

Sabha according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Shri Amolakh Chand and Shri Rajendra Pratap Sinha from Rajya Sabha and communicate to this House the names of the Members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect two Members of Rajya Sabha according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Shri Amolakh Chand and Shri Rajendra Pratap Sinha from Rajya Sabha and communicate to this House the names of the Members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take up further consideration and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation and also further discussion on the cut motions moved on the 22nd April 1960. Shri M. C. Jain will continue his speech.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): May I suggest that the time allotted for this Ministry may be extended?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Government have no objection to the extension of the time by two hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Government is also agreeable. So, the time is extended by two hours. Now Shri M. C. Jain.

श्री मू० चं० जैन (कैथल) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, परमों जब मैं इस मंत्रालय के ऊपर प्रप ने विचार रख रहा था तो मैंने बताया था कि इस मन्त्रालय के जिम्मे कौन कौन से महत्वपूर्ण काम हैं। इस मन्त्रालय ने न सिर्फ इस देश की ३० करोड़ देहाती जनता की भलाई करनी है बल्कि इस देश में घोर बुनिया में जम्हूरियत को, प्रजा राज को भी तरक्की देनी है। यह बहुत ही प्रथम घोर महत्वपूर्ण काम इस मन्त्रालय के जिम्मे है और इसके बारे में यू० एन० मिशन ने जो कुछ लिखा है वह मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ।

"This country has undertaken Community Development on as wide a scale as in India. It is one of the major experiment of the 20th century and its results are of world-wide interest."

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब मैंने यह कोटेशन हमलिये पढ़ी है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री के जिम्मे इतना प्रथम काम है आज की बीसवीं सदी में कि कुछ कहना ही नहीं और इतना होने पर भी इसका मिनिस्टर कैबिनेट रैंक का धरार न हो तो बड़े ताज्जुब की बात मालूम देती है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब इस तरफ ज़रूर ध्यान देंगे।

एक और चीज की तरफ मैं इशारा करना चाहता हूँ। इस मन्त्रालय के जिम्मे दूसरे कई मन्त्रालयों के कामों को कोऑर्डिनेट करने का काम है, फूड एण्ड एग्रीकल्चर का डिपार्टमेंट है, एजुकेशन का डिपार्टमेंट है, स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज है, और ताज्जुब की बात है कि जिन महकमों के कामों को कोऑर्डिनेट करना इस महकमे का काम है, उनमें से कई महकमों के मिनिस्टर नो कैबिनेट रैंक के हैं,

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[श्री मू० चं० जैन]

लेकिन इस मन्त्रालय का मिनिस्टर कैबिनेट रैंक का नहीं है। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस महकमे का मिनिस्टर भी कैबिनेट रैंक का होना चाहिये।

बावजूद इस बात के कि यह महकमा कैबिनेट रैंक का नहीं है, श्रीर बावजूद तमाम मुश्किलों के जोकि इस महकमे को फेस करनी पड़ी हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस महकमे के मिनिस्टर साहब, श्री डे ने जिस लगन से, जिस हिम्मत से, जिस जा-फिशानी से और जितनी नेकनीयती से काम किया है, उसकी मैं जितनी भी तारीफ करूँ, थोड़ी हूँ।

श्री खुशवन्त राय : ईमानदारी से भी।

श्री मू० चं० जैन : ईमानदारी उस में आ गई।

जहाँ मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को इस महकमे को चलाने के लिए तारीफ करना हूँ, वहाँ मैं, डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इस महकमे के कामों में जो कमी रह गई है उसे भी मैं अपनी नजर से ध्यान नहीं कर सकता हूँ। मैं अभी बताऊँगा कि किस तारीके से काम और तेजी के साथ हो सकता था, क्या क्या कमी रह गई है। लेकिन इसके पहले कि मैं उन चीजों की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाऊँ, एक और चीज की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और वह हम पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों के बारे में है, क्या उनका इस काम में रोल रहा है और क्या रोल होना चाहिए। मैं तसवीम करता हूँ कि अगर कोई कमी इस महकमे के काम में रही है तो जहाँ उसके लिए जिम्मेवारी मंत्री महोदय पर और महकमे में काम करने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर डाली जा सकती है, वहाँ हम पार्लियामेंट के मੈम्बर भी उससे सुबकदोष नहीं हो सकते हैं। मुझे याद है कि सन् १९५७ में डे साहब ने डिबेलमैन्ट कमिशनर्स को, एक पत्र लिखा था और उसकी नकल पार्लियामेंट के मੈम्बर्स को भी भेजी थी।

और उसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि मੈम्बर्स का क्या रोल हो सकता है। अगले वर्ष फिर एक और चिट्ठी उन्होंने लिखी कि रेल का पास तो मੈम्बर्स को मिला ही है लेकिन देहातों में जाने के लिए जो जीप वी० डी० प्रो० के पास होती है जिस के बारे में इतनी नुकताचीनी यहाँ पर की जाती है, उसका इस्तेमाल मੈम्बर साहिबान कर सकते हैं, जिसजगह भी देहात में अपनी कन्स्टिट्यूएन्सी में या किसी दूसरी कन्स्टिट्यूएन्सी में भी, जाना चाहें, जीप में जा सकते हैं। मैं बहुत हल्के और बहुत नरम शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि नुकताचीनी तो महकमे की हो क्योंकि नुकताचीनी में ही हम आगे बढ़ सकते हैं लेकिन हम मੈम्बर्स ने क्या रोल भ्रदा किया है, क्या हिस्सा भ्रदा किया है, इसका जवाब जो है वह हम लोग खुद ही दे सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जितना काम हमें करना चाहिए था उतना हम लोगों ने किया नहीं है।

एक और बात का यहाँ पर हवाला दिया गया है। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि बहुत तेजी से काम बढ़ा है और प्रब स्टैगरिंग होना चाहिए, काम आगे रुकना चाहिए, काम का कंसोलिडेशन होना चाहिए। जहाँ तक मेरा ताल्लक है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं इस तजवीज के हक में नहीं हूँ। जिस मੈम्बर साहब ने इस तजवीज की हिमायत की है, उन्होंने भी यह नहीं कहा है कि चूँकि हम गलत रास्ते पर जा रहे हैं, इसलिए काम रुके। अगर हम गलत रास्ते पर चलते होते तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जितनी तेजी से हम चले हैं, उसे देखते हुए हम मजिल से बहुत दूर हो जाते। तो गलत होने की बात किसी ने नहीं कही है। यू० एन० मिशन ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, वह मैं नहीं जानता हूँ कैसे दी है, हो सकता है कि वे कुछ चबरा गये हों और उन्होंने कह दिया हो कि नये ब्लाक नहीं खुलने चाहियें। मैं कहता हूँ कि चूँकि हम गलत रास्ते पर नहीं जा रहे हैं, इस वास्ते हमें रुकना नहीं चाहिए। चूँकि यह

बिल्कुल नया तजुर्बा था, चूँकि यह महकमा नया था, इस बास्ते हो सकता है कि हम से कुछ गलतियाँ हो गई हों। और जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ। हम उन गलतियों को यके-बाद-दीगर दूर भी करते जा रहे हैं। ऐसी हालत में स्टैगारिंग का कोई मतलब नहीं है।

एक नुक्ताचीनी यह भी की गई है कि जितना रुपया खर्च किया गया है, उसके मुताबिक ही जोग लोगों में होना चाहिए था और वह नहीं हो सका है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कहना कि रुपया इस महकमे में बहुत खर्च हुआ है या इस महकमे ने बहुत खर्च किया है, यह बात मुझे जंचती नहीं है। पहले प्लान में ६६ करोड़ रुपया रखा गया था जिस में से ७७ करोड़ ही खर्च किया गया। दूसरे प्लान में दो सौ करोड़ रखा गया है और अब तक हम १३० या १३२ करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर पाये हैं और इस साल के बजट में ३३-३४ करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि न पहले प्लान में हम पूरे कापूरा रुपया खर्च कर पाये हैं और न ही दूसरे प्लान में खर्च कर पायेंगे। इसलिए खर्च के बारे में जो माननीय सदस्य नुक्ताचीनी करते हैं उन से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सात आठ बरस में २१० या २२० करोड़ रुपया इस महकमे पर खर्च होना जिस ने तीस करोड़ जनता की शकल को बदलना है, उसके विचारों को बदलना है, आर्थिक हालत को सुधारना है, कम है और इसके लिए और अधिक रुपया खर्च किया जाना चाहिये था। आप इसके अलावा ६० करोड़ रुपये मूल्य का सहयोग जनता से ले चुके हैं। इसलिए जहाँ तक फिजिकल टारगेट का ताल्लुक है, जो काम किया है वह काफी नहीं है और भी ज्यादा काम होना चाहिये था। अब तीसरे प्लान के लिए मैं चाहता हूँ आप प्लानिंग कमिशन से यह मांग करें कि वह दो सौ करोड़ रुपये नहीं बल्कि पाँच सौ, छः सौ करोड़ रुपये और उससे भी ज्यादा रुपये इस महकमे के लिए रखे।

इस महकमे में जो कमी रही है और धारा वह कमी कमी थी या नहीं और अगर कमी थी तो क्या उसको नज़रंदाज करते हुए हम आगे बढ़ सकते हैं, यह एक अहम सवाल है जिस की तरफ मैं आपकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। परमों, डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैंने बड़े गौर के साथ मँबर साहिबान की तकरीरें सुनी थीं। मुझे अफसोस है कि जिस चीज़ का मैं महसूस करता हूँ इस महकमे के काम के बारे में उसकी तरफ अभी कमी भी माननीय सदस्य की तरफ से इशारा नहीं किया गया है। वह एक कमी है जिस की तरफ मैं मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हम कहते हैं कम्युनिटी डिवेलोपमेंट, कि हिन्दुस्तान की कम्युनिटी का विकास हो। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कम्युनिटी है कहाँ हिन्दुस्तान में? हिन्दुस्तान में कम्युनिटी ही नहीं है। यह पुराना नक़शा हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के गाँवों का, कि वहाँ पर पंचायत राज अंग्रेजों का राज होने से भी पहले, पुराने ज़माने में चलता था, लिहाज़ा उसी किस्म की पंचायतें वहाँ पर स्थापित की जा सकती हैं, एक बहुत बड़ी गलतफ़हमी है। अगर हम यह मान कर चलें कि देहातों की जितनी भी आबादी है उसके आपस में न कोई सामाजिक हित टक्कर खाते हैं, न आर्थिक हित टक्कर खाते हैं, गलत है और अगर इस चीज़ को नज़रंदाज करके यह महकमा आगे बढ़ेगा तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि यह महकमा आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। जो विषमता देहाती जिन्दगी में है, जो सामाजिक और आर्थिक ऊँच नीच है, ना-बराबरी है, उसका ख्याल करते हुए, और उसको कम करते हुए ही यह महकमा आगे बढ़ सकता है। अगर यह महकमा उस विषमता का, उस ऊँच नीच का ख्याल नहीं करेगा, तो आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। मुझे याद है कि सन् १९५७ में मैंने इनफ़ॉर्मल कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में नैशनल लेबर के बारे में जोकि देहातों में तीस परसेंट या पैनीम परसेंट है, पूछा था और जानना चाहा था कि इस आबादी के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं।

[श्री मू० चं० जैन]

श्री इतिहासक ने अपनी फाइलें देख रहा था और जब इस महकमे की फाइल को मने देखा तो पता लगा कि सन् १९५७ में मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था कि यह सवाल बहुत गहरा है, अगली मीटिंग में इस पर विचार करेंगे। अगली मीटिंग में यह सवाल आया और उसके बाद भी कितनी ही दफे यह सवाल आया कि यह देहातों की जो ३०-३५ फीसदी आबादी लैंडलेस लोगों की है, छोटे छोटे किसान हैं, एक एक और प्राधा प्राधा एकड़ की खेती करते हैं उन के लिए यह कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट का मुहकमा क्या कर रहा है तो मालूम होता है कि अभी तक कोई खास प्रमत्नी कदम उनको मदद देने के लिए नहीं उठाया गया है। मालूम ऐसा होता है कि उस पर अभी तक कोई विचार ही नहीं हो पाया है और यह राय डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब मेरी ही नहीं है बल्कि पेरिस के एक प्रोफेसर और यू० एन० मिशन के जो मेम्बर थे उन्होंने अपने आर्टिकल इंडियाज एग्रिकल्चरल डिफीट में एक पैरा इस तरह लिखा है जो कि मैं आपको इजाजत से पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ :—

"Agricultural wages are often further reduced by the relics of the caste system. Although the higher castes can no longer exact totally unpaid labour—or *begar*—they often pay below-average wages. Two shepherds, aged 45 and 25, whom I met south of Madras, were getting, in January, 1959, in total five rupees or one dollar a month without food. How were they to live? The Community Development scheme is supposed to ask all members of a community to make voluntary efforts to end such cases. But what sense of community is possible between such labourers and sharecroppers, debased, exploited and despised, and their landlords, moneylenders and Brahmins?"

