this increase.

Then, Sir, there is the question of national income. There are figures. I wonder how it is possible to misunderstand or misconstrue them. The hon. Member said that the increase in per capita income referred to in the Progress Report was unreal. Two reasons were given: (i) that it did not take into account the increase in population between 1948-49 and 1952-53 and (ii) that comparison had not been made in constant prices. She cited Shri Meghnad Saha in support of the same contention. A scientist's report in support of bad figures will not, at any rate, improve the position. What are the facts? The very fact that the word per capita is used implies that the increase in population is taken into account. These figures are at constant prices. This has been

stated very clearly in the report itself. The per capita income for 1951-52 and 1952-53 have been worked out in constant prices. There is no question so far as these figures are concerned.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: It is stated that 1948-49 is the basis on which you have calculated the per capita income.

Shri Nanda: Whatever we have taken, we have again re-calculated the figures in terms of constant prices and we have taken into account the increase in population.

From the same Member—I apologise for having to refer again to another statement from her there was a complaint regarding the estimate of unemployment. She said that the Finance Minister had forgotten to include in his estimate of the new jobs to be created over the 10 years, the addition to the population that would take place in the Third Five Year Plan period. I have got a transcript of what transpired. The hon. Member forgot that the Finance Minister had given figures which had to be re-computed with in the Second Five Year Plan.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: For 10 years.

Shri Nanda: The Finance Minister said that this would be the additional labour force in the Second Five Year Plan plus the residue of the previous unemployed and under-employed. That would make the total. Again, we are not going to exhaust all that in the Second Five Year Plan. There is a balance. That added to the additional labour force in the Third Five Year Plan will be the problem to be faced in the Third Five Year Plan. These were the figures. It may be that when a Member is speaking in a hurry, it may not be possible to give very close thought to the figures which have already been stated by the Minister.

There is one point on which I felt a little pained. It may be that when a scientist speaks, he speaks with some authority on scientific subjects. Being

a scientist, he is expected in whatever he says to qualify it, to base it on some observation, on some experience. The hon. Member the scientist I am referring to, said: "I wish to explode the myth that the Congress has been responsible for anything constructive which has been done in this country except to waste money on community projects." What shall we say to this? I will concede to the hon. Member that, may be, there has been some neglect in respect of heavy industries, some slowness about it, we should do more in that direction; but I must emphasize that at the time we made this Plan and made the allocations, I think nothing better could have been done. Even if we were to do it now again, the priorities and the allocations will be practically of the same order. Such was the situation then, which required these arrangements. What grounds has the hon. Member for saying this about the Community Project? We have staked so much on this big experiment and by all reports, by all testimony, it is considered to be one of the most important, one of the most momentous things that is happening in this country. And apart from other things, even commonsense will dictate this cause. Here is a large mass of rural population. We want them to do better, produce more, to live better. How can we do that? By simply slogans and words here? We have to create a machinery whereby we can send down to them the results of science, new knowledge, new techniques so that they can apply them and improve their agricultural practices.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair.]

We want to send down to them supplies. How shall we do that unless we create new and adequate channels? We want them to develop the co-operative movement. How can they do it unless there is someone to help? We do not want to do things for them, but we have to help them to help themselves. Now, this is a machinery which is created already

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over a considerable part of the country; it is going to expand till, within a short time, it covers the entire country. If the hon. Member had thought of the good of these people, he would at least have said this is a good thing. May be there are defects in it now which should be removed.

Then, I come to another topic—the lot of the peasants. We are told we are neglecting them as if we are the enemies of the peasants. How do we test the sincerity of a person when he says he has solicitude for another person?—how much is he prepared to do for him. Here, in this Plan it will be found, if you examine the figures of the Plan, that 40 per cent. of the expenditure in the Plan, according to allocations, is directly calculated to help the peasant, and another 40 per cent. is mostly for his benefit.

The major question now raised is about agricultural prices. It is an anxious matter. It is a matter which is certainly exercising our minds, and on this there are no two opinions. If there is an excessive fall in agricultural prices and if it is a disproportionate fall, and if it persists, it will have disastrous consequences. If the peasant is ruined, the whole country is ruined. We can certainly never contemplate that prospect with equanimity.

