

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Civil Veterinary Services'".

DEMAND No. 46—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,65,70,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'".

DEMAND No. 118—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,72,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'".

DEMAND No. 119—PURCHASE OF FOOD-GRAINS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,12,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains'".

DEMAND No. 120—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,61,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'".

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 6, 7 and 107 relating to the Ministry of Community Development for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the Selected cut motions.

Hon. Members are already aware of the time-limit for speeches.

DEMAND No. 6—MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Ministry of Community Development'".

DEMAND No. 7—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,03,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service'".

DEMAND No. 107—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,12,91,000 be granted to the

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Community Development'".

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in dealing with this subject I will confine myself mainly to the cut motions that I have moved, viz., cut motions 933 to 941 and 952.

As the House is well aware we have to vote for nearly Rs. 15 crores for the year 1958-59 and the Ministry of Community Development is scheduled to spend nearly Rs. 22 crores. The community block has been functioning for more than five years and during the year 1956-57 and 1957-58 there has been some intense activities by way of seminars and various other things. But one point that I would like to mention when dealing with this subject is that last year saw a very important report being published. There had been a Community Development Study Team under the leadership of Shri Balvantray G. Mehta and that Team has submitted its report during the month of November, 1957. Various questions have been raised in this House as to what has happened to that report. That report has been discussed in the Consultative Committee's meetings also. In answer to one of the questions, which were tabled this Session, viz., Question No. 687 this is what the hon. Minister had said:

"A statement is laid on the Table of the House."

And the statement reads as follows:

"The Standing Committee affirmed the objective of introducing a democratic structure of administration within the district above the village level, and approved of the general principle of giving responsibility for development of representatives of the people within the district. It considered that the precise manner

in which the principle was to be applied was a matter for States to consider. Each State should work out the structure which suited its conditions best and there was no need for insisting upon uniformity between different parts of the country. Chief Ministers of States were requested to keep the Planning Commission in touch with their further thinking and the details of the structure envisaged by them, so that the Planning Commission could make their views and experience available to other States and could, generally, watch the progress made in the implementation of the proposals."

The main proposal can be summed up by these two words—democratic decentralisation. I will deal with this aspect of the question in greater detail and before I go into this—this report has really gone into many of the points which have been agitating the minds of the hon. Members of this House—this Study Team deserves our congratulations for the frankness with which it declares certain things. This is what the Study Team says:

"One of the least successful aspects of the Community Development and the N.E.S. is its attempt to evoke popular initiative."

The purpose from the beginning, I think, was that it should evoke popular initiative. It is not to be judged by the actual achievements but the achievements should be the popular initiative. The Study Team, after going to the various centres have come to the conclusion that the Community Development scheme has not at all evoked enthusiasm amongst the people. Having frankly stated this, they go further and give a proposal for overcoming this. Their proposal is termed "democratic decentralisation". This is what they say about democratic decentralisation in Section 2:

"A well-organised democratic structure of administration in which the village Panchayats will be originally linked with popular

organs at a higher level. In such a structure, the functions of the popular body would include the entire general administration and development of the area, other than such functions as law and order, administration of justice and certain functions pertaining to revenue administration."

Such a democratic structure of administration is suggested because "community development can be real only when the community understands its problems, realises its responsibilities, exercises the necessary powers through its chosen representatives and maintaining constant and intelligent vigilance on local administration."

I have been quoting this rather elaborately with a purpose. This Study Team's report has been discussed at different levels and some important personages have also contributed articles to the various magazines. I may bring to the notice of this House that the Chief Minister of Kerala, Mr. E. M. Sankara Namboodripad, has written an article, which was published on the 26th January, 1958 in the *New Age Weekly*. That article has been reproduced in many of the magazines also. What E.M.S. says is worthy of note. He says:

"By this process of democratic decentralisation will we achieve what is proposed to be achieved?"

Certainly democratic decentralisation is good. That is going to be the way of really getting the initiative of the local population, but there are certain lacunae also in this. We have been having a democratic form of government and the broad policy is enunciated by the Ministry, the broader policy is probably accepted by the legislature and the actual implementation of this policy is left to a permanent staff. I am not at all grudging the permanent machinery. It is sometimes called the bureaucratic machinery but unless a certain toning up of this permanent bureaucracy is there this decentralisation will not actually

be effected. I shall explain what I really mean, without saying that what this permanent bureaucracy does to carry out this will always be objective. If we say that it will always be objective, then we are really forgetting the human factor involved. Last time also when I spoke on the Community Development Ministry I spoke with certain candidness and frankness. I ask the hon. Members here, through you, whether we do not see that in a particular Ministry where a particular Minister happens to be from a particular State, generally many people from that State happen to be on the staff of that Ministry. It happens—I am not blaming any Minister for that. In the same manner when you go to the State level you find that if the State Head belongs to a particular caste, many people belonging to that caste come in. Also, if a particular person belongs to a particular political party, he is leaning towards that political party. He is not able to hide that. So, a man cannot be above party, a man cannot be above community, a man cannot be above caste and a man cannot be above linguism. These things are there.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Does the hon. Member speak for himself or for anybody?

Shri Tangamani: For you also and for everybody in this House. If there are instances which can be controverted I will be very happy.

The Deputy-Speaker: But views can differ.

Shri Tangamani: Yes, views can differ. As the hon. Minister himself pointed out, he does not agree. His experience may be different. His experience may be that where a particular Head of State belongs to a particular nationality, particular linguism, all the people belonging to different languages are crowded there. It may be, but my experience is not like that. But that is not the point. The point is that even at a lower level this mischief is likely to be caused and is

[Shri Tangunan]

likely to be the greatest. That is why if we agree ourselves that the permanent machinery is also human, that the permanent machinery cannot be above this, then my point is that even the permanent machinery must be subject to this democratic control.... In other words, what is being done by the Block Development Officer and what is being done by the Development Commissioner will have to be tested by the representative body there. In the same way, whether he is a Social Education Officer or a village-level worker, he will have to subject himself to be tested by the democratic verdict of that particular area. If we can really disabuse ourselves of the concept that this permanent machinery will be above politics, above community, above language and above caste, then a really correct approach would have been made to this problem.

In the Report I find that generally the State Governments have been asked to include non-officials in the Block Advisory Committees and see that the Presidents and Vice-Presidents happen to be non-officials. I would like to know from the hon. Minister in how many Block Advisory Committees there are non-officials functioning as Presidents and Vice-Presidents. It is all very easy to put on paper that these Block Advisory Committees must really consist of non-officials, but it must consist not only of non-officials, but actually the attitude of the Block Development Officers also will have to change.

The next point, which is also a main point, is covered by Chapters IV and V of the Report. In my cut motions 935 and 936 I have stated that there is need for defining the scope of the training scheme for Social Education Officers and for regulating the training scheme for Block Development Officers.

So far as Block Development Officers are concerned, there are as many as four centres I believe where these

officers get the training, and so far as the Social Education Officers are concerned, there are as many as 13 centres where they receive their training. We still do not know what is the type of training they are getting. Of course broadly we know, but now in the light of the Mehta team's report, are we really going to give them a new kind of training, not the sort of training which they were getting in the past? The training must be more in line with the views which I have expressed earlier. There must be on the officer's part an attempt to really shed the remnants of bureaucracy and make himself part of the community.

In this connection I would like to say that the Community Development Ministry has been more anxious to tell us that many things have been done, but I would really request the hon. Minister, and also the Ministry through him, not to over-state things. No harm is done if we under-state things. I will substantiate it by only one or two instances.

I remember a question was asked on 17-7-1957, Starred Question No. 160. We wanted to know how many BDOs were required during the Second Plan period, how many SEOs would be required during the Second Plan period and how many had actually completed the training. This is the answer that I got: 5,000 BDOs are required; already 3,200 have completed the training. So far as SEOs are concerned, 10,000 trained hands are required; already 7,040 have received the training. It is in the same question. But now in the Report we find that 1,811 BDOs and 3,623 SEOs have received training till the end of January, 1958. I would like to know which of the two is correct, because earlier we find that more than 7,000 people had received training, now we are told only 3,623 have received training. The one or the other must be wrong. There should not be an attempt to say that many people have received training. Probably these people who have received training

will have to be re-trained. So, the process has got to be very slow, and we must not be hasty to say that we have achieved quite a lot. That is one defect which I find in this Ministry.

Then, I will refer to a particular seminar which took place at Coimbatore. That seminar was an important one. In the seminar the discussion generally centred round the small-scale and cottage industries, rural housing and rural credit facilities. Rural housing is a very important thing. Although the low income group housing includes the villages also, we do not find many houses coming up as a result of the low income group housing scheme in the villages. So, the rural housing scheme is a very important thing. A rural housing cell is to be constituted in each of the various States, and in the next ten-year period, we were told in the seminar, 533 villages would be rebuilt, or re-modelled houses would be built up. Each State gets its own quota. I know Madras State is hoping to complete at least 35 villages during the next five or ten-year period. For this year 1958-59, they have chosen seven villages. But in the Report I find it is again a very sweeping thing—it says that 100 rural housing projects are coming up, in 500 villages rural housing cells have been set up, socio-economic and technical survey of the selected villages has also been carried out. That shows that very many things have been done; but actually things are only beginning to take shape. The various State Governments were complaining that the Centre always wanted the scheme to be finalised, and until and unless the scheme was submitted, no advance was given. So, they have now made a start. When they have just made a start, the House should not be told that everything is pucca, all the villages are going to be rehoused within a period of Heaven knows how many years, or probably within the period of the next few months. This is again another instance of over-statement which is indulged in by this Ministry.

Then, the next point is about gram dan. About gram dan I would like to say that there was a conference. There again, in reply to a question in the last session, Starred Question No. 356, the link between the gram dan and community development was explained to us, but I want to really give a note of caution. After this gram dan has come in, what is happening is that the Block Development Officer has become a gram dan officer. Gram dan started in Madura District.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Kakinada-Reserved—Scheduled Castes): It is from Hyderabad.

Shri Tangamani: Hyderabad started this bhoodan. When it came to Madura District, it became gram dan, and when it came to our taluk, it became taluk dan.

Some of the gram dan workers are very honest people and they are hard-working people also, and they are convinced that they are doing something good. I have nothing to say against the gram dan workers. But what is being done is that the Block Development Officer with the entire paraphernalia goes with the gram dan worker, and then the villagers are told that if they join the gram dan movement, whatever loans they have received either from the Government or from anybody would be written off. That is the sort of promise that is made. That is not the way gram dan is going to develop. So, let gram dan develop through gram dan workers, and if a gram is really given in gram dan, let that gram be taken for the purpose of this rural housing cell. That will be something concrete and definite instead of asking the block development officers to go and worry themselves with the gram dan work.

16 hrs.