अब यह नकशा एक विदेशी एक्सपर्ट ने हमारे सामने रखा है। देहात की तस्वीर

हमारे रख दी है। एक तरफ तो देहात में ऐसे लोग बसते हैं जिनकी कि ३०, ३५ प्रतिशत आबादी है और जो कि लैंडलेस और छोटे छोटे गरीब किसान हैं और दूसरी तरफ ऐडवांस सैक्शंस हैं और जब कि उन दोनों सैक्शंस में इतना अन्तर हो तो कैसे कोई सहकारिता की भावना उन में आपस में उठ सकती है। शोषित वर्ग में और लैंडलाईस, मनीलैंड्स और ब्राह्मणों में मैं आफ कम्युनिटी किस तरह पीसबिल हो सकता है? इस तरह की विषमता के रहते कैसे कोई देहातों का विकास हो सकता है और कैसे कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट का सेंस आ सकता है और अफमांस की बात तो यह है कि जब मैं इस मंत्रालय के लोगों को इस के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ और खास तौर पर डे साहब को कहना चाहता हूँ तो वह मेरी बात को मानते नहीं हैं। अब ३ मार्च सन् १९६० को लोक सभा में स्टैगरिंग आफ दी कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के बारे में जो प्राधे घंटे का डिस्कशन हुआ था और उन से जो यह सवाल किया गया था कि क्या यह वाक्या नहीं है कि पिछले सात वर्षों से जब से यह सो० डी० प्रोग्राम देहातों में शुरू किया गया है तब से जो विषमता है उस में बड़होत्री हुई है और डिस्पैरिटी बजाय घटने के बढ़ी है त, डे साहब ने इसका उत्तर यह दिया कि ऐसा कहना कि डिस्पैरिटी बढ़ रही है गलत है और डे साहब ने उस मौके पर इस तरह से फरनाया था :—

"It would not be correct to say that the disparity is on the increase due to the implementation of the C. D. programme."

मैं डे साहब के इस जवाब से १०० फीसदी एखनलाफ करना चाहता हूँ और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप इस चीज को इसी तरीके से समझेंगे तो फिर हम जो यह कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट का काम गांवों में करना चाहते हैं उस में सही तौर से कामयाब न हो सकेंगे। अब डे साहब जो ऐसा समझ रहे हैं तो इस में

उनका कसूर नहीं है और न उन के मंत्रालय का कसूर है बल्कि यह हमारी सैकड़ों वर्षों से बनी आ रही परम्परा का कसूर है। लेकिन जहां यह सही है वहां यह भी तो सही है कि उस पुगने ढांचे को जो कि समयानुकूल नहीं है उसको बदल कर नये प्रगतिशील ढांचे के निर्माण करने का काम भी तो उनका ही है। इसी सिलसिले में हालांकि मेरा समय समाप्त हो रहा है मैं कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम पर पंजाब स्टेट की इवैलुएशन कमेटी की रिपोर्टों की तरफ इशारा करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने खुद इसको माना है और वह एक नान-आफिशिएल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है। उस में उस कमेटी ने लिखा है कि इस प्रोग्राम में हरिजनों और गरीब लोगों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है और मैं इम्पैक्ट ग्रॉफ दी कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के पैरा-ग्राफ २ की शर्त की चन्द लाइनें पढ़ कर मुनाये देता हूँ :—

"The poor and backward sections of the community had not accepted the programme as their problems had not been given priority and adequate attention."

यह है इस महकमे की बात। जो कर्ज दिया जाता है वह रिच पीजेंट्स को ही मिलता है। ग्रांट्स भी अमीर कार्रकारों को मिलती है और गरीबों को मदद नहीं दी जाती है। अभी उस दिन मेरी एक माननीय बहन जी ने कहा था कि गरीब और लैडलेस लोगों को सरकार जमीन दे तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कहना कि उनको जमीन दी जायगी महज एक बहाना बनाना है और ऐसा कह कर उन बेचारे गरीब लोगों को एक गलत रास्ते पर डालते हैं। अब जमीनों पर तो पहले से ही काफी बोझ है और जैसे मैंने उस रोज कहा था कि जमीनें कोई रबड़ थोड़े ही हैं कि जितना चाहो बढ़ा लो वही बात मैं आज फिर कहूंगा कि जमीन रबड़ नहीं है और उस पर पहले से ही बोझ है और यह जो ३०-३५ फीसदी गरीब और लैडलेस लोग हैं इनको हम जमीनें

नहीं दे सकते हैं। उनका कल्याण तो हम कुटीर उद्योग, घरेलू उद्योग और अन्य उपयोगी दस्तकारियों को गांवों में खोल कर कर सकते हैं और उन धंधों में उनको लगा सकते हैं। सन् १९५७ से पहले दस्तकारियों के बास्ते कोई ग्रांट नहीं होती थी कोई रुपया नहीं होता था लेकिन अब १२ लाख में से ६० हजार रुपया इस मद में रखा गया है लेकिन हमारे देखने में यह आ रहा है कि यह ६० हजार रुपया बी० डी० प्रोजे० रिच क्लासेज, ऐडवांस्ट क्लासेज के बास्ते ही खर्च करते हैं और जिनको कि वाकई में मदद की जरूरत है उन गरीब और शोषित वर्ग की ओर उनका ध्यान नहीं जाता है

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य समाप्त कर दें।

श्री म० च० जैन : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मझे पांच मिनट का समय और देने की कृपा की जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कल माननीय सदस्य पांच मिनट बोल चुके हैं और आज उनको बोलते हुए पन्द्रह मिनट हो गये हैं और इसलिए अब तो उन्हें समाप्त कर ही देना चाहिए।

श्री म० च० जैन : बहुत धर्या। मैं सिर्फ यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट का प्रोग्राम देहातों में सही तौर पर चल सकता है बशर्ते कि कम्युनिटी स्प्रिट हमारे देहातों में पैदा हो और आज जो हर तरह की आर्थिक और सामाजिक विषमता वहां पर विद्यमान है उसको कम करने की कोशिश हो। आज गरीब सैकड़ान की जो उपेक्षा की जाती है वह बंद की जाये और जिनको कि मदद की वास्तव में जरूरत है उनको मदद पहुंचायी जाये। यह जिनायत किसी हद तक ठीक है कि स्टेट्स इस सी० डी० प्रोग्राम में ठीक तरह से कोऑपरेट नहीं करती हैं और अफसरान का पुराना डर्ग चला आ रहा है और जिसके कि कारण भी गरीब और

[श्री म० बं० जैन]

बोधित वर्ग के लोगों को इस प्रोग्राम के मातहत मदद नहीं दी जाती है और उनको नेगलेक्ट किया जा रहा है, तो इस गलत रवैय्ये को हमें अपने प्रशासन से दूर करना है। यह एक ऐतिहासिक काम इस मंत्रालय के जिम्मे है और मुझे विश्वास है कि अगर सही तौर से काम किया जाये तो हमें इस काम में सफलता प्रबन्ध मिलने वाली है क्योंकि जहाँ तक जनता के सहयोग देने का सवाल है वह आपको पूरा मिल सकेगा। यह सन्तोष और प्रसन्नता का विषय है कि देश की जनता का पब्लिक नेहरू में विश्वास है और उस विश्वास को लेते हुए यदि आप व आपके प्रशासनिक अधिकारी सही दृष्टिकोण अपना कर काम करें तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि आप सफल न हों। इस मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में जिक्र आया है कि राज्य सरकारें इस कार्य में सहयोग नहीं करती हैं तो आपको इस चीज को देखना होगा कि इस काम में सभी स्तरों पर पूरा और सक्रिय सहयोग प्राप्त हो। अब समय आ गया है जब कि सरकार को बुकता से इस काम को हाथ में लेकर शुरू करना चाहिए ताकि ३३ फीसदी प्राथमी जिनकी कि सालाना आमदनी १५० रुपये से भी कम है उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था को बेहतर किया जाये, बेकारों और गरीबों को काम-बन्धे पर लगाया जाये और जब हम ऐसा करने में सफल होंगे तभी सही मायनों में यह कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट का काम हम करेंगे।

Shri A. P. Jain (Saharanpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, it was after considerable hesitation that I decided that I might speak on this Grant. I know that the Minister in-charge of Community Development carries a heavy burden. His task is a very delicate one and I must say that he has been trying to discharge his functions with great effort. If at any time I say something which is not in accord with what the Ministry has

been doing I would like to assure this House and the Minister that I do so not in any spirit of criticism but with a view to throw out certain suggestions which might be helpful.

The member who has preceded me laid great emphasis on the importance of community development. I fully join with him. Community development is one of those movements upon which the future not only of the countryside but also of our cities depends. Our country is mainly rural and unless the countryside is prosperous, unless the farmer has more of money the goods, particularly the consumer goods that are produced by factories in the industrial sector will have no market. In order to provide a market for the industrial goods we must have a prosperous peasantry. In other words, I would say that the progress of the country depends upon the success of our community development and the responsibility of the Minister and the Ministry is very great. Community development is not just a problem of building a few houses or even setting up a few factories. It is not a question of posting a few officials here or there. It is a question that concerns the fundamentals of our social order. This Ministry has to build up 400 millions progressive human beings out of an amorphous lump which has hitherto not shown much signs of life or activity. This task is by no means an easy one and on the extent that this Ministry succeeds will depend the progress of the country.

Recently certain steps have been taken as a result of the recommendations of the Balwantrao Mehta Committee and of the Ministry's own thinking.

Of the things I would like to pay my tribute to two schemes, one is the scheme of what they call democratic decentralisation. It is clear that no movement of the nature of community development can achieve any remarkable amount of success through the official machinery alone. The initia-

tive must come from the people. The people must shoulder the responsibility. Nobody who cannot stand on his own legs can afford to run. Anybody who leans on another person is always a weakling. Therefore, this scheme of democratic decentralisation which throws the responsibility not only for the planning but also for the execution at all this on the people is a scheme which deserves commendation.

Another good thing which this Ministry has done is the scheme for the training of the workers engaged in the community development work—the village level worker, the block development officer etc. They even give some sort of training even to district magistrates whose duties are becoming more and more connected with community development.

I think these two are good schemes, and I would recommend to the Ministry to go ahead with courage and fortitude in the cent per cent implementation of these two parts of their activities.

I believe this Ministry has a great future. We have been reading reports of the thinking of the Planning Commission in connection with the formulation of the Third Plan, and it appears that this Ministry is going to get an allocation of near about Rs. 400 crores. I do not know how far it is correct, but the newspaper reports say that out of this 70 per cent would be spent on agriculture. The Agricultural Ministry will have another allocation, according to the present preliminary thinking of the Planning Commission, of the order of about Rs. 600 crores.

It appears that we are passing through a stage when the responsibility for agricultural development is being bifurcated. I do take it that it is a temporary phase which is not going to last for long, because a stage which is marked by the bifurcation of functions and responsibilities is a very dangerous phase neither the Com-

munity Development Ministry nor the Agricultural Ministry can go the whole hog. If the reports are correct out of every rupee devoted to the development of agriculture, the Ministry of Community Development will be spending roughly five annas and the Ministry of Agriculture eleven annas. The shift or rather the trend of the devolution of responsibility is more towards the Community Development Ministry.

Agricultural development, roughly speaking, falls into three parts. One relates to supplies and services, another to propagation and extension, and the third to research and education. The future of agricultural development in this country appears to me to be somewhat on the following lines. The Ministry of Community Development, which also has with it the Department of Co-operation, will be making the supplies and also rendering the services. It is pretty clear from the recent trend in our co-operative policy that the future primary societies are going to be multi-purpose societies. They will not confine their activities only to credit, but they will be making all the supplies that are necessary for production. Possibly they might undertake to make certain supplies which are necessary for consumption. They will also be rendering service. For instance, they may keep tractors, some implements for insecticides etc., which will be commonly used by people. That is rendering service. They will also be doing marketing, advancing credit. Therefore, one sector of agricultural development, namely, making supplies and rendering services will be done through the co-operatives.

Community development has no place in agriculture unless it undertakes propagation and extension. So, naturally that part of the function belongs to the Ministry of Community Development. What else is left of agriculture?—research and education, and certain ancillary activities.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): Irrigation also.

Shri A. P. Jain: Irrigation is not a part of agriculture.

An hon. Member: Minor irrigation.

Shri A. P. Jain: An hon. Member says minor irrigation. Yes, but part of the minor irrigation today is being handled by the Ministry of Community Development, part by the Agriculture Ministry. I think that that again is a temporary phase, the transition through which these activities are passive. In the community development areas, although it is not the exclusive responsibility of the Community Development Ministry to undertake all the minor irrigation schemes, primarily it is their function, and whatever is supplemented by the Ministry of Agriculture will gradually disappear when the total responsibility devolves on the Community Development Ministry. So my contention that the responsibility of providing services, which may be in the form of providing irrigation, is going to be the function of the Ministry of Community Development does not stand falsified in any way.

What would be left with the Ministry of Agriculture? One would be research, another would be education and certain ancillary services. Maybe, they may undertake to produce the nuclear seeds. My own suggestion would be that the Ministry of Agriculture should be absolved of that responsibility also, because the Ministry of Agriculture has no organisation on the ground level which can undertake that responsibility. On the other hand, the Ministry of Community Development has a well-organised set up right down to the village level, and it can discharge this function in a far more effective manner.