There are two considerations in it. There was a time when everybody said that the prices were too high, that the people were suffering, and everybody said that the prices should be brought down. And prices came down. Now, it may be a wrong way for prices to come down if they come down very suddenly or if they are disproportionate, that is if the parity is upset. If the price decline is gradual, then it is possible for a parity also to be maintained. That is, the lag which occurs in the cost of manufactured articles following up the fluctuations in the prices of food and raw materials, takes some time to be made up. And if this is a gradual fall, that process also takes place simultaneously. With a sudden fall,

this gap becomes very prominent. So, it is a fact that prices in certain areas have come down to an excessively low level. Of course, there is the other thing, that when there is an increase in production, part of the loss that occurs to the peasant or the cultivator in terms of lower prices is made up by additional earnings, but in the cases which I have in mind, the fall has gone beyond that, and therefore something should have been done about it, should be done about it. As the hon. Members know, Government, realising its duty, has stepped in and is taking steps to relieve this distress. There may be differences of opinion as to the level at which this should be done. It is a matter of judgment and the position can be, as the situation demands, reconsidered and revised. But the major fact is that in the matter of agricultural prices, the excessive decline should be checked when it is too sudden; and in the interest of the peasant—of course, simultaneously, having regard to the other interests, having regard to all interests—a proper price stabilisation policy—to the extent it is within the power of the State and its resources permit—will be followed.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): Will you take the interests of the consumer also into consideration?

Shri Nanda: I have said all interests.

Shri Gadgil: Because he is the man mostly neglected.

Shri Nanda: In relation to the question of the agricultural sector, two or three other points were raised. What about minimum wages? We have in the Planning Commission's Report recommended the enforcement of minimum wages for agricultural workers in low-wage pockets, in the larger farms and in areas selected for intensive development. This was the recommendation. It has been followed. Need I give the details? In Punjab, PEPFU, Rajasthan, Ajmer, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh,

Cutch and Tripura, minimum wages have been fixed for the whole of the State. In Assam, Bihar, Bombay, U.P., West Bengal, Mysore and Vindhya Pradesh, minimum wages have been fixed in specified areas. In Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat and Travancore-Cochin, either Committees have been appointed or draft proposals have been published. This is the position. A very considerable measure of implementation is evident from these facts.

With regard to the condition of the peasants, one or two other points were raised—ejection of peasants and the question of ceilings. The question of evictions is an important question, and has been, for us, an anxious question. Difficulties of the kind mentioned by the hon. Member have arisen in certain areas. In some cases, the States themselves have taken the initiative and taken action; in other cases, the Planning Commission intervened and action is in progress. If the hon. Member wants, I might give information about the situation in the Punjab and in Andhra and other areas but it will take much time. I may just speak briefly regarding Andhra. An Ordinance was enacted to stay ejection of tenants from the lands referred to and also to provide for the restoration of such of the tenants as had already been evicted.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Provided they had got their revenue.

Shri Nanda: The eviction of ryots and tenants in all such lands has been stayed since 1947. I am giving all the facts. If there are any more details I will take them up with the hon. Member.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): Does the hon. Minister know that the Ordinance did not meet the requirements?

Shri Nanda: The Planning Commission have recently written to the Andhra Government to take action immediately regarding certain areas

and steps are being taken for further action. Of course, I do not refer to the ejection of trespassers. That will have to be done.

Regarding West Bengal also, hon. Members know that the Act has already been amended to discourage ejection. A provision has been made that any eviction of burgadars which occurred since May 1953, will not be taken into consideration for State acquisition.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Does the hon. Minister know that thousands of evictions have taken place even now?

Shri Nanda: I shall find out what is happening; but, this is the position as I know. No eviction of burgadars with less than 30 acres should occur, as a result of the enactment of this Act. Similarly, also in Orissa, Punjab, PEPSU, Rajasthan, and parts of Madras action has been taken. In U.P., Delhi, Saurashtra, Himachal Pradesh and others similar measures have been taken to give security to almost all these tenants. This is a fairly big subject and I cannot take up every minute detail of it.