I do not know how many States are fully co-operating with the Centre in the matter of carrying out the many directions. The Minister of Food and Agriculture said that letters had been

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written to the State Governments. But I would like to know how many State Governments are taking up this work seriously. So, in future, I would like that as part of the annual report which is supplied to us, we must be told how many States are really taking up the directives seriously, how many blocks have really developed, and how many blocks can be called model blocks and so on. We must be able to know that certain States are really going ahead, and that certain districts are really going ahead. I do not want a complete report with the State Government alone will be in a position to give. But we must have an indication as to how the various State Governments are really carrying out the directives of the Central Government.

In this connection, I would like to draw your attention to what the Madras Estimates Committee are saying from their experience. In the report that has been published, it is said:

"We are using only favourable spots for the community development blocks, but let us try to work out problems of other areas which are backward economically, socially and in other respects."

In any State, whether it be advanced or backward, we have got backward areas. For instance, in the Madras State, the Ramnad district, particularly eastern Ramnad is very backward. That area has not been touched by any of these blocks. Those villages will not be able to advance money. All that they could give is only manual labour. So, manual labour must be exchanged for money, and these areas must really be developed.

"We must be liberal in making allotments to backward areas. Here, cost is beyond the capacity of the local population. Only manual labour is possible. Extreme poverty is there. So, there

must be a development board like the old economic development board of old Rayalaseema."

Perhaps, my hon. friend Shri B. S. Murthy will be able to explain much more about this old Rayalaseema. The old Rayalaseema was a very backward area in the composite State of Madras, and, therefore, a special economic development board was set up for that area. A similar board has to be set up for each State.

We also find in that report:

"The committee also wants on an ad hoc basis there must be an evaluation committee with an economist, statistician and a representative of the Legislature to make systematic and qualitative assessment of the progress made in relation to the expenditure incurred."

The committee also suggests—and that is a suggestion which the Minister always makes—that we must give money for credit-worthy purpose and not for credit-worthy persons. I think many people will be able to substantiate it, that people who do not want money and who have got their lands will get money, but those who want will not get it. Our experience is that a person who gets a loan once under some pretext or the other will continue to get loans. But there will be people who would be always wanting loans, but who will never get them. So, a distinction has to be made between credit-worthy purposes and credit-worthy persons.

I have also referred in one of my cut motions to the need for holding prize competition among the village level workers on a regional linguistic basis. I know that in reply to starred question No. 192, the Minister has referred to a prize competition that is now going on, but if that prize competition were to be on a linguistic basis, then we shall be able to enthuse the village level workers very much.

I now come to cut motion No. 962 regarding capital allotment to the various States under the TCA programme. The amount comes to about Rs. 233 crores. Of course, how this money comes has been explained in the report. But I would like to know, as I wanted to know last time also, how the money and the materials that are supplied from America are being distributed to these various areas, because, I find that West Bengal has got about Rs. 8 lakhs worth of material, Kerala about Rs. 7 lakhs, Madras about Rs. 14 lakhs, U.P. about Rs. 35 lakhs and Madhya Pradesh Rs. 23 lakhs. I would like to know whether it is based on the population or it is based on the needs of the various States. I would like to know the formula that has been worked out by the Ministry for distributing these various aids which are coming under the TCA.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Combination of both

Shri Tangamani: Lastly, I come to cut motion No. 933. I find that for community development, as compared to the national extension service blocks, the grants and loans that have been earmarked for this year are much less. In 1957-58 it was Rs. 4,42,38,000, and the amount spent was Rs. 4.16 crores. But this year I find that only Rs. 4.20 crores have been allotted. I would like to know why the amount is less by Rs. 22 lacs, when as a result of the recommendations of the team on community projects, community development has got to be taken up in two phases, community development No. I and community development No. II, and we have to intensify also, because by the end of the Second Plan we would not be able to cover the whole country, and that process may go on till 1963 or 1964. So I would like to know why the amount allotted for community development has been reduced.

Shri Raghubir Sahai (Budaun): Before I proceed with my remarks with regard to the Demands for Grants, I must express my sincere

gratification at the Mehta Committee's report for the very masterly manner in which the whole subject of community development has been dealt with. It is really a monumental report, and we all beholden to him and to his team for having done a very good job.

16-07 hrs.

[**SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair.**]

If we go through the report of the Mehta Committee, we find that almost all the main criticisms that were levelled against the Community Development Department for all these five or six years either in this House or outside have been dealt with in the report, and they appear to be justified. The main criticisms that were levelled against this Ministry were that the community development department was more or less an official-managed department, that the results achieved were not commensurate with the amount of money that was spent over it and the time that was taken, and also that the personnel engaged by this department at times were not fitted for the task entrusted to them.

If we go through all the cut motions moved by hon. Members, numbering sixty-three, we find the same story repeated in those cut motions. If we go through this report, we find that all these criticisms have been dealt with in a very masterly manner and solutions therefor have also been suggested. The most drastic remedy that has been suggested by this committee for all the ills that we have been suffering from long is the democratic decentralisation about which Shri Tangamani has just spoken. I could not follow his reasoning, because I was under the impression that he was labouring under some confusion of thought.

Shri B. S. Murthy: He comes from the south.

Shri Bagnabir Saha: The crux of the whole thing is democratic decentralisation. I believe that after having come to the conclusion that non-official co-operation was not forthcoming and that public support was not forthcoming, this was the only logical solution at which the committee could have arrived at. It is really a very revolutionary proposal and we shall have to give serious thought to it.

The democratic decentralisation that has been suggested by this Committee is at three levels, the panchayat level, the block level and the district level, and the Committee is of opinion that from the village up to the district, there should be decentralisation of power. So far as the villages are concerned, the Committee has recommended that a purely elected village panchayat should be constituted with powers to raise certain taxes to be spent for the development of the village. The next is the panchayat samiti at the block level, members of which were to be elected by the panches of villages comprised in that block, 20 in number, besides representatives of women, scheduled castes, backward tribes and such other persons who take interest in village development work. The panchayat samiti would also consist of officials working at that level. Now with regard to both these bodies, it has been recommended that elected chairman should be had, but for a period of two years from the commencement of these panchayat samities, it has been recommended that the SDO should act as the chairman. So far as the zilla parishad is concerned, it has been recommended that it should consist of MLAs, MPs and presidents of all panchayat samities with officials at that level and the District Magistrate as president, and an official secretary, with a view to co-ordinate the work of panchayat samities.

Of all these three committees that have been recommended by this important Committee, the most important body is the panchayat samiti because a manageable area has been

entrusted to its care and vast powers have been entrusted to it for doing his development work.

Now the question that arises after going through these recommendations is—and it is a very important question—whether these recommendation, revolutionary as they are, important as they are, logical as they are, should be accepted *in toto* or should be accepted with certain modifications. In my humble opinion, it would be hazardous to accept these proposals *in toto*, because I am speaking from a practical point of view and not from a visionary point of view. The most important thing is that we should have official and non-official co-operation in all this development work at all the three levels. It is true that the panchayat samiti is really a very important body and is a very responsible body. The Committee itself has suggested that for two years to come it should have the SDO as chairman. I suggest that for chairman for the village panchayat as well as the panchayat samiti we should have a selected or nominated chairman, not a wholly elected chairman, because having seen the working of the panchayats in various parts of the country, especially in UP, I find that we have not yet created that atmosphere and that tempo in the people that a right sort of chairman could be elected. These village panchayats and block samities have got vast powers. The village panchayats have been entrusted with the power of taxation and out of the proceeds of this taxation development work should go on. Block samities also have been entrusted with vast powers of taxation, and all the grants from the State would be handed over to them.

Now, with a purely elected chairman, I am afraid that our work will be more hampered than proceeded with in the right direction because as things prevail, if we have an unaltered election system, the chairmen of these two bodies will be elected either on the basis of caste or by sheer dint of lathi. I want that the

chairmen of these two bodies should be selected, having regard to their special qualifications. The chairmen should be in a position to work with officials. An official secretary of the requisite qualification should also be appointed.

Now, what I am suggesting is not a figment of my imagination. In UP, an experiment was tried in 1937-39 when rural development associations were formed and when selected non-official chairmen were placed at the head of those bodies with a very large non-official element. Now, along with the selected or nominated non-official chairman, there was an official secretary also of high rank. I can say from personal experience that wherever the non-official chairman of the right calibre was selected and wherever an official secretary of the right calibre was appointed and wherever there was implicit, cent per cent, co-operation between these two persons, there wonderful results were achieved. I wish that the same experiment should be tried here as well. This may not be a rule for all time to come, but at least in the beginning we may have it.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary (Kesaria): What does he say about the Estimates Committee's Report and how is he going to justify that Report with his speech?

Shri Raghuraj Sahai: I am not at present dealing with the recommendations of the Estimates Committee. I am dealing with the Mehta Committee Report. He may kindly bear with me.

In this connection, all these important recommendations were considered at a very high level by the Ministry, by the National Development Council, by the Standing Committee of the National Development Council, and I am really surprised that the National Development Council should have so far as the democratic decentralisation recommendation was concerned, accepted that recommendation in principle and asked the States to deal with

the matter as they liked. I do not think that that sort of attitude should have been taken by the National Development Council. A more firm attitude should have been adopted, as they did in many other matters. At the present moment, I find that many of these States are not actuated with the same motives and they do not realise the urgency and seriousness of the matter in the same manner. So having given that autonomy, we might at a certain stage come to this, that one State may accept democratic decentralisation in an attenuated form, another may postpone it for a very long time to come. I do not wish that that eventuality should come to pass.

With regard to the question of having jeeps by blocks or the appointment of the village level worker as panchayat secretary or the staggering of the programme or the abolition of the distinction between NES, CD and post-intensive period, I find that the National Development Council and the Standing Committee have taken a more firm attitude. So in the case of democratic decentralisation also, they should have taken a more firm attitude.

Now, the main problem after this report is, how the valuable recommendations of this committee should be implemented. It is not the job of the Central C. D. Ministry; it is the task of the State Ministries to see that all these recommendations are implemented. As I said just now, I find that the same sense of urgency is not to be seen in all the States. Some have got lukewarm interest. Some may have antagonistic designs towards these valuable recommendations. I wish that the implementation of the Mehta Committee report is made as early as possible and in each and every State.

Had there been enough sense of urgency in all the States, the food situation would not have been in such a sorry plight as it is today. We have just had a very valuable debate on the food question today as well as yesterday; and every hon. Member expressed

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his anxiety with regard to the food situation. Why is it so: If all the State Governments had been actuated by the same motives and if all had realised the same sense of urgency, I think, the food problem would have been solved much earlier.

Similarly, in the case of Community Development I do not find all the States are going to attach the same amount of importance to all these recommendations. A recommendation made in the Mehta Committee Report is that in every State where the Chief Minister has been placed in charge of Community Development, another Minister, a whole-timer should be appointed to collaborate with the Chief Minister. I think that until and unless that recommendation is acted upon the Community Development work in the States will not prosper; because I have had personal talks with one Chief Minister and he told me that it is not possible for a Chief Minister to look after the C. D. Department to the extent to which the Centre wants him to do. And, it is quite possible that he may not be able to devote that much of time to it. So, until and unless a Minister who has got full faith in C. D. programmes and who has got faith in all these recommendations made by the Balwantray Committee is appointed, this work cannot go on. I find that the response of several States to this particular recommendation of the Balwantray Committee Report is not encouraging. They have not gone ahead. I wish that another Minister is appointed to collaborate with the Chief Minister without any further delay.