So, that being the shift, the future of this Ministry is very important, and therefore it is time that the Government gave serious thinking to the

status of this Ministry. I am not saying it in a spirit of light-heartedness or without realising the full implications of it, but I fully join with the member who preceded me that the Ministry which is going to shoulder such big and great responsibilities should be elevated to the membership of the Cabinet.

The Third Plan is in the process of formulation, and will come into operation from April, 1961. I think it is time Government applied its mind to the question whether from the beginning of the Third Plan the status of this Ministry should not be elevated. I strongly commend that this should be done.

Having said this much about what has already been done by the Ministry, I want to offer certain remarks about certain activities of the Ministry.

The hon. Member who preceded me drew the attention of the House to the remarks of the UNO mission to the effect that there are two choices facing this Ministry. Either they can go ahead with speed and cover the whole country during the period of the next two or three years, or they consolidate the gains which they have already made.

What is the picture of community development today? At the block level, not less than 25 per cent of the posts of subject-matter specialists is vacant; another 25 per cent of the workers who occupy these posts are said to be inefficient or indifferent. I have some direct experience as to how these subject-matter posts are manned, and I submit not by way of criticism but as honest advice that the people who are occupying subject-matter posts are not too efficient, they are not discharging their responsibilities in the manner necessary for the success of the scheme.

Again, the UNO report has made another very pertinent remark, that about 25 per cent of the blocks are over-sized, much bigger than what the original scheme contemplated.

There are two ways of looking at it. Either do well what you are doing, or go on pushing ahead without caring for what is going to happen to what you have done and what you may do in future. I do not say that new coverage should completely come to a standstill or completely give up the future programme. That would be bad psychologically, an impossible thing, something unthinkable, but I would suggest that wherever there is a choice of either consolidating the present work or undertaking a new work, the first preference should be given to consolidating the existing work. Do a thing and do it well. It is no good doing it inefficiently. There is also another reason for my saying this.

13 hrs.

Community development is meant to develop the social character, and the social outlook, and to take the people up to a stage which might be called the take-off stage. When you have taken them to that stage, you leave the people to take care of their interests themselves. If you do it inefficiently, if your take-off stage is not mature, if it has not gained enough acceleration, then you may meet with a disaster just as a plane which wants to go up but which has not gained sufficient speed may come down to the earth and may dash against a tree or a building, and may crash. For a scheme like this which wants to take the people to the take-off stage, it is necessary that the people should be taken to the take-off stage in a sound and solid state. Otherwise, the scheme runs the danger of being wrecked, and once it wrecks in one parts of the country, it will have a every bad effect on the others. So, it is for the Ministry and for the Government to give serious thought to the problem as to where they should lay more emphasis. There cannot be an absolute rule that they do this and they do not do the other thing. But

it is a question of priorities; it is a question of emphasis, which is always important in planning.

On the previous occasion when I spoke about this Ministry, I said that the village level worker was the donkey of the programme who carried all the burden. Recently, I found—of course, it is an old thing—that the Balwantrai Mehta Committee have enumerated his responsibilities, and they come to the tremendous number of 62. He is expected to perform 62 functions. Well, we know his education and the amount of training that he gets. Of course, the Ministry are trying to their best to improve the training, but, after all, there are limitations. If you want to have high class men, then you have to pay more and you have to make it worth their while. If you want village level workers in such large numbers, above 40,000 or 50,000 or even more, there are certain limitations as to the quality. He is expected to do 62 odd jobs. No single person can do it. If any person claims, an officer or a Minister, that Village Level Worker does all this, then I would just recommend to him to go and work for six months as a village level worker, and find out whether you can do all those things. I have tried to do some of these things, and I have found it very difficult to do them.

Again, there are certain functions in community development which can be discharged only by a specialist. I find that the present personnel manning the blocks, particularly the subject-matter posts and the distribution of work is rather defective. If I could venture to tender an advice to the Minister, I would say that the first thing that he should do is to appoint a plant protection officer in each of the blocks. At present for the whole district, there is one plant protection officer, and he has not got adequate number of assistants. If there is a disease in your field, you have to go and make a search for him, and by the time that you can trace him, your crop would be destroyed. It is one

[Shri A. P. Jain]

of the specialities of plant diseases that you can control them only in the very early stages. Once they develop, no amount of insecticides, and no amount of dusting or spraying can control the diseases. I am speaking from my personal experience, and I think anybody who knows anything about agriculture will share my opinion.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: That is correct.

Shri A. P. Jain: I can cite my own experience. I had to control a disease called *Appis* in one of my plants; it was a very dangerous disease. We went out searching for the plant protection officer of the district. I do not blame him; he was doing work elsewhere, but by the time he came, the disease had reached a stage when it could not be cured by him; of course, he gave it some treatment.

Then, there is another thing. It is not enough that you just give treatment once. It is just like providing a physician or a surgeon for a human patient. Somebody has to do the follow-up and go on keeping watch from day to day as to what improvement the crop has made, how far the disease has been controlled and so on. Unless you have got a plant protection officer for each of these blocks, or maybe one for two blocks if you have not enough men, you cannot save the crop.

Crop diseases are numerous and they destroy something over which I have spent irrigation, over which I have spent good seed, and over which I have spent the sweat of my brow: when the disease develops, it takes away the whole thing.

Very little is known under Indian conditions about plant protection. Very little research has been done in this sphere. I asked some of the specialists what the treatment for such and such a disease was; and mostly the answers given were ad hoc

answers or untried answers. Therefore, I very humbly insist that there must be an extensive system on a regional basis for research on these diseases.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri A. P. Jain: I do not speak very often. If you ring the bell,.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right, he may continue.

Shri A. P. Jain: There are two or three more points which I want to develop.

I was saying that there might be some specialisation for different regions. Again, implements for plant protection must be available within easy reach.

Another thing that I would suggest to the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation is that he must post a soil analyst and a soil chemist in each of these blocks. Today, we get blank orders, saying put in so much of nitrogen, put in so much of phosphorus, put in so much of potassium, and it will give good results. It may have given good results at the Pusa Institute, Delhi or it may have given good results in the Agricultural College at Kanpur. But soils differ. Their textures differ. Their conditions differ. The climate also differs. Therefore, each soil requires a particular treatment.

For human beings, there are patent medicines, but we do not look into a book and ask prescribed take a medicine. So, likewise, each soil requires a different treatment. So, unless there is a soil laboratory, unless there is a soil chemist and unless there is a soil analyst within easy reach I am afraid agricultural development will suffer. I shall cut down my arguments, although there are certain other aspects which I would have very much preferred to deal with in this connection.

These are some of the things which the hon. Minister must attend to. He must provide more of subject-matter specialists, and train them for this work. Unless he does these things, I am afraid he is not going to achieve results.

The duties of the village level worker must be confined to pure and simple extension work. That is, he should meet people, explain to them the philosophy of community development, and bring about faith and confidence on their part in community development; he should tell them the advantages of good seed, the advantages of fertilisers, the advantages of this and that make him conscious and leave it at that. Thereafter, it would be the function of the subject-matter specialists to give him the required advice.

The Ministry has got a scheme for enlisting the support of the progressive farmers. I am afraid that that is more on paper than in reality. They are trying to discharge all their functions through officials, particularly, the poor man, the donkey of the trade, the village level worker. That is why their achievements are not so spectacular as they could otherwise have been.

13.10 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHAGAVA in the Chair]

For instance, take the question of multiplication of seed. Government have a scheme for setting up a farm in each of the community development areas for nucleus seed. That is well and good. One need not tamper with that scheme, let that scheme can go on, but I do not see any reason why the Ministry of Community Development should not enter into direct contracts with farmers, supervise their working, render them some help and advice and then on a guaranteed basis, buy over the whole seed. That, I think is a very simple and feasible scheme. There are a

large number of demonstration and experimental farms, most of them uneconomic, most of them being run by white-collared people who have not much in common with the real farmer. When the farmer goes there, he finds that he has come to a fairy land, a place that is something foreign to him. He does not understand those things. Therefore, he does not take any instructions from them.

What I would suggest is that this scheme of demonstration and experimental farms should be given up completely, cent per cent. About 20 years ago, I had the occasion to visit Roman Ager, in Italy, where in those days the Government had undertaken a big scheme for the development of those marshy areas. There they had no demonstration and experimental farms. They selected certain progressive farmers, they gave them technical advice, they assured them supplies, they assured them services. But all the operations were left for the progressive farmers to do. They would take other farmers to that place. Those farmers felt: 'Here are men like ourselves, made up of the same earth, nothing very different, not highly educated nor living in a fairy land. They have achieved those results. So why not we who are on par with them be able to do so? We can do the same thing'. We have been carrying on cultivation on a small demonstration station according to the practices being followed by people around. There is nothing new. But they are educated people. They must have done this and that; by and by they have been able to inspire confidence. People come to us in large numbers and say "your seed is giving better results than ours". Give us some of this seed". Then that seed is distributed.

So I would suggest that these demonstration farms, these experimental farms, owned by and worked by Government, which are introducing a sense of distance, of being something alien to the locality, something foreign to the farmer, must be totally scrapped off. The sooner it is done,

[Shri A. P. Jain]

the better it would be. Then a whole scheme must be worked in collaboration with the progressive farmers. I know that people who are doing good agriculture are interested; they want to have a spiritual satisfaction, they want to share their experience with others. Let Government use that agency. I know that this is part of a scheme; but it is so only so far as theoretical thinking and the philosophy go. It is not a part of a scheme so far as actual working goes, you will gain immensely if you pay attention to it and concentrate on method of working by enlisting the co-operation of progressive farmers.

I heard the time bell long ago. I will not misuse the indulgence which has already been shown to me. There were many things about co-operation on which I wanted to speak. But I shall defer that to some other occasion. Before I conclude, I must thank you for giving me more time than I was entitled to.

Mr. Chairman: Shrimati Manjula Devi.

Shri D. A. Katti (Chikodi): 8 Members have spoken from the other side consecutively. No chance has been given to the Opposition.

Shri B. K. Galkwad (Nasik): On a point of information. What is the proportion allowed in the case of speeches. We were thinking that two hon. Members from the Congress Benches would speak and then there will be one hon. Member speaking from this side. Opposition.....

Mr. Chairman: I do not understand what the hon. Member is saying or implying. After all, the Chair is in charge of all the hon. Members. It must see that all Parties and Groups get full chance. At the same time, those who have not spoken should be given a chance. Again, all the States should be represented. So I think when the Chair has called out a

name, other hon. Members have no right to object.

Shri Yadav Narain Jadhav (Malegaon): We are not objecting.

Mr. Chairman: What else is it?

Shri D. A. Katti: Some chance should be given to the Opposition.

Shri Yadav Narain Jadhav: 8 Members have been speaking from the other side consecutively.

Mr. Chairman: Those who have not spoken should be given a chance. When the Chair finds that there are some hon. Members who have not spoken and who desire to speak, it is bound to call them. The Chair has also to see that all the States and parties are represented. The chance therefore rests with the speaker.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I suggest one thing? Formerly, it was agreed with the Speaker that 60 per cent. time would be given to the Congress Party and the balance 40 per cent to the Opposition. What I fear is that in the case of other Ministries also more time is often consumed by Members belonging to the Congress Party. I can prove it.

Mr. Chairman: I am not in a position to answer that, because I have just come to occupy the Chair. If the matter is pointed out to the Deputy-Speaker or the Speaker, they will be able to answer. At the same time, as the hon. Member knows the usual practice when a new Chairman occupies the Chair is that he follows the list of speakers who are there already indicated. Therefore, usually he just calls out those names. Someone must be in charge of the entire order of thing. The hon. Deputy-Speaker and the hon. Speaker have been looking to the entire thing and their direction about chance of speakers must be respected.

Shrimati Manjula Devi (Gopalpara): May I remind hon. Members that

ladies have a certain part to play in the successful implementation of CD programmes?

Mr. Chairman: Let there be no speech on that point as the hon'ble lady member has already been asked to speak.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: The estimated budget for 1960-61 is Rs. 35,96.80 lakhs as against last year's budget of Rs. 33,81.32 lakhs. The figure for this year shows a decided improvement over that of last year. But the question is: will there be the same improvement or better improvement in the utilisation of the funds and implementation of these programmes?

So far as we have seen, it has been in an experimental stage. But actually, it is a grand experiment, it is a vital experiment for national development, of the individual, of the society and of Indian citizenship. Now, we have laid the foundation, the levelling of the ground for the solid construction programme is done. I am glad that the theoretical part of CD programmes will now be put into practical operation through panchayat raj. Administrative decentralisation will bring about effective popular participation. So far the people have been distant spectators in the national development schemes. Now they feel that they are part and parcel of the schemes and the administrative responsibilities are on their shoulders. This is a welcome sign.

I know that there have been many mistakes. I have had group meetings and heard of such cases from villages and village leaders. The main cause for these is the employment of mostly ill-trained personnel. There are not only untrained but ill-trained personnel. They are not fit for the purpose in view. People from other States have been brought into some of the States where they do not know the language. How can they secure public cooperation? It is impossible.