Regarding ceilings on holding, there is an explicit policy laid down in the Planning Commission's Report that ultimately it is a question of the tiller of the soil being the owner of the land. Several stages of that process are visualised and one of them is that there has to be a limit on the ownership of land. When the ceiling is imposed and applied, certain consequences favourable to that policy will follow. It has already been implemented, that is, ceilings have been fixed in some of the States and regarding others, hon. Members will remember the Planning Commission had suggested that a census of land holdings and cultivation should be undertaken with a view to collecting data relevant to the fixation of the limits on holdings. Practically all the States had agreed to it and this is in progress and it has been programmed to be completed by April 1955.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: It is only for future acquisition.

Shri Nanda: What I am stating is not for future acquisition but acquisition regarding existing holdings. Future acquisition is another matter and on that also action has been taken. In view of the limitation of time I do not want to go into the details.

There was another question of importance, the private sector and the public sector. In the economic policy this had been dealt with fully and I believe that our Leader made a perfect exposition of the position. He placed every element of that policy in its proper place and proportion, but the question has cropped up again. An hon. Member referred to it. They should have been pleased with that enunciation. Instead, an hon. Member tried to make fun of it. He said how can there be socialism, where there is to be no nationalization at all. The hon. Member forgot that the same day the announcement had been made about the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank. The position taken was that existing industries need not be nationalised as long as we have a vast amount of work to be done with regard to the future expansion, with limited resources. But, still, our industrial policy resolution also makes it clear that even regarding existing industries if public interest demands, social purpose necessitates nationalisation, nothing will come in the way but not nationalisation for its own sake. It must be for a clear and definite public purpose which cannot otherwise be served. The same hon. Member said how can there be socialisation without complete nationalisation. Yet, every Member here had said that some sort of private sector was inevitable. I do not remember any single speaker who did not say that. Therefore, it means that the private sector is inevitable according to them and there could not be no socialism without complete nationalisation and so there can be no socialisation at all. This is a

doctrinaire approach. Our approach is in relation to certain objectives....

An Hon. Member: Pragmatic.

Shri Nanda: Our approach is to achieve equality, social justice, full employment, higher standards of living. Everything will be related to those objectives. We will find an integrated solution to this problem. If in that integrated solution the private sector has a part—we believe it has—then there is no question of an independent private sector, but it is a part of the Plan. It has to function to serve the same objectives. Once it is given a place, then it becomes the responsibility of the State as much as it is for the public sector to see that the private sector, within those limits, functions effectively.

We have been asked why we have given resources for public funds to the private sector. If we ask the private sector to discharge certain responsibilities—and since the State has got the over-all control of resources—it is the responsibility of the State to see that the private sector, to that extent, has the resources so that it can function properly. But, it is also made clear that in the kind of society we visualise, the public sector will be growing relatively and growing absolutely. Without that it won't be possible for us to raise the resources which we need for the purpose of discharging our obligations. It won't be possible for us to solve the question of unemployment, to solve the question of social justice.

श्री बिन्दूत मिश्र (सारन व चम्पारन): जिस तरह से जमीन की सीलिंग हो रही है उसी तरह से जो बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति हैं क्या उन की आमदनी की सीलिंग भी सरकार निश्चित करने जा रही है ?

Shri Nanda: Sir, this is exactly what I am saying, that in order to raise the resources, to have social equality, not only the private sector should expand but also the private sector, should conform to those objectives. That is,

the private sector will have to function in a manner that it enables us to advance along those fronts and that we obtain the maximum results, in all these directions. How do we do that?

Shri Meghnad Saha (Calcutta North-West): May I interrupt? If in the industries that would be controlled in the interests of the nation, supposing in these industries capital wholly private, can it be controlled in the interests of the nation?

Shri Nanda: Which industries?

Shri Meghnad Saha: All the six which have been mentioned, namely iron and steel, coal mineral oil, etc

Shri Nanda: It is very clear that basic and key industries of that importance have to be reserved for the State, and be the exclusive responsibility of the State.