Then, it is necessary that day in and day out the State Ministries should be reminded and that it should be dinned into their ears that all these recommendations of the Committee have to be implemented. They require dinn-ing and timely reminders. As I said just now, about the food situation....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will try to conclude, particularly be-

cause there are many Members desirous of speaking. The hon. Member has already taken 20 minutes.

Shri Raghuraj Sahai: I should like to have a few minutes more.

With regard to the food question, as I said just now, the same sense of awareness and urgency was not present in the State Ministries. I would like the Community Development Ministry to take up this matter seriously. The State Ministries should see that while every possible effort is made to increase food production all over the States, special effort should be made to see that the C.D. Blocks produce as much as they can because they have got all the facilities for more food production; they have got more of fertilizers, more of good seed, funds for minor irrigation programmes and they have also got the technical personnel. Why should not all these be pooled together and utilised for more food production? I could give credit to the community development department for having done something towards this direction. I wish that they should make more efforts so that better results may follow. Only recently, by a President's Order, all the village panchayats have been made over to the community development department. So much stress has been laid on the proper working of the village panchayats. Until and unless a special Minister is appointed in the States and the Ministries in the States are activated and vitalised, how can these panchayats be made to do better work? One should be specially vigilant and see that these panchayats do their allotted task. There is another point that I would like to urge.

We want the training of every kind of personnel on the right lines. Much of the criticism levelled up to this time was that the personnel was not getting right training. I have also seen from some reports that had been circulated that great stress has been placed on the proper training of the

technical personnel. I wish the MLAs and MPs be also trained. They should also be asked to attend the seminars and refresher courses should be given to them in Bakshi-Ka-Talab, Nilokheri or Hyderabad or Ranchi so that they may also come into contact with the officials and may know how their minds work.

For all this colossal and stupendous task, we require that the Community Development Ministry should be strengthened here. It should be in a position to make its voice felt and also its advice felt.

We should not rest content with only giving advice to the State Ministries and leave them alone. We should see that every advice that is being given by this Ministry is being acted upon by the States. That is why I wish the Community Development Ministry here is strengthened. All the subjects that are dealt with in the Community Development Ministry here are now regarded as State subjects. They are all State subjects. I want that all these subjects should be placed in the Concurrent List.

श्री जाधव (मालेगांव) : समाप्ति महोदय, मैंने दो कट-मोशन पेश किए हैं— १२३८ और १२३९। इनके बारे में और दूसरे जो ग्रहण सवाल हैं, उन के ऊपर मैं रोशनी डालना चाहता हूँ।

प्राज हिन्दुस्तान की भ्राजादी करीब करीब ३९ करोड़ से ज्यादा है। सारी दुनिया में दूसरा नम्बर हमारे देश का है। भ्राजादी मिलने से पहले हम ने अपने देश वासियों के सामने उनकी खिन्वी के बारे में एक नक्शा पेश किया था और भ्राजादी मिलने के बाद वस साज निकल जाते हैं। उस के बाद अगर हिन्दुस्तान का एक रुपक यह कहवा है कि "भ्राजादी! कहाँ है भ्राजादी? किस के लिए भ्राजादी?", तो वह कुछ सचती करता है, ऐसा मैं नहीं समझ सकता। हमारे देश की जो हालत है, उसका यदि हम और देशों से कम्पैरिजन—दुलना—करें,

हमारी जो पर केषिदा इनकम है, उसका यदि हम यू० एस० ए०, यू० एस० ए० ४०, यूनाइटेड किंगडम, कनेडा आदि देशों की पर केषिदा इनकम से मुकाबला करें, तो हमें क्या दीखता है? हिन्दुस्तान एक ऐसा देश है, जिस के बारे में बायटिस्की ने कहा है—

"India is the cradle and tomb of so many civilisations."

लेकिन वह हिन्दुस्तान कैसा है प्राज? उन्होंने प्रागे चल कर कहा है :—

"She is poor, very poor in terms of per capita income. The standard of living of most of the people in India is pathetically low. One of the causes of poverty in Indian villages is the smallness of the land holdings."

ऐसा हमारा हिन्दुस्तान है। इस हिन्दुस्तान का सुधार करने के लिए, उस के जीवन-स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए बाहे देर से क्यों न हो, हम ने कब उठाए, उस के लिए ज़ैन बनाए। लेकिन ज़ैन की जो बुनियाद है, वह बुनियाद ही टलत पहिए पर है। सुब में हमने हिन्दुस्तान के नक्शे को बनाने का जो मकसद अपने सामने रखा था, वह भलप था। बाद में सोसलिस्टिक पैटर्न का मकसद हमने बनाया। लेकिन जो मकसद हम ने बनाया है, उसकी तरफ हम जा रहे हैं क्या? मैं बन्दई में रहता हूँ। जाना है मुझे दिल्ली की तरफ, लेकिन अगर मैं कन्या कुमारी की तरफ जाऊंगा तो मैं दिल्ली कभी नहीं पहुँच सकता।

एक मामलीय सबब: पहुँच जायेंगे—
दुनिया गोल है।

श्री जाधव : हाँ, दुनिया गोल है। कभी न कभी घूम कर पहुँच सकता हूँ, लेकिन इसके लिए ज़माना बकने बाचा नहीं है—जमाना करबट से रहा है अगर हमने भी करबट बदलना है, तो फिर उस के लिए हमें कोई कबम उठाना ही पड़ेगा।

[श्री जाधव]

मैंने बलवंतराय देहता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है। उसकी बहुत सी सिकारियों के मैं सहमत हूँ, लेकिन मेरा अंशाल यह है कि क्या यह गवर्नमेंट इन सिकारियों को अमल में लाने की कोशिश कर रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट के लिए इस तरह कदम उठाना मामूलीकम है और न ही गवर्नमेंट कोई कदम उठाना चाहती है। हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की ताकत, उन की पोटेशिएलिटी काफ़ी है, लेकिन हमने कभी उन लोगों की—हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी को—कांफ़िडेंस में लेने की कोशिश नहीं की—हम नहीं लेना चाहते हैं उन को कांफ़िडेंस में। प्रायः कांग्रेस अपनी ताकत बचा बैठी है। तो दूसरे जो लोग हैं हिन्दुस्तान में, उन के हाथ में लोग न जा सकें, इस लिए कदम उठाया जाता है। यह आवश्यक है कि कोई भी जात-यात या कोई भी वर्ग—मजहब—न देखते हुए हमें देश का डेवेलपमेंट करना है, लेकिन इस ज़माने में दूसरी ही जातें पैदा हो गई हैं और वे हैं पोलीटिकल—सियासी जमायतों की और उनकी तरह हम जात की हिसियत से देखते हैं। बिन कामों में सब की ताकत लगनी चाहिए, वह ताकत न लगे, इस के लिए भी कोशिश होनी है। मैंने देखा कि संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र के सवाल पर महाराष्ट्र में कांग्रेस को बहुत बड़ी शिकस्त मिली।

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): Is it relevant?

श्री जाधव : बिल्कुल रेलि्वेंट है।

Shri Heda (Mizambad): Otherwise you would not have been here.

श्री जाधव : संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र के जो लीडर हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के अंशाल का जला हो और उसके लिए हम गवर्नमेंट के साथ को-ऑपरेशन करना चाहते हैं। वे को-ऑपरेशन देना चाहते हैं, तो जो सरकार उस को-ऑपरेशन को नहीं देना चाहती है। जो काम करने

वाले लोग हैं, जो काम करना चाहते हैं, उनके लिए पर उन व्यक्तियों को गवर्नमेंट कर के बिनाया जाता है, जिनको उन्होंने फ़ीक दिया है, जिन की लीडरशिप को उन्होंने फ़ीक दिया है। अगर ऐसा होगा, तो हमारा अकसब कभी पूरा नहीं होने वाला है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान को सुधारना है, अगर हिन्दुस्तान की ह्रायव को, उसकी अहालत और शरीरी को दुस्त करवा है, तो हमें सब लोगों की ताकत को इकट्ठा करना पड़ेगा और उस ताकत को इकट्ठा करने वाले लोग कहां हैं? मिस्टर बिस्सन ने भी कहा है कि अमरीका में हम ने नेशनल एक्सटेंशन के लिए लोकल लीडरशिप की मदद ली। बिस्सन धाते हैं, बलवंतराय धाते हैं। इन्होंने भी कहा और बिस्सन ने भी कहा कि मैं देखता हूँ कि आहिस्ता आहिस्ता यह लोगों का प्रोग्राम हो जायगा, लोगों की विकास योजना हो जायगी। उन्होंने भी अविष्य की बात बताई है। प्रायः भी वह लोगों की विकास योजना है, ऐसा वह नहीं बताते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में हमारे देहात में बसने वाले जो शरीब लोग हैं, उन की खिन्दगी को सुधारने के लिए हमें ज्यादातर खेती पर जोर देना पड़ेगा। क्या स्थिति है खेती के बारे में? जो स्टैटिस्टिक हमें दिए गए हैं, उन में कहा गया है कि इस विषय में क्या सहायता दी जाती है। किसान अगर अच्छी खेती करना चाहता है, अच्छी फ़सल उगाना चाहता है, तो उस को काफ़ी पैसे की जरूरत है। गवर्नमेंट इस के लिए क्या बन्दोबस्त कर सकती है? गवर्नमेंट लोगों को कर्ज नहीं दे सकती है।

रंजित डू० चं० शर्मा (हापुर): १०० करोड़ रुपए दे रही है।

श्री जाधव : १०० करोड़ रुपए से क्या होगा?