This sort of experiment has been going on.

The personnel of the CD Blocks have also developed a departmental outlook which is very dangerous. They should be one with the people and try to look at things from the point of view of the people of the soil and of the locality. This has been lacking.

I now come to the panchayats. I do not want to go into the drawbacks or the mistakes of the past. Diversity of action in the panchayats would weaken the concentration of effort in implementation of schemes. If there is lack of unity of action, it is rather difficult even for the panchayats to work.

Then, there should be priority of programmes. When this priority is fixed, it must be implemented. If you go in different directions, progress all round will be lost. I have noted down the priorities to be given in implementing these programmes and the first priority should be given to self-sufficiency in food production. That should be first and foremost priority. It should start at the village level and go up to the Block level, district level and State level.

How to attain that self-sufficiency stage? We must have a survey at the village level to know how much each village can produce. We must have self-sufficiency at the village level. Then, it should come to the Block level, the district level and so on. When the survey is made, we can find out what should be done; and the necessary improvement could be made.

The importance of the C.D. Blocks is very great because they implement the programmes of the Food and Agriculture Ministry. The success of the Food and Agriculture Ministry depends on the success of the C.D. programme.

The Assam Panchayat Act has recently been passed. The service co-

[Shrimati Manjula Devi]

operatives give all the necessary help to the farmer and the farmer, after he produces the foodgrains, gives them to the service co-operatives and the trade co-operatives buy them from the service co-operatives. But it so happens that the co-operatives have no funds as in Tejjpur to purchase what the farmer has produced. This should not happen. To make the programme successful, they should see that the service co-operatives have improved seed ready to be supplied to the farmer in time, and improved implements to help him to produce more; and also fertilizers and specialised training with expert advice. It should be of a very high standard.

I agree with Shri Jain that Government farms are run on most uneconomic lines. All these should be formed into co-operative ownership. Then they would work successfully.

The relationship of panchayats to the C.D. department should be advisory. There should be a check and control over the irregularities of panchayats when they function because the panchayats are new and inexperienced. So, they should be a sort of advisory bodies, with checks and controls, but not administrative bodies, because there cannot be too much of administration from different sources. Otherwise, there will be too much of confusion.

I think the C.D. Ministry should have definite departments for co-operation, panchayats and social welfare. Social welfare is necessary for bringing up public co-operation; and without public co-operation, the entire C.D. programme will fail. I feel strongly that this social welfare should be a department of the C.D. Ministry instead of being a part of the Education Ministry.

Social welfare brings the whole-hearted support and effort of the people. Voluntary organisations are the pioneers in the field. I am rather

confused about the role which the voluntary organisation in the localities will have in the new set-up of panchayat raj. The Andhra Government have recently passed some orders. I would like to read some extracts of that. The Andhra Pradesh Government passed orders directing that the Block funds need not be entrusted to the Project Implementation Committees and that the Women and Children's programmes may be administered through the Standing Committees of the Panchayat Samitis according to the instructions of the Director of Women's Welfare, the State Government and the Ministry of Community Development, issued from time to time. Then, where do the voluntary organisations come? It is very strange that they ignore public co-operation. Voluntary organisations are the backbone of the country and they enjoy the full confidence of the people.

I would like to mention another thing and it is this. The Rajasthan Government have passed contrary orders. As far as Rajasthan is concerned, panchayat raj has been fully brought into force. The Rajasthan Government have passed orders directing the panchayat samitis to transfer the necessary funds as well as the services of their *Mukhya Sevikas* and the *Gram Sevikas* to the Project Implementation Committees. It was also represented by the chairmen of the several State Social Welfare Boards that if panchayat raj is fully established in the States, they do not foresee any difficulty in working the welfare extension programmes on a co-operative basis. It should be so.

I do not understand how the Andhra Pradesh Government could pass such orders ignoring the valuable role of the voluntary organisation and the position which they enjoy in the country. I hope the hon. Minister will take note of this and see that this

sort of tendency is not encouraged. I am only demanding the right of the voluntary organisations in this country to do social welfare work. I hope it will be taken note of. They enjoy the full confidence of the people and they are most competent to bring about full public co-operation in national undertakings.

What about the Red Cross Society, the Ramakrishna Mission, The Kasturba Memorial Committees and such other voluntary welfare organisations? What is going to happen to them if the State takes the work through the panchayats? In elected panchayats, naturally, all political elements may creep in. We cannot allow social welfare activities to be entangled with political interests. So, the voluntary organisations should have a free hand and freedom to do service to society. I do not know why such great voluntary organisations like the Ramakrishna Mission and many other voluntary institutions which are doing service to the country should dry up and die out. People will lose confidence if such things are done. They will lose confidence in such programmes as these. So, the panchayats should allow full freedom and offer the fullest co-operation to the voluntary organisations to implement the national programmes.

There is compulsory education. It needs the co-operation of voluntary organisations. It is only the voluntary organisations that can implement national programmes like compulsory education; and not Government at the State level or the district level or the village level.

I have just a few more points. The experience gained by the voluntary organisations should be utilised by the panchayats. I have seen the various Mahila samitis in the C.D. Blocks—small houses—little ones—with no people—no popular support. They do even take the service of the experienced local people and the women working in the field. I hope the Min-

ister will see that the experienced workers of the locality and the experienced organisations working in this field are taken into confidence and are given full charge. Social welfare work should be done through the social welfare organisations only. Then only can the C. D. programmes be implemented and success achieved. Youth welfare is an important subject. We see so much indiscipline in the universities and in the rural and urban areas. It is due to frustration. It is because we are not paying enough attention to them. They are the pillars and foundations of future society of India. If we neglect them, it is natural for them to get into this frustration. So, the youth organisations should be given greater importance. Some committee should be formed for the welfare of the youth and the voluntary youth organisations should be given a chance to improve matters in this respect. There should be co-ordination at the village level with the organisations for the welfare of the youth, of the women and children. I do hope that this co-ordination will be forthcoming and no more orders like that of the Andhra Government would be repeated in the future.

Shri B. C. Prodhan (Kalahandi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Demand. The report of this Ministry says that they are going to spend crores and crores of rupees on the Indian community. Here the Central Government is going to complete within a short period, the biggest project, the Bhakra-Nangal project whereas in the States the State Government is not able to complete much smaller projects though started in 1950, projects such as the small irrigation projects, etc.

They are constructing a large number of staff quarters at the block headquarters. But after the final payment is made to the contractors, we see that the tiles of quarters come down and the walls crack. When anybody asks the question why this is so, the reply

[Shri B. C. Prodhan]

is that this is due to the storm. But it is not known why these things should happen to these staff quarters alone and not to the other poor people's houses in the nearby places. They should take serious notice of those things.

Our Minister of Community Development and Co-operation and also our Minister of Transport and Communications are interested in giving good facilities in the tribal and rural areas. I am very sorry to say this in respect of my district of Phulbani. There were *kacha* roads; and culverts and bridges were wooden. In the hope of constructing *pucca* roads and good culverts and good bridges, the wood in these culverts and bridges are taken away by the contractors and these roads are now dislocated. If they are neglecting the tribal areas in such things, the community development will never come in the proper way and it is no use saying that we are going to improve the rural and tribal areas.

Publicity should be given in the proper way about the starting of multi-purpose co-operative societies in the tribal areas. Otherwise, the non-tribal people are taking advantage of the tribal co-operative societies and other things which the Government does there.

About the rural housing scheme, I beg to say this. The census report of 1951 says that the total population of the Orissa State is 148,45,964. Out of that the rural population is 140,51,964. So, it is known that the Orissa State is a rural State and it should be given more funds for the rural housing scheme.

Our hon. Minister is very much interested about the Panchayat raj and the zilla parishads. If the members and the Presidents of the panchayats will not get anything from the Government, then they will continue to act as judges in husband and wife quarrels in the villages. (Interrup-

tions.) Considering the advantages and disadvantages, the Minister should give some allowances to the sarpanches and presidents. Otherwise, they will never take proper care of the society.

For the city people, Government is giving water facilities in every house. But in the rural areas, people will have to go one mile or some furlongs to get drinking water or even water for bathing. The hon. Minister should at least give one well for each village and that will be helpful in providing them with good drinking water.

Dr. Samantsinhar (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Chairman, before going on to the community development, I would draw your attention to the co-operative movement. While speaking on the President's Address, I described these co-operative societies as official co-operatives. As we are having managing committees in colleges and some of the Government managed high schools, similarly, to increase the number of co-operative societies and to show on record that they have improved and the co-operative movement, is successful. Such co-operative societies have been established, mostly with the official members. I know some of the co-operative societies where the revenue officers are the presidents and most of the local officials are members and their number is more than the non-officials.

In my own constituency there are three or four marketing co-operative societies which are managed under the presidentship of revenue officials. The main commodity that they deal in is fertiliser chiefly ammonium sulphate. We are spending a lot of money for bringing in ammonium sulphate from abroad. A lot of foreign exchange is spent on this. From the report submitted by Government you will find that a large amount of this ammonium sulphate has been given to the cultivators, but I doubt whether even 50 per cent of this quantity mentioned in the official report is actually given to the cultivators. I

know that most of this ammonium sulphate is sold in blackmarket by these co-operative societies of which, as I said, the revenue officials are presidents, for production of illicit liquor. Therefore, whereas on one side we are making the country dry and giving increased licences to foreign liquor shops on the other side, in the name of more production for which we are bringing in more fertiliser, we are giving ammonium sulphate to non-cultivators for extracting illicit liquor. There is one marketing society in the locality where I live. The Tehsildar of that place is its President. I saw last year, in the month of May, that lots of gunny bags filled with fertiliser would go from that place to other places. The officials of the society used to enter in the records that all these fertilisers were given to some cultivators for cultivation, whereas actually those cultivators were not to be found in that village at all. Fertiliser is being distributed there in this way due to the negligence on the part of the District Food Officer, the Agricultural Officer and also brought this to the notice of the Assistant Development Commissioner. I do not know what has happened to this during the last ten months, but my information is that it is going on as before.

Before independence our co-operative societies were 'unlimited' societies. Now they have become 'limited' societies. 'Unlimited' means, if a society goes into liquidation and some loan remains unrealised that amount will be realised from the wealthy man. Therefore, co-operative societies were a terror to the villagers before independence. In spite of all the publicity and initiative there was no co-operation from the people and people were afraid of forming themselves into co-operatives. After independence we have tried to make the co-operative movement very popular. We wanted that co-operative societies should be increased in number. There was also increase in the number of co-operative societies. Its popularity is confined only to some

families and thus it has become more or less a family affair.

Sir, I come from the Chilka Lake area, one of the greatest lakes in the country. A lot of fisheries are there. There are many fishery co-operative societies. In some of these societies, if the eldest brother is the president, the middle one would be the secretary and the third one would be the clerk with the result that the profits and benefits are divided among the brothers in the name of co-operative societies. If this kind of co-operative movement is going to spread in the country, it is better that we stop it.

An Hon. Member: All the three work.

Dr. Samantsinhar: There is another important thing. The accounts of these co-operative societies are never audited. Even if they are audited, the audit reports are never followed. The reports would be in the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The interested persons, the president, the secretary or the clerk would go to the office of the Registrar, catch hold of some clerk there and see that the report is put in the waste paper basket or some other dark place where the light of sun or moon cannot enter.

Therefore, if we want to make the co-operative movement successful, if we want to make it to be of actual benefit to the people, the accounts of the co-operative societies should be properly audited, the defects found out should be remedial and the societies should be made to follow the recommendations made in the reports. Otherwise, Sir, there will be a colossal waste of public money and the good name which the Government has earned would be spoiled by these co-operative societies. We may say many things about the co-operative movement, but the people actually see how the people in these co-operative societies are wasting public money, how they are utilising the funds placed at their disposal and what amount of bad

[Dr. Samantsinbar]

investments are made through these co-operative societies. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to look into this matter and do the needful before it is too late to mend these things.

Regarding community development, actually it is a good thing. For the neglected villages this movement is a good one. Of course, we must consider the resources that are at our disposal. According to our resources, let us see how far we have progressed. I say this because, where there is no community development scheme in any area the people of that area are eager to bring themselves under a National Extension Block or a Community Development Block. This shows that the people have realised their difficulties and they see some good work—may be very negligible—being done in the neighbouring area where there is an NES Block or a CD Block. That is why they think that if a Block is given to their area they will naturally improve.

In this connection, Sir, I would also request that the area under a village level worker or a gram sewak should be decreased. Now a very wide area is put under one man. In a month he has to fill in about 24 monthly reports and most of his time is spent in writing those reports. Where is the time for him to do field work? Therefore, the area should be reduced. Only one or two villages should be put under one man so that he can spend most of his time for agricultural production. Of course, there is a circular even now that he should spend 70 to 80 per cent of his time on increasing agricultural production, but in actual practice it is not being done. The higher officials also shift their responsibility to the village level workers. Thus they are over-burdened with work and they are unable to cope up with it.