Shri Meghnad Saha: May I interrupt again? Is it not a fact that in the oil refineries, all the capital has been allowed to be foreign, and if all the capital is foreign and private, how can you control them?

Shri Nanda: That is the difference. We want to attain certain objectives, and if any deviation is necessary from a certain approach in the interests of the nation and in the interests of the people, we will not hesitate to make that deviation; if certain things cannot be done otherwise, we shall have to do this. In addition, when we say that it is the State which is going to do all that, what do we want? We want the maximum mobilisation of the resources of the nation, and in order to achieve that, we will draw private capital into those industries which Government are going to start and manage. We will also draw upon the managerial talent which is available in the country, and which is a great asset of the nation built up over a period of years; we are not going to let it go waste. Therefore, it is a question of getting the best out of the resources of the nation, provided

everything is done consistently with the objectives that we have placed before ourselves.

Shri Meghnad Saha: If the capital is one hundred per cent. foreign, will you control them or will they control you?

Shri Nanda: I understand the point. I know that if there is too much of foreign capital or too much of private capital, or too much of capital in the private sector, our capacity to control will be to that extent limited; and that is why we say there will be a growing public sector, and a limited proportion of the others. That is very clear.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): Is it not a fact that there is some agreement with these oil refineries that there will be no nationalisation for some period?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister is not giving way.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Is it not a very pertinent question?

Mr. Chairman: The question may be quite pertinent, but no person can be forced to answer a question, unless he is agreeable to do so. I cannot force the hon. Minister to give a reply.

Shri Nanda: I have some more points to deal with, but I am afraid I may not have enough time for all of them.

The hon. Member himself and others had raised the question of the reform of the administrative machinery, and the implementations of the recommendations in that regard. This is a matter of paramount importance. I might give a list of the steps that have been taken. I cannot say immediately that everything possible has been done, but a series of steps in the States as well as at the Centre have been taken. I may give just one or two instances: an Organisation and

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Methods Directorate at the Centre, steps for training of personnel, Development Committees at the district level and at the State level, the Production Committee of the Cabinet at the Centre, the Central Committee for Land Reforms, and so on. So, the apparatus is being built up. I shall take too much time if I go into all that, but I assure the hon. Member that this matter is most important, and is receiving consideration; and any suggestions by hon. Members will be very much welcome.

The question of corruption also has been raised, in the same context. I am not able to say by any barometer whether corruption has increased or diminished. Some people say it has increased. Whatever it is, it is necessary that corruption should be eradicated. I have before me the list of steps that have been taken at the Centre as well as in the States, but I would not tire the House with all those details. But I wish to say this for my part, namely that one thing which inhibits advance in any country is the spectre of corruption, inefficiency and lack of responsiveness on the part of the administration. Therefore, it must be the endeavour of all of us to see that a healthy and clean climate is created in the country, and that corruption is uprooted. It is not possible for the machinery of the State alone to do that; there will have to be a large amount of public co-operation also, and a conscious effort has to be made for that purpose. It is a very difficult job. I know how difficult it is.

श्री राम सुभग सिंह (शाहाबाद-द्विज) :
पब्लिक कोऑपेरेशन की क्या जरूरत है।
Any District Magistrate can root out corruption.

Shri Nanda: I understand the subject. The hon. Member will remember that the Bharat Sevak Samaj had submitted a report to Government, containing some suggestions. One of

those suggestions was that an officer of a very high rank should be appointed as a liaison officer so that those who find difficulties and those who find that things do not go forward quickly may approach him and see that the way can be made smooth. There is not one, but there are a number of aspects where public co-operation is required. I would not take up the time of the House any more on this point. But I would say this to hon. Members. Let us meet one day and let us thrash out this whole problem, and let us consider how on a national basis, we can fight this as a movement, and see that corruption is eradicated. But it requires public co-operation.

I consider that if the official machinery is to function properly, the rules have to be revised and improved, and we have to make other arrangements of a similar nature. We are doing that, but that is not enough.