श्री हमारा कैंडिडेट हैं, उस को देखते हुए किसानों की करीब करीब ३५० करोड़

रूपया वर्षों की स्थितिगत से मिलता है, लेकिन को-ऑपरेटिव और गवर्नमेंट की संरक्ष के कितना पैसा मिलता है ? ३ परसेंट, ३.५ परसेंट—६ परसेंट, ६.५ परसेंट ।

श्री १०० रणवीर सिंह : भव बढ़ गया है ।

श्री आबख : भाषा परसेंट बढ़ गया होगा—ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ता ।

पंजित कुं ० बं ० लाली : दो साल पुरानी बात कर रहे हैं ।

श्री आबख : भाषा किसान को भगर १०० रुपए की उच्चरत है तो गवर्नमेंट की संरक्ष से उस को सात, आठ, दस रुपए मिलते हैं । बाकी रुपया वह कहां से लायेगा ? गवर्नमेंट ने प्राइवेट मनी-लैंडर्स के ऊपर एक कौद रकी है, लेकिन प्राइवेट मनी-लैंडर्स भलग तरीके से लोगों को पैसा देते हैं, न हिसाब होता है, न किताब होता है । मैंने एक सवाल पूछा था कि क्या गवर्नमेंट के सामने किसानों को क्रेडिट देने के लिए एसीकल्चरल फ़ाइनेंस कांफ़रिंस पैदा करने की कोई योजना है, तो मुझे जवाब दिया गया कि ऐसी योजना नहीं है । मैंने कई क्राम्बं में जा कर देखा है । एक किसान भगर इन्टेन्सिव कल्टीवेशन करता है, एक एकड़ के ऊपर भगर वह डार्ड तीन सौ रुपया खर्च करता है, तो जो भ्रामदनी वह पहले पैदा करता था यह पैसा खर्च करने से उससे चौगुनी भ्रामदनी पैदा कर सकता है । मैं कहता हूं कि लगातार तीन साल तक किसान को हर एकड़ के पीछे १०० रुपया कर्जा दिया जाय, तो हिन्दुस्तान में जो भ्रनाज की किल्लत है, वह बराबर खत्म हो सकती है । हमने जो प्लान बनाया है उस पर हमने ५०० करोड़ रुपया खर्च करता तय किया है । मैं चाहता हूं कि भाष व्यर्थ की इभर उभर की बातों को छोड़ कर लगातार यह पैसा किसानों पर खर्च करें और यह पैसा उनको दे दें । हमारे जो किसान हैं वे पहले से भी ज्यादा भ्रनाज पैदा कर सकते हैं । भाष यह न कहें कि वे नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

भाष सीमित करते हैं । हममें कौन कौन भाते हैं और कौन भाय लेते हैं ? मैंने देखा है कि जो किसान भोग होते हैं वे हममें कमी नहीं भाते हैं । होटल वाले भाते हैं या वे भोग भाते हैं जिन का कांवेन्सियों पर भसर होता है । यदि इसके बारे में किसानों की कठिनाइयों को जानने की कोशिस की जाए, उनके साथ चर्चा की जाए, तो भाषको उनकी वास्तविक स्थिति का पता चल जायेगा । भाषको पता चल जायेगा कि भू कहां पिच करता है । इस वाले किसानों की जरूरतों को जाने बिना भाष कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं और उनकी तकलीफों को जानने के लिए भाषको किसानों से पूछना पड़ेगा ।

महाराष्ट्र में शोलापुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक मालीनगर भूगर फ़ैक्ट्री है । वहां पर एक किसान एक एकड़ में ७५ टन पैदा करता है । एक एकड़ में ७५ टन गन्ना पैदा करना कोई मामूली बात नहीं है । भाष उसकी क्या हालत है ? उसको कह दिया जाता है कि भगर तुम इतना पैदा नहीं कर सकोगे तो तुम को नोटिस दे दिया जाएगा और तुम्हारा गन्ना फ़ैक्ट्री नहीं लेगी । इतना गन्ना वह पैदा करता है, उससे भाष भ्रंदाडा लगा सकते हैं कि वह कितना होशियार है और कितना भ्रधिक वह पैदा कर सकता है । मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश में, पंजाब तथा बिहार में देखा है और लोगों से भी पूछा है कि वे भ्रान एन एग्नेज कितना गन्ना पैदा करते हैं । मुझे बताया गया है कि एक एकड़ में नौ टन, दस टन या १२ टन ही गन्ना वे पैदा करते हैं । वहां पर इससे ज्यादा गन्ना पैदा नहीं होता है । लेकिन यहां पर ७५ टन पैदा होता है और इसके बावजूद भी उनको नोटिस दे दिया जाता है । यह स्थिति है जिस की और हमारा प्यान जाना चाहिए और उनकी जो कठिनाइयां हैं उनको मान्य करने की कोशिस करनी चाहिए ।

मैंने एक किरान से पूछा कि भाष्या उसे पानं कः तकलीफ तो नहीं होती है । उसने मुझे बतलाया कि हमेशा ही उसे "गी

[श्री भाषण]

की तकलीफ रहती है और माइनर इरिगेशन को है उससे भी उसको पानी नहीं मिलता है। प्रायः हिन्दुस्तान में जितना भी पानी मिलता है उसमें से शायी ३५ टका पानी गवर्नमेंट की मशीनरी से उसको मिलता है लेकिन उसके लिए हम पैसा कितना लेते हैं ? मैंने एक इंजीनियर से पूछा जो कि इरिगेशन का इंजीनियर है कि तुमने टेक्सिस तो चार गुने और पांच गुने बढ़ा दिए हैं और अब उस कितान का क्या हालत होगी ? उसने मुझे बतलाया कि अगर कुएं से किसान पानी निकालेगा तो उसको इससे भी ज्यादा देना पड़ेगा, इससे भी ज्यादा उसका खर्च बैठेगा। वहां पर वह खुद काम करता है और उसकी कीमत प्रायः मालूम नहीं कर सकते हैं। प्रायः श्रमदान की बात करते हैं और वह प्रायः उसी से मांगते हैं जो जिन्दगी भर श्रम करता रहता है, जिसके लिये कोई टाइम टेबल नहीं होता है जो सबरे चार बजे उठता है और रात को सोते वक्त तक काम ही काम करता रहता है। एक बकील होता है वह घाठ घंटे काम करता है, एक डाक्टर होता है वह छः घंटे ही काम करता है, एक फौजदारी का मुलाजिम होता है वह भी घाठ नौ घंटे ही काम करता है। लेकिन जो किसान होता है वह हमेशा ही काम करता रहता है और इतना होते ए भी वह काम करने के लिए तैयार है। सबाल केवल यह है कि उसको मदद चाहिये, पैसे की मदद चाहिये और दूसरी चीजों की मदद चाहिये। इस तरह की मदद उसकी कौन करेगा ?

मैं मानता हूँ कि प्रायः स काम के लिए फंड्स चाहिये। फंड्स के लिए मैं प्रायः सामने एक तजवीज रखना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान में जितने भी लोग हैं, जितने भी सब्सिडि के लोग हैं, जितने भी व्यापारी हैं या उद्योग धंधों में लगे हुए हैं और गहरों में रहते हैं, उनसे प्रायः इस काम के लिए पैसा लेना पोगा। शायी से हिन्दुस्तान को

होने वाली जो नेशनल इनकम है वह पचास टका है। इन खर्ची करने वालों की और हमारा विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिए। मैं सुझाव रखता कि एक प्रादमी जिसकी माहवा 1 तनखाह १०० रुपया या आमदनी तो रुपया माहवार है सरकार को उससे कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट के लिए तथा नेशनल एक्सटेंशन सर्विस के लिए एक दिन की तनखाह लेनी चाहिए। जो प्रादमी दो ती रुपया माहवार करता है, उससे दो दिन की तनखाह ले लेनी चाहिए। इस तरह से ज्यों ज्यों उसकी आमदनी बढ़ती जाय त्यों त्यों उससे इसी हिसाब से ज्यादा पैसा बसूल किया जाना चाहिए। बलबन्त राय मेहता समिति ने जो सिफारिशें पेश की हैं, उनको धमल में लाया जाना चाहिए। मैं वह भी सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि ग्रामाजि के ऊपर जो रेमोकैली को हम चलाना चाहते हैं अगर प्रायःको उसे सफल बनाना है तो प्रायःको ताकत को डिस्टेंडलाइज करना होगा, सत्ता को विकेंद्रित करना होगा, नीचे का जो पहिया है, उसको तैयार करना होगा। इसको हम न करके घर उधर की बातें करते हैं। डा बीज को मैं मराठी में एक कहावत है उसके अर्थों समाने की कोशिश करूंगा। इसको मैं मराठी में ही कहूंगा। वह इस तरह से है :-

उड़ीदामाजी काले गोरे काय निवडावे निवडिता ।

जिधर देखो उधर जो उड़द होते हैं, जो कि एक पत्त है काले ही काले नखर धाते हैं। सफेद अगर प्राय चुनना चाहेंगे तो कहां से चुनेंगे। इस वास्ते हमको जो दुस्त रास्ता है, उसको अक्षत्यार करना होगा।

इस सिलसिले में एक दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि इस काम में हमको स्टूडेंट्स की कोओपेशन लेनी चाहिए। हमारी यूनिवर्सिटीस और स्कूलों में से हर साल लाखों की तादाद में स्टूडेंट्स

निकलते हैं। कुछ वैदिक पास करके निकलते हैं तो कुछ सेजुएट होकर निकलते हैं। उन पर कमप्लान ऐक्स्तरसाइज की जानी चाहिये कि कम से कम एक साल अपनी जिनगी का इसके लिए सर्क करें। अगर वे इस तरह से करते हैं तो जैसा कि डाक्टर साहब ने कहा है धीर में भी उनसे स बात में सहमत हूँ कि देश के लिए अगर वे साल का समय नहीं देते हैं तो उनको सर्टिफिकेट नहीं मिलेगा चाहे उन्होंने इम्तहान पास कर लिया हो।

हमारे जो लोग हैं धीर विद्यार्थी हैं बायकल वे काम से बहुत दूर हटते जा रहे हैं, वे श्रम करना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]
16.47 hrs.

दिल्ली में मैं एक कन्फ़ेक्शनरी की दुकान में गया था। वहाँ पर मैंने देखा कि एक साहब मैं एक सेर मिठाई ली धीर उसके बाद वह अपने नौकर को बूँदने के लिए चले गये ताकि वह पुड़िया को उठाकर ले जाये। इस तरह से हम श्रम करने की आदत से दूर हटते जा रहे हैं। मैं चाहता कि कम से कम जो तालिबान है, जो विद्यार्थी हैं उनके ऊपर इस कमप्लान को तो ऐक्स्तरसाइज किया जाए कि वे श्रम करें। अगर उनकी मदद ली गई तो आपकी कई समस्यायें हल हो सकती हैं। यह चीज उनके करिकुलम में रख दी जानी चाहिए। एक साल में एक विद्यार्थी अगर दो या ई सौ दिन चार घंटे रोख काम करेगा तो आपको काफी मदद मिल सकती है।

हमारे प्राज जो माननीय मंत्री जी हैं उन्होंने एक भ्रमसर की हैसियत में काम किया है धीर यह कहा जाता है कि उनका काम बहुत अच्छा था। अगर वे मेरे बतलाये हुए सुझावों पर श्रम करेंगे तो प्राज भी उनको कुछ प्रोमोशन मिल सकती है, ऐसा मैं कह सकता हूँ। साथ ही साथ जो बसकन्ट राय-मेहता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है उसको सब स्टेट्स में प्रमल होना चाहिये।

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Community Projects Administration was established in this country to change the face and the surface of the rural area and to increase the income potential of the people. As regards the face and surface, I presume the Community Projects Administration has been successful to some extent. In January, 1958 there were 2,152 blocks, which covered 2,76,000 villages.

Shri Ferose Gandhi (Rai Barell): How many blockheads were there?

Ch. Ranbir Singh: I do not know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member gets advice here, he will be taken astray.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): He is not a good adviser.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: On the eve of independence of this country, the total investment under major irrigation schemes stood at Rs. 110 crores. While during the First Five Year Plan period Rs. 110 crores were invested for minor irrigation works alone and Rs. 400 crores were invested for major irrigation projects, during the First and Second Plan period something like Rs. 1,796 crores will be spent for the benefit of the rural areas. Still the condition today is that after independence this country was obliged to import foodgrains to the extent of something about Rs. 1,335 crores worth and we were obliged to give subsidy to the extent of about Rs. 200 crores to sell that grain at cheaper rate for the urban population.