Our villagers are very lethargic, very orthodox. They do not want to have any advancement. They are also

not willing to leave their old conservative methods of agricultural production. Therefore, we should take up some specific plots of some progressive tenants and the village level workers should give instructions to those tenants how to improve production. When the other villagers see the progress made by these tenants in these specific plots they will also be attracted, they will also take to these new methods and our agricultural production will increase. In these blocks there are primary health centres. The estimate for a primary health centre is given as Rs. 15,000. Out of this Rs. 15,000, Rs. 10,000 would be given by the Government and Rs. 5,000 by the people. We all know about the people's contribution. That is only in name. Actually, there is no contribution from the people, and the officials, in order to complete the work and fulfil the target, anyhow make up the thing and put up a house and complete the work, and then say, "It has cost Rs. 15,000". Actually, the primary health centre costs Rs. 10,000.

I have seen many primary health centres and even the Gram Sevak quarters are collapsing within five years. So, I plead that the houses should be better built and more money should be given. There should not be any discrimination as between the urban and the rural areas in this respect. In the urban areas we are spending much, and so why should we not spend much in the rural areas where the people need houses most? So, contributions should be set apart and we must have good buildings.

In these primary health centres, infectious patients are kept with other patients. There are six beds in each centre, and the infectious patients are also kept alongside the other patients. So, there is the susceptibility of other patients also being attacked with infectious diseases. Therefore, there should be more space given and there must be enough room for segregating infectious patients.

We all know that doctors and other educated people, are not willing to go

to the villages. So, the conditions in the villages, particularly in these blocks, should be improved so that they may attract educated persons and experts who can then go out and live in the villages. If we provide poorly built houses and less amenities for them in the villages, I think they would not be encouraged to go to the villages and serve the population there. What little thing we do should be well done and the amount that is to be spent in this direction should be spent well and not be wasted.

As regards minor irrigation projects, more attention should be given to them. There is much negligence. Even some of the extension officers, those who are required very urgently in the area, are not made available. Even the Agricultural extension officers are not available in many of the blocks. So, when we do a thing, it must be done thoroughly. I hope the hon. Minister will look into it, and whatever the mistakes that have been committed in the past might be corrected and let us hope that some good and thorough work will be done in future.

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, if there is any Ministry of the Central Government which has to come in close contact with our population, particularly in the rural sector, it is this Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation. The population of our country and the innumerable villages in the rural sector of India make the problem certainly a very colossal one. If facts are faced correctly, one has to give credit to the amount of work that has been turned out by this Ministry during in the past ten years. At the time we won our independence. We were a country wherein education was at the minimum and where the needs of the country-folk, particularly in the rural sector, were so enormous and where the rural folk have been unattended to for the past thousands of years and more. It is fitting that in this situation, with poverty, particularly in the rural sector and especially the financial poverty, dogging us continuously,

the Government should have set up an organisation which has rendered yeoman service in the rural sector, and that factor has got to be taken into account in this discussion.

When the Plan started in 1952, even the planners themselves did not know, in the beginning, in which direction the nation should move. From the amount of money spent at the different projects, during the first three years of the Plan, one could clearly see that the real headway was made only in the fourth or the fifth year of the first Plan. If, therefore, development in the community projects has taken shape and has speeded up, it is only for the past five years, and during this period of about five or six year, the number of development blocks and the total development in the rural sector are so enormous that it staggers one to see the situation. It is very easy to criticise the whole problem. Lapses there are bound to be. We are not putting out our talents of the country in the rural sector. We have taken the matriculates and have tried to give them some kind of a training, maybe, for about six months or a year, but we expect expert work from them in every direction. The rural economy is such that even the experts have felt unable to solve the problem, and here, we are expecting the rural development officer and the village level worker to perform miracles.

If the problem is looked at from that point of view, nobody would deny that the Plan and the policy are correct; that they are taking a definite shape. It has been said that a time-lag is necessary. But the criticisms made here; particularly, by my hon. friend who was the Minister of Food and Agriculture, Shri A. P. Jain, were very valid, and some of the criticisms made here were also very correct. But, then, if we go to the rural sector and try to analyse the situation, we will find that the rural population is totally dissatisfied not merely with the Government; they express the dissatisfaction even about

[Dr. Melkote]

us, Members of Parliament, when we go there. The criticism that they level against the Government, is also against us, the Members of Parliament themselves. And we set forth all these criticisms in Parliament by expressing our views.

But all this will not solve the problem. The problem can and will be solved only when politicians and the educated section go back to the villages and try to render service to the village sector which is long factor. It is true we have been exploiting them and the exploitation is still going on. If there are some criticisms made, criticisms even against us, they are valid, for, we have all to go out and find out what exactly is the trouble, there like in the rural sector.

14 hrs.

The aspect of democracy, namely, democratic decentralisation which is being brought in, in the shape of Panchayat Raj, is an excellent one. It will test the mettle of the rural leadership; it will test the mettle of the politician and the parliamentarian as well as that of the Government. What is wanting in the village sector is a realisation by us, both parliamentarians and the Government, of what has to be done. The community development administration, in the beginning, in order to enthuse the villagers, came forward with the proposal that 75 to 80 per cent of the money that is needed by the village sector would be given by the Government—whether it is the State Government or the Central Government is immaterial—and that the local villages themselves ought to come forward with the balance of the amount. From a theoretical point of view, this is perfectly correct. But when we go to the villages, what is it that we see? 80 per cent of the population of the country live in the village sector, out of whom about 20 per cent are totally unemployed. Another 20 per cent is in employment

which is almost bordering on unemployment. They have a certain amount of partial employment. It is only about 30 to 35 per cent of the population who have some kind of stable employment. Even out of that, there are only 3 to 4 per cent that can subsist through the year by their efforts. It is from this sector of 30 to 35 per cent of the population that we expect some kind of contribution. If this expectation was only that much, I could very well understand it. But the expectation is that the total village, as a whole, should come forward and donate either in the shape of labour or otherwise.

Who is it that then donates even in the village sector? The little moneyed man considers it *infra dig* to work; he may offer a little money, but that money is not very much. The unemployed person, who has no other work and has to depend on some source to obtain a living, is asked to give his labour service free and they are unwilling to do this. Therefore, if 30 to 40 per cent of the people are not enamoured of this programme, it is entirely due to this factor. The little-moneyed-man who wants this kind of rural employment—not that everybody does not want—benefits by it, because he has to cart his produce to the market; he has to go frequently to the cities. Therefore, he is enamoured of this type of rural improvement. The rural over employed man, even today, finds it very difficult to send his children for education, because he has not got the wherewithal. He does not use the roads in order to carry grains to the market, because he has no land at all to produce grain. Nearly 40 per cent of the village sector is of that type and to expect voluntary contribution from them is expecting very much.

So, if we want to enthuse the village sector, we have got to make an analysis of the rural population, find out the particular economy, of each

group, find out to what extent they can actually contribute financially and to that extent if we can expect monies and if that expectation is not fulfilled, then the community development project complain. But where village people themselves are not capable of contributing that much and if the unemployed are very great, if there the Government came forward and said, "Since the economy of the village is rather poor, we would ourselves contribute a little more" and if the unemployed labourer who works on the community development project is paid his due for the work that is done there—or maybe a little less—that would create some enthusiasm in the village sector, much more than what it is doing today.

This aspect of the question is missed and the well-to-do men in the village are trying to exploit the unemployed. Even in villages which are getting on very well and where there are well-to-do people, they are not coming forward. If, therefore, a change has got to take place, this aspect of looking at the rural question is very necessary.

We have been developing the rural sector. But if we make an analysis of what is happening in the country today we can definitely see the shifts in favour of the well-to-do unit in the rural sector and not in favour of the unemployed, the underdog who really needs attention.

14.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The amount of money that has been spent in the first and second Five Year Plans on irrigation alone is somewhere about Rs. 1400 crores. On agriculture, community development, education, health and various other items moneys are being spent. The benefits of all these things go to the main river valleys the already better off villages really not to the poorer

rural sector. The Main river valleys are given dams and with that irrigation, the commodities produced are rice, sugarcane or jute, which fetch the greatest amount of money. It should be brought to the notice of the House that India is one of those countries growing the maximum amount of rice in the world. Still we are falling short of it. If further scope is given for irrigation it is only for growing rice, sugarcane or jute. It is this growth of rice which takes the maximum amount of labour, bull-power, manure—fertilisers or natural—capital investment and water. Instead of taking up bigger projects, if we took up projects for every 100 or 200 square miles in the catchment area, there would be a dam on each of the village riverlets and water should be flowed not only for the growing of rice, but other dry crops also, because a balanced diet is necessary. More and more rice is being taken by the urban population. They eat it on account of the ease with which rice can be cooked and for avoiding the difficulty of obtaining costly fuel.

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): Rice is easily digested.

Dr. Meikote: Mere rice-eating is rather very bad; we want more dry crops yielding other types of cereals to be grown. Considering the amount of rice grown per acre also, at best the average is about 800 lbs per acre. It is said that it has gone up to 1300 lbs. in some places, but in countries like Egypt and China, the average is 3000 lbs, which is about two and a half to three times more. With a pair of bullocks, in some parts, because the land is so fertile, a farmer is able to cultivate about 50 acres of dry land; he just tills it and sows and the crops come up there. But if it is converted into an irrigated crop either sugarcane or rice at best with a pair of bullocks, he can cultivate about 2 or 3 acres and not more than that; which means, more bull-power,

[Dr. Melkote]

more man-power, more capital investment, more fertiliser, etc., which are not available. And all this for the growth of rice which we are already growing much more than any part of the world and which is again for the benefit of the urban population and not the rural whose diet is other than rice. If the same water is allowed to be utilised for growing dry crops in the village sector, without further fertiliser, manpower or bull-power, it is said that there can be 200 to 400 per cent increase in crop production. So, instead of concentrating on the main river valley projects, this water resources be made available quickly for small projects, costing from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 2 crores, then, the number of acres that would come under that would be about 10,000 acres; also, the sub-soil water would rise, which means more forest and more pastures. Thus without any further investment of money, men, cattle or fertilisers, the food problem can be solved at least to a degree.

The same amount of water which is made available for rice crop can be utilised for four or five times the area of land for growing a dry crop. This aspect of the question is not being attended to and the whole Plan is going in the wrong way. This diversion of money from wet irrigation towards the dry sector so that the village sector can be benefited by means of the water, is a point which has got to be attended to, particularly when we are considering the question of rural areas. I will stop here, because I am not discussing food production. All I wanted to say was that the attention of the community development project should be diverted towards providing more water facility for the bigger rural sector.

Coming to small and minor irrigation projects, it may be 3 to 4 lakhs or a little more. They are in a series. In the catchment area, downwards, one after another, the tanks are built. In a particular season when the mon-

soon is heavy the upper tank breaches and water flows out, so that a series of tanks below also breach. The waste weir is meant to take away that surplus of water quickly. Today about a thousand tanks per annum or probably more are being breached. Enormous sums are being invested, but the repairs take place sometimes 3 or 4 or 5 years later, to the detriment of growth of food crops and the economy of the village sector. As a greater preventive measure, the weirs should be enlarged and, if people, in order to cultivate the other half an acre or one acre of land, act in away which harms the weir itself, that should be penalised. Apart from that, they should be lengthened so that when the waste water comes in, it is quickly discharged and the damage that is generally caused to the lower tanks can be prevented. Just like the preventive aspect of health in the case of human beings, there is the preventive aspect of the health of tanks which should also be attended to. This is a very important aspect which has not yet been attended to adequately and I hope it will be looked into.

Though I would have liked to refer to some other points also, for want of time I shall not refer to them.

Shri D. A. Katti: I am sorry that Shri Dey is not here, because I am going to refer to some of his writings. Shri Dey, the Minister in charge of Community Development, in his foreword to a book entitled 'A Guide to the Study of Community Development' while writing about the philosophy of Community Development, puts one question. His question is: "should man barter his soul for the elementary needs of life?" He further says that democracy will not survive if it cannot find an answer to this question and that Community Development is an all-out quest for the answer. Thus he makes it clear that the Community Development is charged with

a great mission that its functions relate to the social as well as economic or physical well-being of all the people. But he is of the opinion that individual freedom and human dignity have been very highly prized in this country and through the proclamation that every soul is potentially divine he says that the lowliest of individual has been defied. That is why he thinks that there is need to achieve only physical well-being, without sacrificing the individual freedom and the human dignity that are already there. It is because of this pre-supposition, I think Community Development encompasses only such aspects which have got or which relates to physical well-being and not to other aspects.

An Hon. Member: That is not correct.

Shri D. A. Katti: I will show it. The question is whether really every individual in this country enjoys that freedom and that dignity which people enjoy in a decent human society. Many people speak here very highly of our culture, of the spirit of tolerance, spiritualism, deification of man and what not. But these people who say all these things refuse to see the ugly realities. The reality is that in the name of deification of man...

Shri B. S. Murthi: They do not want to see them.

Shri D. A. Katti: They refuse to see them. Not only do they not want to see, they deliberately refuse to see the realities. In the name of deification of man, the very humanity has been humiliated. In the name of culture, the caste-system which condemns eternally the degradation of millions of human beings, is upheld. In the name of tolerance, the slavish mentality is perpetrated. Ours is such a social order, which denies human dignity to millions of human beings.