The hon. Member Sardar Hukam Singh has raised certain very pertinent questions. His approach to the problem of road transport is a rational one, and we in the Planning Commission, share it with him. He had referred to what was happening in the Punjab. A programme was received in the month of September, but as this was not in accordance with the provisions of our basic policy, the State Government were asked to revise it. The State Government have sent a letter since then, but even that we do not find complete; so the matter is being pursued.

Regarding the other question which the hon. Member has raised with regard to the sewing machines, I would like to say that that is also a very legitimate question. We have sent the matter to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and this is being taken up and dealt with there.

There was a large number of points made yesterday, but I dare not treat

pass on the time allotted for the other things which have to follow. But in conclusion, I would like to touch upon one particular matter, and that is this. It was said that we have only taken something from others, and there is nothing to our credit in this Plan. The whole approach underlying that statement shows some kind of narrowness. When we took over, what did we inherit? We inherited numerous handicaps and difficulties, and major problems created by the war and the partition. But along with that, we had also received some ideas which we had to implement. What is the position today? Regarding irrigation projects, for instance, it may be that some of them were thought of before. But as a matter of fact, had it not been for the Plan, it would have taken years and years to make any progress at all with regard to them. Do we not know the history of the Bhakra-Nangal Project? It has taken so many years to come to this stage, and it is only because of the Plan that it has come even to this stage. Ordinarily without a plan, even this Government would not have been able to go forward in regard to these projects, because the question of annual budgeting would have simply slowed down the progress. But it is because it was possible to allocate from the beginning a certain amount in the Plan for each project, that this money was somehow found—and is being found—for these projects. It is because of the whole conception of planning with certain objectives and certain targets laid down in advance, that we have been able to find the means and the resources to implement them. The outlay on development at the Centre amounted in 1950-51 to Rs. 105 crores only; but we have doubled that after the Plan. This is the answer to this criticism.

The book value of all these irrigation projects which we got at the time of the Partition was only Rs. 110 crores. During 1946-1951, Rs. 150 crores were spent. But the Plan allotted Rs. 600 crores for that, and we

will require during the next plan period for the completion of these another Rs. 450 crores. This is the answer to that question. The hon. Member may also be told that while we had some ideas—we inherited them—we should not judge only by the number of schemes that we took over. How many more schemes have we initiated now? I can give a long list. Not only ideas, but schemes and projects which will take hundreds of crores of rupees to work out. The people who may be handling the third plan can be told that everything is due to the people who operated the first Five Year Plan. What have you done? All the ideas were provided by them. This is a very curious way of looking at these things.

An Hon. Member: Chain reaction.

Shri Nanda: I have dealt with a number of the important points.

Shri Ramananda Das (Barrackpore): What about land to the tiller?

Shri Nanda: The Plan volume lays out a comprehensive policy. That policy has been accepted on a national scale. May be, as I myself stated, that it has not been fully implemented yet. Well, in such matters, the time element becomes important and preparations have to be made and ground has to be prepared. But the policy is there and there is also the insistence that this policy should be carried out fully. In spite of all the doubts...

Shri B. S. Murthy: And misgivings.

Shri Nanda: That is a good word, 'misgivings'. In spite of all that and in spite of the pessimism of some of our Members there...

An Hon. Member: We are always optimistic.

Shri Nanda:...there is no doubt that some day later on they will feel that the things that have been done during this period, the work that was taken in hand and was accomplished have laid the sure foundation for a very much bigger future of the country.

[Shri Nanda.]

And it is chiefly the work of the people to whom our leader referred and of which we have evidence in the community project areas—it is the people who are showing a vitality which nothing can suppress, and they are advancing and that advance cannot be checked.

Mr. Chairman: Before I put the amendments to the vote of the House, may I just know if the Government are going to accept any of the amendments or amendments to the amendments which have been moved?

Shri Nanda: We are accepting amendment No. 7 moved by Shri S. V. Ramaswamy and also another amendment, No. 15, moved by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, a part of that amendment.

Shri Velayudhan: Can it be accepted when you are in the Chair?

Mr. Chairman: It has been moved already.

Shri Nanda: We attach a great deal of importance to the question of animal husbandry and this question should receive much more consideration. Therefore, we will embody this: "in the essential interests of rural welfare, it is necessary to devote special attention to animal husbandry"—up to this point.