Any amount of propoganda with jeeps or any other equipment will not produce more food for this country. We require cheap finance and a price support policy to induce the grower to produce more food for the country. I wanted to interrupt and suggest while the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture was replying to the Budget discussion today that the Committee, whosoever may be the personnel, to deal with the agricultural problems of this country may be sent to China. I

[Ch. Bhabh Singh]

and it for a certain purpose. I remember the day when agriculturists of this country were able to produce food in surplus and the price went down. Big people in the Food and Agriculture Ministry were of the view that it is not possible for this poor country to give price support. Well, some big officers when they went to China, changed their opinion. In this connection I would like to draw your attention to the Report of the Indian Delegation to China on agricultural planning and technique:

"Provision of the necessary finance for agriculture, price policy, technical assistance, supply of producers' goods like fertilisers etc., in accordance with the approved plan for production, and in some cases contracts for purchase of the produce at a predetermined price and supply of requisites against that contract are the principal means through which the Chinese authorities are inducing Chinese farmers now organised into producers' co-operatives to conform to the national plan."

They were further of the view that

"The targets for agricultural credit proposed tentatively in the Second Five Year Plan need to be revised upward in substantial measures and early steps should be taken to ensure an adequate provision of credit through co-operative channels whenever possible and through Government agencies elsewhere. The administrative procedures relating to the grant of credit by co-operatives as well as by Government agencies should be re-examined so that farmers can receive financial assistance within a week or at the most two weeks and without having to depend upon the favour of the petty officer."

They further remark:

"Like China, our surplus is marginal, temporary and manage-

able. If China can handle this problem, there is no reason why we should not be able to do so. As long as our problem continues to be one of shortages and our main problem is to organise for increasing production we should not be worried that the policy of price stabilisation will lead to overproduction."

My friend was referring to the Credit Survey Committee's Report and its figures. He said 3 per cent of the credit was being supplied through co-operatives. I say now it has gone up. At that time the credit which came through the co-operative societies was Rs. 24 crores, while this year it is expected to be Rs. 100 crores, and next year it is expected to be Rs. 140 crores. But the Reserve Bank has helped the agriculturists only to the extent of Rs. 35 crores, while, on the other hand, the Reserve Bank, under the advice of the Finance Ministry, forced the other banks to withdraw finance to the extent of Rs. 25 crores in order to keep the prices low. If we proceed in this manner, I am not very sure whether the Community Development administration or any other administration will help the country to produce more food in this country.

I do not know about the break-up of Rs. 227 crores which at present is provided according to the Second Five Year Plan, but according to the draft of the Second Five Year Plan, Rs. 200 crores were provided for the community projects administration, and the break-up was: Rs. 52 crores for personnel, equipment of block headquarters, and if certain other items under social education, housing for projects, rural housing, community development, miscellaneous centres are to be added, I presume it comes to about Rs. 104 crores, which means that out of Rs. 200 crores, Rs. 104 crores are likely to be paid as emoluments to some officers or personnel irrespective of the fact whether they are serving as agricultural, educational or other personnel.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Of what?

Ch. Ranbir Singh: In the Community Project administration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member wants to proceed, he shall have to be impervious to these interruptions.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: The rest, hardly Rs. 38 crores, is to be given as grant. Whatever balance remains will be advanced as loan. I presume that if that grant can be given through the Panchayats, probably we can achieve more.

An Hon. Member: How?

Ch. Ranbir Singh: I have got some figures regarding our own State, to show the way things are going on, I presume it will not be possible for us to go ahead.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Which is the State?

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Punjab State. The State of the Deputy-Speaker and myself.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): That is my State also.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: The Panchayats Department sponsored schemes to increase the income potential of the Panchayats, worth about Rs. 18,22,150. Out of that the Panchayats, were to contribute Rs. 5,95,150. If the schemes had been implemented, they would have increased the income of the Panchayats to Rs. 14,02,591 a year. The schemes were ment for 1957-58, but actual sanction has not been given to the Panchayats Department to this day. So, the difficulty is in the method of releasing funds and the working of the various departments which are concerned with the agriculturist.

17 hrs.

As far as the block development officers are concerned, I have seen that they visit the villages during day and at night generally they go back to their houses. The jeep which would have served a very useful purpose

for moving about and for doing service is generally being used by them for going back to their headquarters at night. If an inquiry were to be held, I am sure my contention will come out to be true that out of thirty nights in a month, on about twenty-five nights, they stay at their houses. I am of the view that it should be impressed upon the block development officers that they should spend at least twenty nights in the community development blocks in the villages.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No complaint about the day?

Ch. Ranbir Singh: I have no objection if they stay at their headquarters during day-time, because they may have to attend to some official routine, and hence I have no objection if they have to go back to their headquarters during day-time.

There are also other complaints of a serious nature. I have not seen any block in any village where every farmer has started sowing improved seed, what to talk of other developments. I shall be happy if in each block intensive work is carried out in ten or twenty villages where every farmer is persuaded to sow improved seed. If that is done, even then we can sufficiently go ahead.

As regards the report of the Mehta Committee, I am sure they have mentioned many facts which do not go to the credit of the administration. Whether it be in regard to co-operatives or in regard to the agricultural sector, the position is not very encouraging or creditable for the department. Under the reorganised scheme, we propose that that there should be 2,50,000 primary multipurpose societies with as many panchayats to make arrangements for provision of cheap finance to the agriculturist as possible all over the country. If the target is achieved fully in the block areas, then I feel that during the remaining three years much can be done by the villager himself.

Shri Shobha Ram (Alwar): Today, we are discussing the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Community Development. There are two important aspects which have to be taken into account while discussing the Demands of this Ministry.

Firstly, we should be sure of the fact that the national extension service areas and community development blocks are intended to be areas for intensive effort where the development agencies of Government should work together with the people's organisation as one team and all the programmes should be planned and co-ordinated in advance. Secondly the villagers should come together for bringing about a social change, and they should be assisted in building up a new life with regularly increasing awareness and participation in the community development programmes. These are the two important factors which should be taken into account while discussing these Demands.

There are many subjects which can be dealt with under this Ministry, but I would like to confine myself to three or four points which are of vital importance to community development. Firstly, as the Mehta Committee Report has mentioned, there should be democratic decentralisation of the executive machinery at the block level, which is the main machinery for the successful implementation of the plan. It is true that to evoke people's initiative has been the most important aspect of the working of these community projects. It is also true that attempts have been made to harness the people's initiative by appointing ad hoc bodies. But these ad hoc bodies, I may be permitted to say, consist of nominated personnel, and their functioning is advisory in character. We find that these bodies lack that initiative and leadership which provide the motive force for the continuing improvement of the social and economic order of a locality. Therefore, the Mehta Committee has rightly suggested the creation of a democratic and representative insti-

tion which will supply the local interest, supervision and care necessary to ensure that the expenditure of money on local objects should conform to the needs and wishes of the people of the locality. I would like to pay my compliments to the Mehta Committee in regard to the very important fact which they have shown about this principle of democratic decentralisation. They have suggested the formation of a committee representative of the people's organisations in that area. The reason is that if we are in a position to form such a committee at the block level, we will not be able to harness the people's initiative at the lower level, because unless people come from some elected machinery, they will not be able to participate in planning in the manner desired.

The Committee have rightly suggested that the present advisory committee should be replaced by some more democratic representative organisation. In other words, they have recommended the formation of panchayat samitis. The panchayat samitis should be formed by indirect election and from the village panchayats. Mention has also been made about the sources of income which should be assigned to that samiti. The functions of the samiti have also been described in the Report. But what we find in the Report is this, that the Central Government has asked for the opinion of the State Governments on the desirability of the adoption of the suggestions given by the Mehta Committee. Very few State Governments have so far given their reply. Many of them have not been able to express their opinion on whether the suggestions are to be implemented or not. I would like to tell the Ministry concerned that there is the basic factor which I have just mentioned, the democratic decentralisation of the machinery. It should be adopted on an all-India basis. Unless there is a general pattern with regard to decentralisation of the machinery, we will not be able to make a success of our

Plan. Therefore, the State Governments should be asked to implement the recommendations of the Mehta Committee as soon as possible.

Secondly, I would like to point out something with regard to the method of work or programme planning so far as the working of the Community Projects is concerned. What we find today is that the targets are fixed by the District and Block Level Officers without consulting the leaders of local organisations of that area. Therefore, these targets have been more unrealistic and more arbitrary. It is true that as regards the particular principle of general pattern of these projects, they might be defined by the State Governments. But, as regards the implementation, it is the people's organisation, no doubt assisted by the development agency, that should work it out and execute the details. Unless that is done, we will not be able to solve our problem.

At the District level and at the level there should be people's representative bodies statutorily more powerful and they should work out the details of the Plan. Therefore, in future, the State Governments should be made to understand that unless we fix the targets after mature consultation with the local leaders of the area, we will not be able to go ahead. One thing is certain; the State Governments must be made to realise that even though the targets are fixed after consultation with the local leaders, they should be achieved.

What we find today is that we have certain targets fixed for certain period. But, after the lapse of that period, the targets have not been achieved. That is a most lamentable feature of the fixation of targets.

There is one more important factor and that is the dislocation of the work and consequent wastage of money. That is due to the delay in getting financial sanctions. Financial sanctions for these projects are made so late that the whole thing is upset.

In order to obviate this difficulty, the Balwantray Committee has suggested many measures and means. But, I would like to point out just one of two important aspects.

First, the works on the continuing projects should not be held up for want of sanction. Secondly, that the sanction should be communicated within a reasonable time after the passing of the Budget. These are the two important recommendations which the Mehta Committee has made. I would urge that at least these two recommendations should be implemented.

Lastly, I would like to point out just one important factor and that is with regard to lack of co-ordination. What we find is that there is lack of co-ordination between the State Governments and the Central Ministries. Again, there is lack of co-ordination between the Central Ministries themselves. We find that every scheme which has been examined by the technical officers of the State Governments is again examined by the Planning Commission. Even after having the approval of the Planning Commission, what we find is that the Central Ministries again make a detailed and fresh scrutiny of those schemes. This way there is unnecessary loss of time and energy. (An Hon. Member: Too many officers). It will add to the delay in the allotment of funds and consequent lapse of sanctions due to the inability of the State Governments to spend that amount within the period available.

There are certain subjects such as animal husbandry, agriculture, health, primary and secondary education where there is lack of co-ordination. It is quite clear that some of these are the exclusive concern of the State Governments. There are certain Central Ministries which handle these subjects. They are schemes directly in the State areas and they should be left exclusively to the States. But now there is lack of co-ordination and

[Shri Shobha Ram]

overlapping and wastage of money. Therefore, in my opinion, the Central Ministry should not operate directly in schemes in those subjects where the State Governments come in and should also not burden themselves with working out the details of purely local nature. There is this sort of a multiplication and sometimes there is confusion. The targets, as I have just mentioned, should be fixed in consultation with the local leadership and there should be co-ordination between the Central Ministries themselves, then between the Planning Commission and the Central Ministries and then between the State and the Central Governments. Unless this is there, we will not be able to achieve that success for which we have worked so far.