The other day, Dr. Radhakrishnan, our Vice-President, said:

"A system which denies the human dignity of man cannot last long. It must crumble down."

But here our caste system, our social order, which in the meanest possible manner takes away human dignity from millions of people, still exists. Therefore, the time has come to exterminate it completely in order to help the creation of a healthy society in the place of one which is sick of so many evils.

I would like to refer, in this connection, to the remarkable observations made by our hon. Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. While laying the foundation stone of the Jankidevi Mahavidyalaya, a girls' college in Rajindra Nagar he said:

"It is only by a revolution in society that India could break through the fetters which had held down a large section of people in hatred and suppression for centuries. Only then can we face the new world and its challenges."

He further called for a drive to change society by giving up old prejudices and ideas. He also wanted a change of the structure which encouraged caste system. He referred to the caste system and said:

"It has suppressed people for centuries and has done great injustice. Its effects have been far-reaching in society, in our thoughts and even in politics, and continues to this day."

In view of that the Prime Minister very rightly says, it is very difficult for me or anybody else to agree with Shri Dey when he says that individual freedom and human dignity are highly prized here and the lowliest of the individuals have been defied. Therefore, Community Development, which, as Shri Dey has put it, is an all-out quest for an answer to the question "Should man barter his soul for the elementary needs of his life" should, I think, aim at the change of the structure of society which denies

[Shri D. A. Katti]

human dignity and which breeds all kinds of inequalities. But, unfortunately, in all the nation-building programmes, this issue of the change of the structure of society is most deliberately sidetracked and is not taken into consideration at all.

It is the responsibility of every democratic government to establish social equality, which is not done here. And in this country where social inequalities exist, where the society is based on graded inequality, such establishment of social equality is the most important thing which the Community Development can rightly do, but it has not so far touched this problem at all. Any change in the people, change in their outlook and change in their ideas, all these can be brought about only by a change in the social order. Without that, nothing can ever be achieved in this direction.

When the world is marching ahead towards a world community, here the people are not prepared to give a mighty shake to our worn-out social order which has been the root-cause of the disintegration of the society and which has prevented the masses from constituting themselves into a community. Some hon. Member has rightly observed: when there is no community, what are you going to develop? That is a very pertinent question. Where is the community? Because of the present social order, the masses have not been able to constitute themselves into a community. There is no community. We are still to have a community here.

Then, there are some programmes like social education programme, social welfare programme and so on. I do not know what these programmes are. Probably, according to the present programme, social education means adult education and social welfare means welfare of women and children. It is a misnomer to call them by those names.

A mistake has been committed by us by following the pattern which is followed in other countries. But we have forgotten the fact that the society in other countries differs materially from the society here. Whenever you take up such programmes, you must take into consideration the social background. But that has not been done here. So far as social welfare is concerned, what the Community Development Ministry is doing in the name of social welfare is for the welfare of women and children, I do not know.

Here also I would like to refer to the hon. Prime Minister's speech.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I correct the hon. Member that Community Development has not undertaken any social welfare but it is trying to develop self-help and self-reliance in the community and persons constituting the community?

Shri D. A. Katti: I am referring to the same. That is why I want to say that the job of Community Development is this and Community Development is not doing that. That is why I want to say that Community Development is ill-conceived. That is what I want to say. You are mistaken.

In respect of women's welfare I would like to quote again our hon. Prime Minister. I am reading from the newspaper cutting. It says.

"Mr. Nehru said he had heard many people in speeches and religious discourses glorifying illustrious Indian women like Sita, Savitry and Damayanti; but in their thinking these people were against getting their due position in society; and they were against any change in the present structure of society."

Can the hon. Minister in charge of community development tell me that community development in the name of social welfare which is out to do some good to the women is trying to

secure due position for the women? They are unnecessarily saying that they are doing something for the women and children. The parents of the children are better caretakers than community development. That is why I say that the whole scheme of social education and social welfare is ill-conceived. They must be well planned in this direction. Community development should seriously think about this aspect. I hope a good deal can be done. It will be a golden day in the history of this country when responsible people will realise that the present social structure is the mother of all the misfortunes and has given rise to the reaction, inertia, superstition, orthodoxy etc., which could so successfully stunt the growth of Indian society.

Then I would like to speak a few words about the programmes that are there before the community development. When I look to these programmes which are already there before the community development, I find that community development is meant not for the whole community but for a section of the community. I say this because of some reason. Village is the field of its operation. Community development aims at developing the rural areas. They are suffering from all kinds of weaknesses, tragedies and misfortunes. They need social emancipation, cultural emancipation and what-not. They need everything. They are sick people and you want to lift them. But in order to do that what are your programmes?

Before speaking about programmes I would like to say that this is the condition of the village. That village is required to be uplifted in every respect. But what is the structure of the village? The village is divided into different groups based on castes. There are some land-holders. There are a few big landholders. There are petty landowners. Some people are engaged in village crafts. The rest, about 40 to 50 per cent of the peo-

ple, are landless agricultural labourers. So many hon. Members spoke as to how to improve agriculture and increase production. Community Development is doing something in that respect. Community development is giving improved seeds. Community development is giving the implements. Community development is organising lectures to tell the farmers as to how to grow more. Many things are being done. But one who is a landless agricultural labourer in what way is he going to get the benefit out of this programme? There is no programme for him.

Take the example of the programme of rural housing. In the case of rural housing also he is not able to get the loan. He cannot start a village industry because he cannot be given any loan. When Government comes forward to give the loan the man who has to receive it has to prove his solvency and as these are unfortunate people who are permanently insolvent they cannot get any loan. That is why it is impossible for them to get even a pie in order to start village industries. They cannot have any loan or help from the Government for housing purposes.

Then there are recreational and cultural programmes. With hungry stomachs they have got no attraction for your cultural programmes. Then they have the adult education scheme. In the name of social education some adult education classes are run. But they are very few. I have visited some such schools. I found that there was no response from the people. For those who are hungry this adult education has got no meaning.

There is a programme for popularising the smokeless chulha. When there is nothing to cook on the chulha, whether it is smoky or it is smokeless, your programme is not going to help.

[Shri D. A. Katti]

Then, the Gram Sevaks go to teach the people as to how to save money. In what manner are you going to help a person who is hungry, who cannot save anything, who has not got anything to eat? Your programme is not going to help such a man.

Some farmers were brought to Delhi to see the World Agricultural Fair. I asked some people, "have you been benefited by seeing this"? I know agriculture. I have tilled the land and I know it very well. I went to the Fair and could not follow anything when I saw the World Agriculture Fair. I asked the farmers who had come, "Have you been benefited after seeing this World Agricultural Fair"? They said that it was a good chance to see Delhi and for that they came.

I ask whether from such programmes the man who is a landless agricultural labourer is going to get any benefit. He cannot share the benefits which can accrue to the people by community development measures. But he has to share the sacrifices. He cannot share the benefits but he has to share the sacrifice. During the last seven years the people's contribution has been of the order of Rs. 82 crores. But these are the people who have not been able to get any benefit out of the community development programmes. They have contributed towards it. Greater contribution comes from these people. But that is how in the name of community development these poor people are being sacrificed. That is what I allege.

Then community development aims at improving the economic condition of the people. Community development concerns the village people. How can you do this? You cannot do this by constructing roads. You cannot do it by constructing wells. You cannot do it by starting adult education classes. You cannot do it by having crop campaigns. In order to improve the lot of the people in the

villages you must aim at land reforms. Radical land reforms must be there. But they have such land reform measures which are in no way effective and which are not able to bring about any good. In the name of land reforms tenancy law is there, abolition of intermediaries is there, security of tenure is there and imposition of a ceiling on land-holdings is there. These are the measures which have been adopted by the various State Government. These are very timid and half-hearted measures—I may call them impotent measures—even against such measures our Swatantra friends and reactionaries are crying at the top of their voice. They are not going to disturb in any way the present structure of land problem. The land problem cannot be solved by these measures. In order to have land reform there is only one remedy and that is to nationalise the agricultural industry. That alone will help to improve the lot of the persons who live in the villages.

But how can community development do this? The Community Development Ministry cannot do this. It is for the hon. Minister of Agriculture to do it. It is he who can do it. Therefore the position of community development is like that of a jester in the circus. Community development is all-embracing and all-pervading. It conceives everything but produces nothing. That is my view.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Three cheers to you!

Shri D. A. Katti: It is not going to do any good.

An Hon. Member: He says 'jester'.

Shri D. A. Katti: You might have seen.

An Hon. Member: What is the circus?

Shri D. A. Katti: I may say 'a joker in a pack of cards'. It will suit every

card. That is the position of community development. Of course, the hon. Ministers cannot help it because this is the programme which is kept before them.

Then, these Gram Sewaks are asked to go to the villages. Some hon. Member has rightly observed—I think Shri Jain said that—that the Gram Sewak has to shoulder all the burdens. Neither Shri Murthy nor Shri Dey nor any Development Commissioner goes to the villages in order to change the outlook of the people. It is the Gram Sewak who goes.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): They tour very extensively.

Shri D. A. Katti: I have met some Gram Sevaks and I have found that the Gram Sevaks do not know their job. The Gram Sevaks have not changed their own outlook, how can you ask them to change the outlook of the people? There even the great Mahatmajis have failed. It is only by changing the economic and the social structure that you can change the outlook of the people, not by sending gram sevaks to the villages.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Has the hon. Member changed the outlook?

Shri D. A. Katti: Had I been a conservative, had I been a reactionary, I would never have said this thing. I have even sympathised with the ladies. Some hon. lady Member said that the hon. Members should have sympathy for the ladies. But she never said that the ladies should be given their due share, their due position. I am doing this because I am having progressive views.

So, the Ministry of Community Development has not been able to do any good. It has not been able to change the outlook of the people. It has not been able to change their economic conditions. They have done nothing. Community development is simply meant to construct some roads. Some hon. Member said that good roads were converted into bad roads

because of the community development programme. I have also come across such things. Community development is constructing buildings for the schools. All this was being done successfully by the local boards men. Why spend hundreds of crores of rupees? You have already spent Rs. 200 crores in the past and you are going to spend Rs. 400 crores in the future, that is, in the Third Five Year Plan. I believe that this is a national waste. This is an unnecessary burden on the Exchequer. Therefore, the Community Development Ministry should go.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What will happen to the Ministers?

Shri B. S. Murthy: They will take care of themselves.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): They will register themselves in the Employment Exchange!

श्री रामम् (नरसापुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन भाइयों ने अब तक सामुदायिक विकास मंत्रालय की डिमांड्स के बारे में भाषण दिए हैं, उन्होंने उन विषयों को मदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है, जो कि एग््रीकल्चर के विषय में आती हैं। कुछ भाइयों ने एग््रीकल्चरल सेक्टर और नैचुरल सेक्टर का जिक्र करते हुए यह विचार प्रकट किया है कि उन के लिए सामुदायिक विकास मंत्रालय क्या कर सकता है और कहां तक करता है। कम उम्र तरफ के बैचिज में जब एक बहिन जी ने यह कहा कि जमीन दिए बिना सामुदायिक विकास नहीं होगा, तो तुरन्त एक भाई का रेप्लाई आया कि जमीन रबर नहीं है। यदि इस दृष्टिकोण से हम सामुदायिक विकास पर बाद-विवाद करें, फिर चाहे हम उम्र पर घाट नहीं, दस घंटे भी क्यों न खर्च करें, तो उम्र का फायदा बहुत कम होगा, या होगा ही नहीं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं श्री। को आन्ध्र प्रदेश का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। महत्कार मंत्रालय कहता है कि कोम्पार्टेवि कल्टीवेशन को बढ़ाओं। ठीक

[श्री रामम्]

है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश में कई मालों में—ब्रिटिश जमाने में—फ्रील्ड लेबरजं को-प्रापरेटिव सोसायटीज काम कर रही हैं। पिछले साल आन्ध्र प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने जमीन उन में—लैंडलेस लेबरर्स में—खींच कर आबशन की और आबशन कंग्रे के मायने ये हैं कि जिस के पाम पैसा है, वह उस जमीन को खरीद लेगा। इस प्रकार में लैंडलेस लेबरजं के हाथ में जमीन खींच कर जमीन वालों को दी जा रही है, लेकिन फिर भी यह कहा जाता है कि हमारे पाम जमीन नहीं है, कहां में बंटवारा करें, आबादी बढ़ती है, जमीन कैसे बढ़ेगी, आदि। लेकिन सरकार यह नहीं सोचती कि जहां तक हां मके, वहां तक तो करना चाहिए। हम देखते यह है कि जहां तक मौका है, उस का भी ठीक इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता है। बंजर लैंडज को डिस्ट्रिब्यूट नहीं किया जाता है। डा बंजर लैंड को कल्टीवेट करता है, उस को पट्टा नहीं मिलता है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस तरीके से हम कम्प्यूनिटी का डेवेलपमेंट नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस पर विचार करना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं इस की जिम्मेदारी सामुदायिक विकास मंत्रालय पर नहीं डालता हूं, क्योंकि इस का ताल्लुक मारी सरकार की पालिसी से है, इसका ताल्लुक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से है, इस का ताल्लुक हर एक मंत्रालय से है। जहां तक सामुदायिक विकास मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध है, उस का काम तो सिर्फ एडवाइस देना, प्रोत्साहन बनाना और ग्रान्ट्स देना ही है। लेकिन एक्सीक्यूशन में कितनी कमजोरियां हैं, जैसे कि क्विनी बरबादी हो रही है, उस का पता हम को महकार मंत्रालय और कम्प्यूनिटी डेवेलपमेंट मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट्स से नहीं चलता है। उन से एक बात मालूम होती है कि इस बारे में एडमिनिस्ट्रिटिव विजिलेंस टीम कुछ काम कर रही है। ठीक है, लेकिन इस टीम के आबजरवेशन्ज क्या हैं, वे हमारे सामने नहीं रखे गए हैं।