Mr. Chairman: What about the words "in respect of which the progress has been extremely unsatisfactory"?

Shri Nanda: You may kindly omit that.

Mr. Chairman: I am now sitting in the Chair. But if I had the right to say anything on my amendment, I would certainly agree that there is some sting there, as I do not want to be offensive. Since the positive part is being accepted by Government, I won't insist that the latter portion may be accepted.

The question is:

That in the substitute motion pro-

posed by Shri S. V. Ramaswamy, the following be added at the end:

"(c) in the essential interests of rural welfare, it is necessary to devote special attention to animal husbandry."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: Now amendment No. 7 stands amended by amendment No. 15. Before I put amendment No. 7 to the vote of the House, I may just state here that in case this amendment No. 7, is carried, because it is a substitute amendment, I will not be able to put the other amendments to the vote of the House. If any of the hon. Members wants that his amendment be put first, I have no objection to put that amendment to the vote of the House.

So I do not think any hon. Member insists on his amendment being put first. I will now put amendment No. 7 as amended to the vote of the House.

The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House, having considered the Progress Report of the Five Year Plan for the year 1953-54, is of the opinion that—

(a) considering the magnitude of the difficulties that had to be encountered, the progress of the First Five Year Plan has been generally satisfactory,

(b) for the fulfilment of the Plan, it is necessary to accelerate the tempo of progress for the remaining period of the Plan and to implement more vigorously the measures of reorganisation in Agriculture, Industry and other fields recommended in the Plan, and

(c) in the essential interests of rural welfare, it is necessary to devote special attention to animal husbandry."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: All other amendments are barred now.

MOTION RE REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Shri Ramananda Das (Barrackpore): What is the time allotted for the consideration of this Report?

Mr. Chairman: The House knows that the Business Advisory Committee very probably allotted five or six hours for this.

Hon. Members: Six hours.

Mr. Chairman: This Report was not considered last year also. Yesterday I pointed out that the Chair also was very anxious that full time be devoted to the consideration of this Report. When we agreed yesterday to dispense with the question hour today, we thought that 2½ hours at least would be devoted to it. But now we find that much more time has been taken on other business, and if we are to take up the non-official business at 2-30 p. m., enough time will not be available for full discussion of this Report.

Therefore, I have to ask the House how it proposes to make up for the time which has been lost in other discussions. There are two courses open. So far as the Chair is concerned, the Chair is quite agreeable to take some time away from the time allotted for the non-official business, if the House is agreeable to finish the discussion today. If the House is not agreeable, we will take as much time as possible today, and proceed with the discussion up till 2-30 p. m., and then take the discussion to the next session. There are thus two courses open. I am anxious that full time be given to the discussion of this report. It may be decided just as the House pleases. If the House wants that we may take some of the time of the non-official business, the House can express its willingness to do so. If the House wants that the

debate may be taken over to the next session, it can do so. Let us, first of all, just find out from the hon. Home Minister his reactions, because his reactions must also be considered.

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): I have no objection to the discussion being taken to the next session.

Mr. Chairman: I think the House is agreeable that we may spend as much time as possible today, and then the rest of the time may be taken up in the next session. Then we will proceed with this, till 2-30 and then postpone it, for further discussion, to the next session.

Dr. Katju: I beg to move:

"That the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the period ending the 31st December, 1953, be taken into consideration."

Whatever opinion may be expressed by the House about the acts of commission or omission on the part of the Government, I think there would be general unanimity that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has done his job, so far as he can, very well. The Report which is now in the hands of the hon. Members is very full, having behind it the very painstaking efforts of the Commissioner, and is very objective.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon cum Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): What have the Government done?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister has just started and the questions have also simultaneously started. Let us hear him. Hon. Members will get time to say all that they want to say.

Dr. Katju: Their interruptions indicate their affection for me personally. The Report is a very objective one, and I feel that every imaginable aspect of the important problem relating to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is touched upon in that Report. It is a very thorough one. The Commissioner has had to do a very stren-