There is, lastly, a feeling which I am noticing. The officers at the block level or the district level have not been able to enlist the co-operation of the people. After so much training imparted to the local officers they have not been able to change their outlook and approach towards the implementation of the Plan. These persons are sometimes arbitrarily taken up. They have got no confidence in the people. Sometimes they create such conditions which will impair the very cause of the people's participation. At the block level or at the district level, as the Mehta committee has suggested, there should be a representative body elected. Those elected persons should be taken out from the different organisations of the local area and the whole responsibility of implementing those projects should be thrown upon that committee. Unless there is a radical change in the formation of the committee and democratic decentralisation of executive machinery at the lower levels, we will not be able to serve the wishes of the people. I may be permitted to say that the projects also will not be a success in the context of the Plan. With these words, I support the Demands of this Ministry.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह खोसिया (इसका) :-
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सामुदायिक विकास योजना का धर्म प्राचीन भारत का उत्पन्न है। लेकिन अब देखा यह है कि प्राचीन भारत की तरकीबें ही हैं या नहीं। देखा यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में बसने वाले किसानों की जिन्दगी में कुछ बेहतरि आई है या नहीं आई है और अगर नहीं आई है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं। किसी भी काम का उस की केवल अच्छी मंशा से नहीं प्रांका जा सकता है। उस के क्या परिणाम हुए हैं और प्रागे उससे क्या सम्भावना है, इसी से उस की सफलता और असफलता प्रांकी जा सकती है। प्राज देश लगभग ६ लाख गांवों में बसा हुआ है। हमारे मुल्क की कुल आबादी में से ६ व्यक्तियों में से ५ व्यक्ति प्रांमों में बसते हैं, और जो लोग प्रांमों में रहते हैं उनमें १० में से ८ अपना गुजारा खेती से करते हैं कृषि से अपना पेट पावते हैं। अब देखा यह है कि भारत की प्रथम और द्वितीय योजनाओं में कृषि का विकास हुआ है या नहीं। खेती की तरकीबें हुई या नहीं, गल्ले की पैदावार बढ़ी या नहीं। अगर पैदावार बढ़ी, अगर भुखमरी मुल्क में घटी तो यह बात साफ जाहिर है कि सामुदायिक विकास योजना सफल हुई। अगर मुल्क के अन्दर भुखमरी है, बंगाल बिहार, उड़ीसा और उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में अगर वहां बसने वाले लोग भुख से मर रहे हैं तो यह समझा जायेगा कि जो कुछ भी यह सामुदायिक विकास योजना है, केवल कारी कागजी है। इस से धमी तक मुल्क का या प्रांमों का विशेष किसी प्रकार का लाभ नहीं हुआ है।

यदि खेती की तरकीबें नहीं हुईं तो उस के क्या कारण हैं? अगर इस पर और किया काम तो मता बसता है, अगर इस पर कुछ केन्द्र सर्व रिपोर्ट को देखें तो सामुदायिक विकास योजना में सहायता देनी है और कारी को सफल बनाने

बैंकों से ३ परसेन्ट धीर बावों में बचने वाले ब्याजबर्षों से ३५ परसेन्ट कार्य किसानों को मिलता था। इन बचत बैंकों में क्या सहकारी बैंकों की कोई तरफकी हुई? क्या सहकारिता के आधार पर हम किसानों की मांगों के अनुसार उनको कुछ अधिक कर्ज दे सके? फरल प्रोडेंट सर्वे रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि जहाँ पहले ३ फी सदी कोआपरेटिव बैंकों से कर्ज मिलता था वहाँ अब केवल ४.२ फी सदी कर्ज मिलता है। इस बावों में हम इतना बढ़ सके हैं। हमारी इतनी मांग है धीर हम इतना धामे बढ़ रहे हैं। अपनी मांग के अनुसार जो हम बचत बैंकों में १.२ परसेन्ट धामे बढ़ें हैं, अगर यही हमारे बढ़ने का, धामे चलने का मान रहा तो हम समझते हैं कि १०० सालों में भी अपने ग्रामीण भारत को तरफकी नहीं कर सकेंगे।

इस से कोई इनकार नहीं कर सकता है कि देश के बनाने की जिम्मेदारी हिन्दुस्तान के हर नागरिक के ऊपर है। लेकिन अभी तक हुआ कंस है? विचारों में मतभेद हो सकता है, लोग भलग भलग अपना दृष्टिकोण, अपना नजरिया रख सकते हैं। लेकिन हम को देखने से ऐसा पता चलता है कि जिस आधार पर आज हमारा कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट, हमारी सामुदायिक विकास योजना चल रही है, उसका नजरिया बिल्कुल ही पश्चिमी या यह कहा जा सकता है कि रूसी ढंग की है। कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट अमरीकी शब्द है और प्लैनिंग रूसी शब्द है। तो हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार अमरीका और रूस की नकल कर रही है। क्या अमरीका और रूस की नकल करने से हिन्दुस्तान का विकास सम्भव है? अगर सम्भव है तो हमें उन रास्तों पर चलने में कोई ऐतदाज नहीं हो सकता है, लेकिन अगर सम्भव नहीं है तो हमें कोई दूसरा रास्ता खोजना होगा। हमें अपना कोई ऐसा रास्ता बनाना होगा जो कि हमारे देश की जो स्थिति है, जो यहाँ की धारा है, यहाँ की जमीन के ऊपर जो बौद्धि है, इन सबाम धारों को धरे नजर

रखता हो। हमें अपनी योजना इसके आधार पर बनानी होगी।

विद्यमान यह है कि सरकार आज जो कुछ भी काम कर रही है, उसके काम के जो तरीके हैं, वे बिल्कुल ही केन्द्रीकरण के तरीके हैं उसके काम करने का ढंग बिल्कुल सेन्ट्रलाइजेशन का है। यहाँ बलवन्त राय मेहता कमेटी की मायत कहा गया। कमेटी की पूरी राय है कि हम को आर्थिक राजनीतिक और सामाजिक बिकेन्द्रीकरण करना होगा, तभी हम सही मानो में हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर सामुदायिक विकास योजना को कामयाब कर सकेंगे, सफल कर सकेंगे। अगर प्राप अच्युती तरह से गौर करें, अगर सामुदायिक विकास योजनाओं को लें, प्लैनिंग कमेटियों को लें और देखें कि आज उसका प्रेजिडेंट कौन है तो पायेंगे कि जिले का कलेक्टर जो है वहीं प्लैनिंग कमेटी का प्रेजिडेंट है, वही डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोआपरेटिव बैंक का प्रेजिडेंट है, डिस्ट्रिक्ट डेवलपमेंट कोआपरेटिव का प्रेजिडेंट है। जिला बांडों, टाउन एरियाज, नोटिफाइड एरियाज जो हैं उन की सारी वेस रेस उची कलेक्टर के मातहत है। चाहे मट्टा हो, चाहे ईंट बनाने का काम हो, चाहे कोआपरेटिव का काम हो, चाहे बुनकर समिति का काम हो, सारी की सारी कमेटियों का प्रेजिडेंट कलेक्टर बना दिया जाता है। यह नहीं कि उन कमेटियों के लोग उसे चुनते हैं, बल्कि सुबाई सरकार से वह अपने प्राप ही मनोनीत कर दिया जाता है। तमाम माडल बाईलाय बना दिये जाते हैं कि हर एक बात में कलेक्टर का हाथ होना चाहिये। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि जिस को सब से कम जानकारी है जो सब से कम गावों में पहुँचता है जिस को यह पता नहीं है कि सब का सब क्या होता है जो सब नहीं जानता है कि हम जमीन किस तरह से जर्ज बना सकते हैं उसी को हर बात के सिधे सबोच्च अधिकारी बना दिया जाता है। इस में बौ राय नहीं हो सकती कि हिन्दुस्तान की तरफकी हो नये देश को बनाना क्या

[श्री जयन सिंह उदरिया]

नये मुल्क की तामीर की जाय लेकिन देखना होगा कि इस नये देश की तामीर किस के हाथों सम्भव है। गांधी में बसने वाले इस सार्वभौमिकता के हाथों से इस गरीब देश की तामीर होगी या जिला हेडक्वार्टर पर या सूबाई सरकार की कुर्सी पर बैठ कर जो लोग सारी योजनाओं को चला रहे हैं उनके हाथों से। क्या उनके हाथों से यह योजना कामयाब होगी और देश का उत्थान होगा? मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आपकी मार्फत योजना मंत्री और जो हमारे मुल्क के बहुत ही मूमताज नेता कहे जाते हैं प्रधान मंत्री भी उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि नये देश को कलेक्टरों और कमिश्नरों के हाथों से नहीं बनाया जा सकता है। अगर बनाता है तो बलबन्त राय मेहता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर प्रमत्त किया जाय। वैसे हम उस से १०० फी सदी सहमत नहीं हैं लेकिन फिर भी जहाँ तक विकेन्द्रीकरण का प्रश्न है मैं चाहूँगा कि सब से पहले उस पर प्रमत्त किया जाय। जो प्लानिंग कमेटीज हूँ या दूसरी कमेटीयाँ हूँ उनके अन्दर जो चुनाव हों वे बहुमत से हों चाहे कोई भी व्यक्ति उस के पदाधिकारी चुने जायें। दूसरी तरफ से यह कहा जा सकता है कि अगर डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट या कलेक्टर को सम्पाति नहीं रक्खा जायेगा तो हम को जो एस० डी० प्रोजेक्ट हैं तहसीलदार या दूसरे लोग हैं उनका सहयोग उनका कोआपरेशन नहीं मिलेगा। यह बात कुछ हद तक सही हो सकती है लेकिन एक साल दो साल तीन साल पांच साल तक भले ही इनका कोआपरेशन न मिले, पांच साल के बाद छठवाँ साल जरूर आयेगा जब उनको माल मार कर हम को सहयोग देना होगा। अगर इन छः वर्षों में हम कुछ धर्म तक नाकामयाब भी रहे तो भी धार्मिक चल कर हमें कामयाबी मिलेगी। जब तक देश की जनता के कर्णों के ऊपर यह जिम्मेदारी नहीं धारणी तब तक कभी भी जनता या जनता के प्रतिनिधियों को महत्त्व नहीं हो सकता है।