खिल्का लेक की तरह हमारे यहां भी एक कुलेरू लेक है, जहां पर सरकार की चालीस हजार एकड़ जमीन है। उस जमीन पर राइस का उत्पादन करते हैं। वहां पर सहकारी आधार पर काम करने के लिए कुछ लोग को-प्रापरेटिव सोसायटी बनाना चाहते हैं, तो रेवेन्यू डिपार्टमेंट उन को कहता है कि पहले अपनी सोसायटी रजिस्टर कर के लाधों, बाद में हम जमीन देने की बात सोचेंगे। जब को-प्रापरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट के पाम वे लोग जाते हैं, तो उन को कहा जाता है कि पहले कलेक्टर इस बात की गारंटी दे कि वह तुम को जमीन देगा, फिर हम तुम्हारी सोसायटी को रजिस्टर करेंगे। इस प्रकार का झगड़ा वहां पर चल रहा है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सामुदायिक विकास मंत्रालय को सब विभागों के काम को को-आर्डिनेट करना चाहिए और लाएजों का काम करना चाहिए। यह उमी की जिम्मेदारी है और अगर वह यह भी नहीं कर सकता, तो फिर वह क्या कर सकता है? हमारे यहां पिछले रेवेन्यू मिनिस्टर श्री बैंकटराव जी के जमाने में एग््रीकल्चरल लेबरजं की सोसायटी को रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं मिला, जब कि लैंडलाइज की बोगस सोसायटी की रजिस्ट्रेशन दे दिया गया, जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि उसने जमीन पर कब्जा कर लिया। एडमिनिस्ट्रिटिव विजिलेंस का कहां तक काम होता है, कैसे काम होता है, उस की रिपोर्ट हम को दी जाये, तो थोड़ा बहुत फायदा हो सकता है, लेकिन ऐसी रिपोर्टों में हम को कोई इन्फॉर्मेशन नहीं मिलती है।

श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति : कौन सी रिपोर्ट माननीय सदस्य को चाहिए ?

श्री रामम् : को-प्रापरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट में जो गलतियां हो रही हैं, उन के बारे में और कुलेरू लेक में सोसायटी के रजिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में और फ्रील्ड लेबरजं को-प्रापरेटिव सोसायटी की जमीन के बारे में विजिलेंस

डिपार्टमेंट कोई इन्फॉर्मेशन दे रहा है या नहीं।

श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति : विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट?

श्री रामम् : एमडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव इन्टेलिजेंस डिपार्टमेंट की जो टीम रखी है, उस की रिपोर्ट।

डीमेंटलाइजेशन और पंचायती राज के बारे में कहा जाता है। मैं प्राप के मामले उम का एक उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ। प्रोग्राम में गलती नहीं है। वह ठीक है। उम पर धमक करना चाहिए, यह हम चाहते हैं। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि उस प्रोग्राम के खिलाफ एक्सीक्यूशन हो रहा है और मंत्रालय उस के बारे में हम को कोई वाकफियत नहीं देता है। नलगोंडा डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जिला परिषद् में कांग्रेस के अलावा दूसरे दूसरे लोगों की मंजूरिटी बन गई, तो प्राविशियल गवर्नमेंट ने बाई-लाज की थोड़ी कमजोरी का फायदा उठा कर तेलंगाना रिजन के दूसरे जिलों ही नहीं, आन्ध्र के दूसरे प्रान्तों के एम० एल० सीड० से उम मंजूरिटी को माइनारिटी में बदल दिया। गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से डीसेंटलाइजेशन की बात की जाती है और यह कहा जाता है कि लोग अपनी इच्छा के अनुसार एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन करें, लेकिन वह लोगों के जजमेंट को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। इसी कारण इतना पैसा और इतना समय खर्च करने पर भी इस में सफलता नहीं मिलती है।

को-ऑपरेशन के डिप्टी मिनिस्टर जानते होंगे कि ग्रान्ट विलेज में ऐमा हुआ कि जहाँ पर कि हरिजन दो तीन सौ हैं, वहाँ तो सिड्यून्ड कास्टम की रिजर्व सीट नहीं दी गई, लेकिन जहाँ अप्पर कास्टम के लोग ज्यादा हैं और मिर्क तेरह आदमी भंगी हैं, वहाँ रिजर्व सीट दी गई, क्योंकि कांग्रेस का इरादा था कि रिजर्व सीट को भी अपने

हाथ में ले ले और पंचायत को अपने काबू में रखे। जैसा कि एक भाई ने बताया है, हर एक गांव में पैसे वाले, खमीन वाले अपने हाथ में पंचायत को रखने का इरादा रखते हैं और अगर सरकार भी उन की मदद में जाए, तो इस प्रोग्राम का कोई फायदा ग्रामीण जनता को नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति : माननीय सदस्य ने हरिजनों में मेहनत करने के लिए क्या किया है?

श्री रामम् : सरकार माननीय मंत्री के हाथ में है। करोड़ों रुपया रखा है। वह कैसे खर्च करते हैं, यह हम पूछ रहे हैं। और वह हम से पूछ रहे हैं कि हम ने हरिजनों में मेहनत करने के लिए क्या किया है।

Shri B. S. Murthy: Sir, I wanted to know because that is an area from which the hon. Member comes. I would like to know whether he has attempted to help these Harijans; if so, whether he has succeeded or failed. I am not talking just to twit him.

श्री रामम् : हम लोग जो कुछ करते हैं, जो भी कोशिश करते हैं और हमारे खिलाफ जा कर डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर और राष्ट्रीय लेवल पर प्राप नैटलाइंड की मदद करते हैं तो हमारी कोशिश का जो नतीजा हो सकता है, वह प्राप समझ सकते हैं, इसके बारे में हम से पूछने की प्रापको आवश्यकता नहीं है।

को-ऑपरेटिव जो प्राप शुरू करते हैं, वे अच्छी हैं, लेकिन हमने देखा है कि जो भाई हमारे नैटलैस हैं, उनको क्रेडिट नहीं मिलता है। प्राप कहते हैं कि जो २५ या ५० रुपये दूसरों को मिलते हैं वे उनको भी क्रेडिट के तौर पर मिल जाते हैं। लेकिन मैं प्रापको बनलाना चाहता हूँ कि गांवों में कुछ महाजन लोगों के हाथों में कहीं कहीं पर को-ऑपरेटिव मोसाइटीज चली जाती हैं तो जो गरीब

[श्री रामम्]

किमान है या जो लैंडलैस पैजेंटरी है, जो मिडिल क्लास के किमान हैं, उनको क्रेडिट नहीं मिलता है और उस रुपये को ये महाजन लोग अपने हाथ में ही रख लेते हैं और उसका अपने लाभ के लिए इस्तेमाल करते हैं। यह चीज है जोकि आपके देखने की है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस तरह से डेमोक्रेटिक डिसेम्प्लाइजेशन हो सकता है कि जब कभी भी सरकार का खर्च होना है तो वह बैसिटिड एंटीरेस्ट्स के हक में हो, और जो गरीब हैं, उसके हक में न हो? सरकार को चाहिये कि वह गरीब लोगों की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दे।

जिन के पास जमीन है, आप चाहते हैं कि वे प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ायें और उसके लिए आप इम्प्रूव्ड सोइस भी दे रहे हैं, अच्छी क्रिम के बीज भी दे रहे हैं? यह बात ठीक है कि लोग इन सोइस के लिए तड़प रहे हैं और चाहते हैं कि इनको सप्लाई किया जाए और उनको दिया जाए। यह काम प्रायः भी बढ़ रहा है। लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इम्प्रूव्ड सोइस के नाम पर भी कुछ लोग हैं जोकि फायदा उठाते हैं, मुनाफा कमाते हैं। आजकल देखा जा रहा है कि जो सोइस सप्लाई किये जाते हैं उनमें बीज भी नहीं होता है लेकिन वे बिक रहे हैं। इस बीज को रोकना आपका कर्तव्य है और यह देखना भी आपका कर्तव्य है कि अच्छी क्वालिटी का बीज लोगों को मिले।

जब हम रिपोर्ट को देखते हैं तो पता चलता है कि सभी दिशों में तरक्की हुई है। लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि दो साल हो गए हैं जबकि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने नमूना-बाईलाज हर स्टेट की सरकार को भेजे थे। लेकिन आज तक इन नमूना बाईलाज के मुताबिक कोऑप्रिटिव एक्ट सूबों में नहीं बन पाए हैं। इनके मुताबिक पुराने एक्ट में एमंडमेंट्स नहीं हो पाए

हैं। मैं आपको यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जितने भी नामिनेशन सरकार की तरफ से हो रहे हैं वे उन्हीं लोगों में से हो रहे हैं जो महाजन है। चाहे विलेज कोऑप्रिटिव हों, चाहे शूगर फैक्ट्रीज हों या कोई और सोसाइटीज हों, इन्हीं लोगों को नामिनेट किया जाता है और उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि कोऑप्रिटिव मैक्टर को नुकसान पहुंचता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि राइट टाइप के आदमियों को नामिनेट किया जाए।

गांवों को एक यूनिट बना कर आप कई कई लोगों को एम्पाईट कर रहे हैं। विलेज लेवल वर्कर है, बी०डी० ओ० है, एक्सटेशन आफिसर है, सोशल एजुकेशन आफिसर है, और इसी तरह के दूसरे लोग हैं और इनकी आप एक कतार खड़ी कर रहे हैं। अभी दस दिन की ही बात है कि गूटर जिले की चार तहसीलों में, आंध्र प्रदेश में, १,००० विलेज आफिसर्स ने काम छोड़ दिया था और तनस्वाह बढ़ाने की मांग कर रहे थे। इसके बारे में वहां के रेवन्यू मिनिस्टर ने भी बताया है। आप गांवों को देखें तो आप को पता चलेगा कि वहां पर पुराने पटवारी हैं, पटेल हैं चपड़ासी हैं और जब से पंचायतें स्थापित हुई हैं तब से वहां बिल कलेक्टर, क्लर्क इत्यादि और हो गए हैं। जब कोऑप्रिटिव सोसाइटीज आई तो यह कहा गया कि इनके लिए भी कुछ स्टाफ होना चाहिये। जो पुराने विलेज एम्प्लायीज थे, पटवारीज पटेल इत्यादि उनको तो कम तनस्वाह मिलती थी २० या २३ रुपये और उनको इसी तनस्वाह पर काम करना पड़ता है लेकिन जब पंचायतें, कोऑप्रिटिव सोसाइटीज इत्यादि बनी और उन्हीं जो स्टाफ रखा उसको अधिक पैसा दिया गया। इस तरह से आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि जो पैसा है वह ज्यादातर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर खर्च होना जा रहा है और जो डिबेलपमेंट का काम

है, उस पर बहुत कम खर्च हो रहा है। गांवों में एक तो भोल्ट सिस्टम के पटवारी, पटेल इत्यादि हैं, उनकी तनख्वाह का खर्च है, जब से पंजायतें आई हैं, तब से एकाउण्टेंट्स इत्यादि को रख लिया गया है और कोओ-प्रेटिव मोसाइटीज जो बनी हैं, उनका स्टाफ भी है जिसकी तनख्वाह देनी पड़ती है। इन सब की तनख्वाह, छोटे से गांव में, लोग नहीं दे सकते हैं क्योंकि उन की आमदनी इतनी नहीं है। इस प्राबलम को आप कैसे मालव करना चाहते हैं, यह मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ। आपका इसके बारे में कुछ प्रोग्राम नहीं है। इन सब का आपस में कोओर्डिनेशन भी नहीं है। उत्पादक कामों में पैसा खर्च न हो कर इन अनुत्पादक कामों में खर्च हो रहा है। आज हम तहसील लेवल पर ब्लाक्स बना रहे हैं। पहले ही पुराने तहसीलदार हैं, रेवेन्यू इंस्पेक्टर हैं, पटेल हैं, पटवारी हैं, एक रेवेन्यू सेक्शन है। उसके बाद डिबेनपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट में भी हम रेवेन्यू आफिसर्स को नौकरियां दे रहे हैं। यह जो ड्यूप्लिकेशन हो रहा है, इसको रोका जाना चाहिये और जो बिना मतलब पैसा खर्च हो रहा है, उसको बचाया जाना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ पर टैक्नीकल प्रोब्लेम्स की जरूरत हो वहाँ तो नौकरी क्रियेट हम करें लेकिन जहाँ पर पहले से ही आदमी मौजूद है और व काम को कर सकते हैं, वहाँ पर अगर हम और आदमी ला कर रख दें तो उससे मदद मिलने वाली नहीं है। इस बास्ते मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस और अवश्य ध्यान देंगे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