आज नये यह देश कर कुछ होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान आधाव हो जाने के बाद भी हम यह पाते हैं कि जब सभा फहराने का भी काम होता है तो उसे कलक्टर करता है और जनता के प्रतिनिधि—मैं विरोधी पक्ष वालों के लिए नहीं कहता—जो कि ट्रेजरी बजेट से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं और जो लोक सभा के सदस्य हैं वे बच्चे प्रलय लड़के देखते रहते हैं यद्यपि ये लोग दस दस पन्नाह पन्नाह बार देश की भाजायी की लड़ाई के सिलसिले में जेल जा चुके हैं। इन लोगों को सभा फहराने का काम नहीं दिया जाता पर उस कलेक्टर को यह काम दिया जाता है जिसने कि उन पर बड़े बरसाये थे। मैं प्रश्न लिए और विरोधी पक्ष वालों के लिए नहीं कहता पर मैं चाहूँगा कि अगर इस योजना को कामयाब करना है तो लोक-सभा के जो ट्रेजरी बजेट के सदस्य हैं इन तमाम लोगों को प्लानिंग कमेटी के और दूसरे काम के लिए जिम्मेदार बनाया जायें। इनके ऊपर जिम्मेदारी डाली जायें। आखिर यह चार सौ की तनख्वाह और इतने लम्बे लम्बे भत्ते क्यों मिलते हैं। उनसे कोई काम लेना चाहिए। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि जितने प्रेम्बली के मेम्बर हैं उनको बी० डी० प्रोजेक्ट बनाया जायें उनके ऊपर भी कोई जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए और जो दूसरे लोग डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड के प्रेसीडेंट आदि हैं उन्हें भी कोई प्रोहदा मिलना चाहिए और साल में यह देखा जायें कि कितने दिनों इन्होंने हेडक्वार्टर पर रह कर कितना कितना काम किया। इससे यह होगा कि जिम्मेदारी धारण पर उनसे अधिक काम लिया जा सकेगा। अधिक जिम्मेदारी धारण पर वह लोग जो काम के अन्दर कुछ सहयोग देना चाहते हैं जिनको आज प्रेरणा नहीं मिल रही है मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको अधिक प्रेरणा मिलेगी और वे कुछ काम कर सकेंगे। हमारे कोटिच में बहुत से अधिकारी हैं। जहाँ तक उत्तर प्रदेश का सवाल है आज सारे सहकारी आन्दोलन की एक व्यक्ति बनोके हुए हैं। वह उनको धारण नहीं बनने देता है। अगर

उत्तर प्रदेश से मजिस्ट्रेट बिज को हटा दिया था। वी में यह जाने के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश का सहकारी भावोन्मूलन एक साल में जहाँ भाव है उससे बहुत कुछ भागे बढ़ाया जा सकता है। हमें किसी व्यक्ति विशेष से शिकायत नहीं है। पर हमें शिकायत तो इस बात से है कि भाव योजना भागे नहीं बढ़ रही है।

जहाँ तक हमारे जिले इटावा का सवाल है,

उपाय्यक सहोदय : मेन्बर साहब को किसी बात व्यक्ति के खिलाफ यहाँ नहीं कहना चाहिए।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : मैं किसी एक व्यक्ति के खिलाफ नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि आप उत्तर प्रदेश में देखें कि एक एक व्यक्ति एक एक काम को दबोचे हुए है और उसे भागे नहीं बढ़ने देता है। वह उस पर अपना आधिपत्य बनाये रखना चाहता है।

मैं में बन्द शब्द प्रपने जिले इटावा के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। दुर्भाग्य से इटावा ज.डा. जमुना और चम्बल की घाटियों में बसा हुआ है जहाँ पर मध्य प्रदेश के डाकुओं का २४ घंटे सतरा रहता है। अगर आपकी वहाँ का विकास करना है तो सब से पहले डाकुओं से तस्त जनता को राहत मिलनी चाहिये। अगर जनता को डाकुओं से राहत मिलती है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको बहुत बड़ी राहत मिल जायेगी। और यह तभी सम्भव है जब मध्य प्रदेश की जो रेलवे लाइन बिड़ तक है उसे भागे बढ़ा कर इटावा और फर्रुखाबाद से मिलाया जाये। इससे लाखों आदमियों को काम मिलेगा, और यातायात के साधन ठीक होंगे। जब तक यातायात के साधन ठीक नहीं होंगे तब तक न उर्कतियाँ कम हो सकती हैं और न डाकु कम हो सकते हैं। बन्दूकों और गोलियों से उर्कतियों को दूर नहीं किया जा सकता। अगर उर्कतियों को दूर करना है तो उन इलाकों में निःशुल्क शिक्षा होनी चाहिए और वह कम से कम

यूनिवर हाई स्कूल तक होनी चाहिए। जब तक उस क्षेत्र में बसने वालों के पैट की ज्वाला शान्त नहीं की जायेगी, वहाँ के बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को रोजगार नहीं मिलेगा तब तक उनको कोई न कोई ऐसा गलत काम जरूर करना होगा जिससे कि वह अपने पैट को भर सकें। तो मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप मध्य प्रदेश और उसके सबे हुए भागरा और इटावा जिलों में उर्कतियों को कम करना चाहते हैं तो वहाँ पर बेकार लोगों को काम मिलना चाहिए, वहाँ पर यातायात के साधन सुलभ होने चाहिए और यातायात के साधनों को सुधारने के सिलसिले में जमुना, चम्बल और स्वारी इन तीनों नदियों के पुल बनाये जाने चाहिए। और अगर इन तीनों नदियों पर होकर रेलवे लाइन को धाबे बढ़ाकर इटावा और फर्रुखाबाद तक मिलाया जायेगा तो इस इलाके की बहुत उन्नति हो सकती है।

इस इलाके की खेती की पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिए वहाँ पर कुछ ट्यूब वेल्स का प्रबन्ध करना होगा क्योंकि जब तक पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी तब तक वहाँ पर खेती बाड़ी को प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जा सकता और न खेती की पैदावार को बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

मैं आपके मारफत केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह दरखास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि आप हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश का यह क्षेत्र सब से अधिक पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है और इन नदियों के बीच में बसने वाले लोगों के ऊपर गरीबी का बड़ा बोझा है। अगर आप इस बोझ को दूर करना चाहते हैं तो जो जंगल के कानून हैं उनमें कुछ सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है। वे जंगल के जंगली कानून वाले आकर गाँवों में बूटो गाड़ देते हैं और कहते हैं कि यहाँ तक जंगल है। बेचारे गाँव वालों को मजबूर होकर उनको कुछ ब कुछ देना पड़ता है। आप जब को मैं तो यह हाल है कि वहाँ पहले भेड़, बकरी, गाय आदि को मुफ्त चराने की इजाजत थी वहाँ पर अब गाय और भैंस का

[श्री कर्तुन सिंह बरौरिया]

कार माना और एक बच्चा किया जाता है। जब इस प्रकार कार माना और एक बच्चा दिया जायेगा तो हालत क्या होगी। इस इलाके के अन्दर दूध की नवी बहा करती थी। पर प्रायः वहाँ पर छोटे छोटे मासूम बच्चों को भी दूध पीने को नहीं मिलता। तो मैं कर्तुना कि जंगलत के जंगली कानूनों में भी कुछ सुधार होना चाहिए और उनको वहाँ के निवासियों की दिक्कों को ध्यान में रखकर उनकी सुविधा के अनुसार बनाना चाहिए।

बीमाग नौ

उपायक नहोवयः जब ठो कल कसना चाहिए।

श्री कर्तुन सिंह बरौरिया : बहुत शब्दा।

Mr. Speaker: The following are the selected cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Community Development, and hon. Members may move them subject to their being otherwise admissible:

Demand No. No. of Cut Motion

6	68, 103, 1236.
7	126.
	69, 104, 136, 744, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1407.
107	952.

Failure to reduce the huge amount of administrative charges incurred by the Community Development Administration.

Shri Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to check the huge administrative expenditure on the Community Projects.

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Community

Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to eradicate untouchability in the block areas

Shri B. C. Mukherjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Dual control of the projects by the Central and State Governments

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Community Development Projects and National Extension Service be reduced to Rs. 1."

Failure to achieve the target of food production in Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks.

Shri Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Community Development Projects and National Extension Service be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure in giving scope to the M. Ps. of the district of Howrah to participate in the N.E.S. Block meetings.

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Community Development Projects and National Extension Service be reduced by Rs. 100."

Depriving the opposition M.Ps. from participation in the functions of the National Extension Service Blocks of West Bengal.

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Necessity of opening one National Extension Service Block in the Deogarh Sub-division of Sambalpur District in Orissa.

Shri P. G. Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Reduction in grants to States for Community Development projects

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Abolition of post-intensive blocks for creating two stages of Community Development.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for defining scope of training scheme for social education organisers.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to review training schemes of Block Development Officers

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Conducting of various seminars

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for holding prize competition among village level workers on a regional linguistic basis.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to include non-official members of the Block Advisory Council.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for implementing recommendations of the Report of the Mehta Team

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for early implementation of 'Democratic Decentralisation' accepted by Central Committee and Standing Committee of National Development Council.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of the Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Scheme.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide Block Development Officers suitable for rural conditions.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide allotted funds to the Community Development Projects in time

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to reorientate the method of training in the training schemes

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to build up Social Education Organisation

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to constitute suitable Advisory Committees in a popular representative basis

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to include Minor Irrigation Projects in the Block Development programme

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to constitute autonomous statutory elected Village Panchayats in Community Development Projects and National Extension Service areas for implementation of national development schemes in rural areas

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development

Projects and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to give representation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Block Advisory Committees

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to get enthusiastic co-operation of the people in the Community Development Projects

Shri Jadhav: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to develop the agrarian economy

Shri Jadhav: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide technical know-how to the people at village level to run small scale industries

Shri P. G. Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to remove disparity in the allocation of works in the Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Schemes

Shri P. G. Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Allotment of funds to various States under Technical Corporation Administration programme

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head ‘Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Community Development’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

Mr. Speaker: All these cut motions are now before the House.

A list indicating the numbers of the selected cut motions will be put on the Notice Board and will also be circulated to members to-night for their information.

Shri Subodh Hansda (Midnapur-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Community Development. I would like to say something on the Community Development programme. We all know that the village community in our country is very poor and they mainly depend upon agriculture. If we could improve the lot of the poor people, then I think we will be able to improve the economy of our villages.

One should know the real position of our villagers before taking up any development work, and they should be approached in a right way. We all know that food problem is a big problem in our country and the success of the Second Plan mainly depends upon it. So, every effort must be made by the Government to meet the food situation in our country. But we find that the position has not changed for a long time. So I think there is something wrong in the way of approach. In the villages there are vocational cultivators of long-standing experience. These people are always neglected and their experience is not utilized at all. They are forced to be guided by the theoretical process of cultivation of our agricultural experts. It is a very serious mistake and my submission is that their experience should be utilised and supplemented according to their needs.

In the Community Development and N.E.S. blocks there are agricultural units and village level workers, but they are not of much use to the poor cultivators. Their way of approach seems to be different. They are not in actual touch with the needs of the poor villagers. They do not even go to each and every cultivator. They do not know their requirements, their resources, etc. So, what I want to say is that they should go to each and every cultivator, survey their needs, their resources, their requirements, the Notice Board and will also be circle of crop that they want to grow and all other matters relating to agriculture. After knowing all these things they should assess what their actual requirements are and by what time they require all these things. Then he should take the indent from them and supply them their requirements within a week or within the proper time. He should also see that there should not be any delay in supplying his requirements. I think if we proceed in this way we will be able to improve the lot of our cultivators and thus wipe out the food deficit in our country and at the same time in our villages. It is always found that seed is supplied to the cultivators after the sowing time is over—the cultivators do not get the supply in time. These things should be specially looked into.

Then I come to small irrigation schemes in block areas. We all know that unless we take up the small irrigation schemes in our country we will not be able to become self-sufficient in food. In my constituency there are N.E.S. blocks and Community Development blocks. There are many possibilities of small irrigation schemes but there is so much rigidity of rules in implementing the small irrigation schemes—that is on the insistence of fixed percentages of people's participation and contribution—that these things are not done. This stands in the way of full utilisation of the provision of the block's budget under the minor irrigation schemes. Even the feasible schemes which could be done

[Shri Subodh Hansda]

within small resources and have cent per cent success remain undone. Thus the poor cultivators are always deprived of the benefits from the small irrigation schemes. So, what I want to say is that this rigidity of rules should be relaxed and at the same time if it is found that no contribution is available from the village people then the Government should come forward and do all these things at the cost of the Government. This will be a great help to the poor cultivators and villagers and we will be able to solve the food problem in our villages. Not only in irrigation schemes but in many development works also contribution asked from the villagers is one-third or half. It is not always possible for the villagers to contribute one-third or half. It is always good if the contribution is available from our village people, but there are areas in the blocks, particularly where tribal people reside—we all know they are very poor people. They live from hand to mouth. They have even no houses to live in. In this condition, it is not possible for them to give any contribution either in cash or in kind. So, they should not be pressed for any contribution which is beyond their capacity. I think it would be better if they are exempted from giving any contribution.

Now I come to the special multi-purpose blocks among the scheduled and tribal areas. These blocks are meant for the intensive development of the scheduled and tribal areas and their people. These blocks have fixed areas of about 200 square miles with a population of 25,000 or 5,000 families. The amount proposed to be spent in each block is Rs. 27 lakhs—Rs. 12 lakhs from the Community Development Ministry and Rs. 15 lakhs from the Home Ministry. It is well and good that such blocks have been started in our country in the scheduled and tribal areas, but I am surprised to see, and you will also be surprised to see, that in the State of West Bengal there is no

such multi-purpose block. I do not understand why such a discrimination is made here. I would be glad if I get a satisfactory answer from the Minister in this regard. I think the Government has an apathetic attitude towards the tribals of West Bengal.

These blocks have fixed areas as I said before, but in certain States it is found that the area has been increased to four times. It is not only that the area has been increased to four times, it is not even within the tribal areas. It is a very peculiar thing that such blocks have been started which are not within the scheduled or tribal areas in many of the States. So, I want to know from the Minister the criterion for setting up such sort of blocks, whether they are meant for the intensive development of the scheduled and tribal areas and their people or not. If it is for the intensive development of these people, then I humbly ask why the areas have been so much increased, and why they are not within the tribal or scheduled areas.

Shri Sambandam (Nagapattinam): In India we have got so many villages and if we improve all the villages it means that we have improved the whole country.

In the First Five Year Plan we have stated that our whole Plan will vitally depend on the results in making the most advantageous use of the land and labour resources engaged in agriculture. There is a Tamil proverb:

"Pasi vandida pattam parandupom."

That is, when a man is hungry, he does not know where he is, he does not know anything about the world also. So, food is the Man's most primary concern, and agriculture is the means of livelihood of most of the people of India. Nearly 70 per cent. are working in the villages in producing food. Viewed in this light, when we see the peasantry undernourished, burdened with debts, poor-

ly clothed and poorly housed, we are reminded of a paradox about Indian economy, that India is a rich country, but the people are poor. It is the food problem which is the most important in the community development area. If we have solved it, then we have solved all. For example, in America, 14 per cent. of the people are working in agriculture. On the other hand, more than 70 per cent. are working in India in agricultural operations. In America, these 14 per cent. of people who are engaged in agricultural operations are in a position to feed not only the 86 per cent. of the population there but also the other countries that are deficit in the matter of food. How are we to make use of that here? We can make that possible here only if we direct our attention towards some of the industries which are allied to agriculture, for example, dairy farming, agricultural machinery, tube-wells, tractors and so on and so forth. If we set up these small industries, then not only will the tenants get employment in agricultural operations but also, the other people who are without employment.

We are talking about family planning and all those things. But we are propagating it only in the cities and not in the rural areas. It is high time for us we extend it to the rural areas also.

We pay special attention towards distributing improved seeds, fertilisers and in reclaiming waste lands. We also pay special attention towards animal husbandry. We are helping the village people to have protected water supply. So far as education is concerned, we help a lot in constructing so many pukka buildings for the education of the poor people. All the same, we are not paying sufficient attention towards co-operation.

Co-operation is of great importance, so far as India is concerned. If at all we want to produce more, then we

have to resort to co-operative collective farming. In Russia, first of all, they followed peasant farming, with the result that the food production went down. Then, they were forced to resort to co-operative collective farming. In all the community development areas, we have to take the village as the unit. In each village, all the agricultural tenants must be formed into a co-operative collective farming unit. At present, due to the tenancy Acts and the impending land reforms and other things, the *mirasdars* are not at all investing money in land, with the result that the agriculturists do not have any money to meet their cultivation expenses. So, wherever co-operative collective farming units are formed, we should also set up co-operative credit societies, which can give money to the landless labourers on the security of the produce.

Co-operative marketing societies also will have to be started in order to fetch a high price for the farmers. If we do all these things, then there would not be any deficit in the matter of food, and we would be in a position to export foodgrains to other countries also.

Besides paying special attention to distribution of improved seeds, we should also do something so far as distribution of manufactured fertilisers is concerned. Due to Sterling difficulties, our import policy is such that the import of manufactured fertilisers has been restricted. We have got only one or two fertiliser factories in our country, and these are not in a position to meet the demands of the agriculturists. Therefore, import licensing restrictions must be relaxed so far as fertilisers are concerned.

In the community development areas, the peasants as a whole are benefited much due to the propaganda carried on with respect to green manure. Many villages are being connected with the main roads with the result that the agriculturists as a

[Shri Shobha Ram]

whole are benefited much. Before swara), there was not a road even to connect the main road. If anybody was suffering from fever or any other thing, he had to be carried on heads during the 'rainy day'. But now the whole communication problem is solved so far as the development area is concerned.

As regards drainage, we pay more attention only to irrigation, but we do not pay any attention to drainage, especially in the surplus areas, that is, Tanjore in Madras State and Guntur, Nellore and other places in Andhra. During the ordinary season, it is well and good for the river to irrigate that area. But the same river serves both purposes; it is used not only for irrigating the land but also for drainage purposes. During the off season, that is, during heavy rain, the plants are affected, with the result that even in the surplus areas, we are not in a position to produce more. So it is high time for us to pay special attention to the drainage problem in all those surplus areas.

Thanks to the development of community projects, some of the farmers are sent to foreign countries also to study the ways and means adopted in the villages there and to find out how they produce more.

So far as rural housing is concerned, in the community development areas subsidies are given for constructing houses for the Harijans. For example, in Harijan colonies in villages and also in backward areas, they are given subsidy to construct houses. This facility must be extended throughout the length and breadth of India where Harijans and other people belonging to the backward communities are living.

If these things are attended to, I think the Harijans as well as the backward community people will be uplifted to a very great extent.

श्री पद्मकिष्कि (सर्वाई नाचोपुर—रक्षित अनुसूचित जातियाँ): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पेशतर इसके कि मैं सामुदायिक विकास योजना के बारे में कुछ कहूँ, मैं सरकार की इस बात का स्वागत करना चाहता हूँ कि इसके तहत कि स्वास्थ्य विभाग से पंचायतों को हटा कर सामुदायिक विकास योजना मंत्रालय के अधीन कर दिया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें मैं आपके सम्मुख रखना चाहूँगा।

जहाँ तक पंचायतों का सम्बन्ध है भलग भलग प्रांतों में भलग भलग तरह के कानून पंचायतों के सिलसिले में बनाये गये हैं। जहाँ तक राजस्थान का सम्बन्ध है आप देखेंगे कि जो चुनाव पंचायत का होता है उससे एक बड़ी भारी गड़बड़ी गांवों में हो रही है। इससे गांव पंचायतें ठीक तरह से नहीं बन रही हैं और जो सहयोग आप विकास के काम में उनसे लेना चाहते हैं वह इससे पूरी तरह से नहीं हो सकेगा। इस लिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर ऐसा कोई केन्द्रीय कानून सारे प्रांतों के लिए आप बनायेंगे तो बेहतर रहेगा और उसके तहत कम से कम हाथ उठा कर जो प्रणाली चुनाव करने की है उसे तो निश्चित रूप से समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए अन्यथा जो फायदा आप उठाना चाहते हैं पंचायतों से अपने विकास के कार्य में वह आप उठा नहीं सकेंगे।

पंचायतों के तहत केवल प्रबन्ध का काम ही नहीं है, न्याय का काम भी उनके पास होता है। जब न्याय की बात भी होती है और प्रबन्ध की बात भी होती है तो विकास का काम इसके साथ पंचायत नहीं कर सकेंगी।

दूसरी बात पंचायतों के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि एक तो गांव पंचायत होती है, उसके ऊपर तहसील पंचायत होती है और उसके ऊपर जिला बोर्ड होता है। इस तरह से काम मल्टीप्लाई होता जाता है। यह पता नहीं चलता है कि कौन सा काम गांव

पंचायत करेगी, कौनसा काम तहसील पंचायत करेगी और कौनसा काम जिला बोर्ड करेगा। इस बास्ते यदि सम्भव हो सके तो या तो तहसील पंचायत को खत्म कर दिया जाना चाहिये और या फिर जिला बोर्ड को खत्म कर दिया जाना चाहिए। इससे कोई फर्क पड़ने वाला नहीं है और इसके विपरीत इससे फायदा ही होगा। कोई निश्चित संस्था आपके पास होगी जो कि काम को करेगी। आप चाहे गांव पंचायत को लें और उसका जो पंच है वह बहुत सी बातें आपको भाकर बता सकता है या फिर तहसील पंचायत का सरपंच बता सकता है। मैं समझ नहीं पाता कि आपके जिला बोर्ड का कोई सदस्य या जिला बोर्ड का चेयरमैन क्या बतायेगा। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि तहसील पंचायतों और जिला

बोर्डों दोनों में से अगर एक संस्था समान्त कर दी जाये तो आपके विकास का काम बहुत अच्छे तरीके से चल सकेगा

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : धन्नी तो माननीय सदस्य बहुत कुछ कहना चाहेंगे ?

श्री महाश्विया : जी हाँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप परसों कह सकेंगे।

The House will now stand adjourned till 11 o'clock the day after tomorrow.

16 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, the 5th April, 1958.