I would request hon. Members in the Congress to kindly condense their remarks within ten minutes if they want to have a turn of their own.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: How long will this continue?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We conclude at 4.56 including the speech of the Minister.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह (सहसराम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मंत्रालय के दो अंग हैं, एक सहकारिता का और दूसरा सामुदायिक विकास का। सहकारिता विभाग हाल ही में इस मंत्रालय के अंगगत आया है और स्वाभावतः यह आशा की जा रही है कि अब इस दिशा में रोज-बचरोज उन्नति होती जाएगी। सहकारिता के नाम को इसलिए भी महत्व मिलना शुरू हो गया है कि कुछ समय से सस्ती खेती की थोड़ी बहुत चर्चा होने लग रही है और पिछले साल इस सदन ने इसके मुताल्लिक एक प्रस्ताव भी पास किया था। उसके मुताबिक और उसके सुझावानुसार एक कार्यकारी दल का इस मंत्रालय ने निर्माण किया जिस की रिपोर्ट गतवर्ष ३१ दिसम्बर को पेश हो गई। जब इसने अपनी रिपोर्ट नहीं दी थी, तब यह कहा गया था कि जब रिपोर्ट आएगी तब उस पर विचार होगा और उसके मुताबिक कार्य होगा। अब जब कि रिपोर्ट आ गई है और उसको आये तीन महीने हो गये हैं तो इस सदन को मैं चाहता हूँ मौका मिले कि वह उस पर विचार कर सके और अपने सुझाव दे सके। मैं नहीं मानता हूँ कि जो चीज उसमें लिखी गई है वह सारी की सारी सभ्य को मान्य होगी। मैं यह भी नहीं मानता हूँ कि जो सरकार की नीति है, वंश की नीति है, उस नीति को कोई खास मोड़ दिया जाएगा। परन्तु मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि जो भी नीति अपनाई जाए वह काफी सोच विचार के बाद और समझदारी से अपनाई जाए और उस नीति को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सब जोरजोर से प्रयास हो।

अभी हाल में मुल्क में बाहर दल भेजा गया था, यगोम्माबिया इत्यादि में, और वहाँ की स्थिति में उस दल ने जानकारी हासिल की है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हर काम

[बा० राम सुभग सिंह]

जो भी हो मस्तीदी के साथ हो। मैं यह इस-लिये कह रहा हूँ कि यदि दो साल किसी काम को करने में लग जायें तो यह ठीक नहीं है। पिछले साल से लोगों ने यह धागा लगाई हुई है कि कोई नया कदम उठाया जायेगा, लेकिन वह अभी तक उठाया नहीं गया है।

अभी २० अ० कट्टी साहब ने लैंड रिफार्म्स का जिक्र किया है। मैं इस में बहुत हमदर्दी रखता हूँ। आज जो ३२ करोड़ के करीब जमीन जोत में है, उस जमीन में ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुधार होने चाहियें और किसी के पास भी इतनी जमीन नहीं होनी चाहिये कि वह दूसरे का शोषण कर सके। मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी दूसरे का शोषण करे, किसी के पास भी उत्पादन के ऐसे साधन नहीं होने चाहियें कि वह किसी दूसरे व्यक्ति का शोषण कर सके और यदि किसी के पास इतनी जमीन है कि वह दूसरे का शोषण कर सकता है तो उस का बंटवारा होना चाहिये। यही बात मैं कारखानों इत्यादि पर भी लागू करता हूँ। वहाँ पर भी किसी का शोषण नहीं होना चाहिये।

उन्होंने एक दूसरी बात भी कही है जिस का मैं बड़े जोरों के साथ विरोध करता हूँ। वह इस समय यहाँ पर नहीं है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हर काम राष्ट्रीयकरण से हो नहीं सकता है, चाहे जमीन हो, चाहे मवेशी हों, चाहे व्यक्ति की शिक्षा का मामला हो, यह नहीं है कि जैसे फैंक्ट्री से हम नट्स निकाल लेते हैं, या लाउड स्पीकर तैयार कर के बाहर निकाल लेते हैं, उसी तरह से लड़कों को तैयार कर के श्रीमाली जी यूनिवर्सिटी से बाहर निकाल सकते हैं। वहाँ पर एक एक को काफी समझदारी से पढ़ाना होगा। मवेशियों को हमें ठीक से देखभाल करनी होगी और अपने पशुधन का विकास और रक्षण करना पड़ेगा। इसी तरह से हमें अपने बच्चों का विकास करना है और इस

वन सम्पदा को हमें बढ़ाना है। अब यह कोई कारखाने में धाती मैन्युफैक्चर करने का तो सवाल नहीं है कि जितनी चाहें खटाक से धोतियाँ बना डालीं। पेड़ तो उस तरह से मैन्युफैक्चर नहीं हो सकता है। उस के लिये तो हमें एक-एक पौधे को सीचना होगा और लोभों को उन चीजों में ट्रेनिंग देनी होगी। अब गांव में किसी का बैल यदि राधा रात में रग्यो नुड़ा लेगा तो जो महकमे का भ्रामदी झूटी पर होगा वह क्या यह कहेगा कि मैं अब उस जगह जा कर उस बैल को बांधूंगा? इसलिये जरूरी हो जाता है कि लोगों को आवश्यक ट्रेनिंग दी जाये ताकि वह सारी चीजों को समझ कर इस काम को भागे बढ़ाये। इस वक्त खाली राष्ट्रीयकरण से समस्या हल नहीं होगी और इन सारी चीजों को समझ कर ही कोई आवाज उठानी चाहिये।

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय का निर्माण इसी उद्देश्य से किया गया था कि आज जो गांवों की शोचनीय अवस्था है उस में सुधार लाया जाये, लोगों में जो अशिक्षा बेकारी और गरीबी आदि है उस को दूर किया जाये, उन की आर्थिक स्थिति बेहतर की जाये लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि हमारे गांवों की कैसी स्थिति है। गांव में जहाँ एक और धनी लोग हैं, लैंडलाइर्स और महाजन आदि हैं, और जहाँ गांव की आधी आबादी के पास जमीनें हैं वहाँ ऐसे लोग भी काफी हैं जोकि गरीब हैं, जिन के कि पास मकानात और जमीनें नहीं हैं, कुछ लोग हैं जोकि कारीगर व श्रमिक वर्ग के हैं। अब यह मंत्रालय उन गरीब और शोषित वर्ग के लोगों को सहायता पहुंचाने और उन की आर्थिक स्थिति बेहतर बनाने के लिये बनाया गया था। इस मंत्रालय के कार्य की जो रिपोर्ट छपी है उस में कहा गया है कि तरह तरह के प्रयास लोगों को सामाजिक शिक्षा देने की दिशा में किये गये हैं उस में बालियटरी

अरनेनाइजेशन की भी मांग की गई है। उस का क्या कार्य होना चाहिये और क्या स्कोप होना चाहिये इस का भी रिपोर्ट में जिक्र प्राया है। इस मंत्रालय का कार्य क्षेत्र काफी बढ़ रहा है। इस का एक मूल उद्देश्य सब को शिक्षित करना भी था। बहुमुखी हर प्रकार के विकास के लिये गांवों में एक गेम विभाग की स्थापना की जाये जिस के कि कर्मचारी जा जा कर लोगों को अपने घर पर खड़े होने लायक बनना सिखायें। वे इस योग्य बनाये जायें जिस से कि वे अपनी प्राथिक स्थिति सुधार सकें। यह उम्मीद की गई थी कि प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में वे लोग इस काम में काफी सफलता प्राप्त कर लेंगे और द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में और उस से आगे चल कर गांव वाले खुद ब खुद अपनी अवस्था सुधार लेंगे। लेकिन प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना काल के दिनों में कोई मुझाव प्राया कि फलानी तबदीनी कर ली जाय तो उस वक्त उस पर पूरे तरीके से ध्यान नहीं दिया गया और नतीजा यह हुआ कि वह लोग स्वीकार करने लग गये, खुद सरकारी लोग इस बात को मानने लग गये कि हम इस काम में जनता का वांछित महयोग और सहानुभूति शामिल करने में असफल रहे हैं। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि काफी रेवोल्यूशनरी ढंग से इस चीज के बारे में सोचा जा रहा है और यह सही है कि जो कदम उठाया जा रहा है उस के पीछे मया यही है कि हम लोगों के साथ में सारा विकास का काम दे दें लेकिन जब इसी हाउस में यह कहा गया था कि आप एक एडवाइजरी कमेटी बनाने है और आप ही उस की सिफारिशों को वही मानने तो यह मुनासिब चीज नहीं है।

अब जो यहां पर मुझाव दिया गया है कि इस मंत्रालय को एक कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर के मानहूत किया जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह मुझाव बोधा और सम्ना है। मैं तो यह

कहूंगा कि एक कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर के जमाने में हिन्दुस्तान में एक ऐसा कार्य किया गया है जिस के कारण लोगों की सहानुभूति उस मंत्रालय ने पूरी तरह से खो दी है। उन लोगों ने यह व्यवस्था की कि हर जगह बी० डी० प्रो०, एस० डी० प्रो० और कलकत्स ही एडवाइजरी कमेटी को प्रीसाइड करेगे और यह मुझाव कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर के जमाने का था। चाहे फूड मिनिस्ट्री हो, एथीकलचर मिनिस्ट्री हो प्रपचा डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री हो, उन मंत्रालयों के कामों में सफलता मिलना इस बात पर निर्भर नहीं करना है कि वे कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर्स के अधीन हैं कि नहीं। काम कैबिनेट स्टेटस और नोन कैबिनेट स्टेटस की बिना पर नहीं होता है बल्कि काम तो हिम्मत और लगन में होता है। एक चपडामी एक बड़े अफसर की अपेक्षा अधिक सफलता काम करने में प्राप्त कर सकता है बशर्ते कि उस में हिम्मत हो और फंसला कर के उस को अमल में लाने की क्षमता हो लेकिन जिस आदमी के दिमाग में फंसला करने की हिम्मत नहीं होती वह कभी भी खूबसूरती में कोई काम नहीं कर सकता। इसलिय मैं इस तरह के मन्ने मुझावों का कि यह मंत्रालय कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर के अधीन हो, विरोध करता हूँ। मैं तो चाहूंगा कि हमारे मूति जी और अन्य विभागीय अधिकारी हिम्मत के साथ इस महान् एतिहासिक काम में जुट जायें और देश को प्रगति पथ पर बढ़ाने की कोशिश करें। लेकिन यह समझना कि मूति जी को प्राइम मिनिस्टर बना दिया जाय तो ठीक से काम होगा एसा समझना गलत है।

अब जहां तक खेती की व्यवस्था करने का सम्बन्ध है मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि चाहे वह स्वायत्त गेनरलमिनिम हो और चाहे डीरिंगेशन का सबाल हो, इन के बारे में कोई आदमी एक तरीके की बात सोचें तो काम होता है। अगर हमें खेती के मिन्सिमे को देश में उन्नत करना है तो वह तभी उन्नत हो सकेगा जबकि हम देश के तमाम ३२

[डा० रामसुभग सिंह]

करोड़ एकड़ खेतों को एक निगाह से देखें कि उन में कितने माइनर इरीगेशन की जरूरत है कितने मेजर इरीगेशन की जरूरत है, कितने मीडियम इरीगेशन की जरूरत है और कितने फर्टिलाइजर्स की जरूरत है और आवश्यकता-नुसार उस की उचित व्यवस्था करें। यह बात स्वाबल एनालिसिस की है और बांध बांधने की है। अब अगर इस में ४, ५ धादमियों का दिमाग लगे भले ही व कोई हों कितने विकसित दिमाग के क्यों न हों और उस काम में कितनी ही दिलचस्पी क्यों न लें लेकिन अगर व एक कोआरडिनेटेड ढंग से प्रोसीड न करें तो उन्हें कभी भी उन कामों में सफलता नहीं मिलेगी। मुझ खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज यहां वही चीज हो रही है अर्थात् लैक ऑफ कोआरडिनेशन है। अगर भाखड़ा नंगल डैम के चलते और दूसरे डैम के चलते वाटर लीगिंग होती है तो जनता को और लोगों को दुःख होता है और तकलीफ होती है। एक और तो विकास होता है लेकिन दूसरी ओर जो ह्रास होता है उस को देख कर लोगों को तकलीफ होना स्वाभाविक है।

बिहार में कुछ जगहों पर माइनर इरी-गेशन है। ८ वर्ष पहले जिस छोटे गाहर की मरम्मत की गई थी और उस वक्त किसी ने नहीं बताया था कि इस का पैसा किसानों से वसूल किया जायगा। जब इस गाहर का सन् १९५२ में निर्माण किया गया था उस वक्त कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं थी कि किसानों से उस की मरम्मत का पैसा वह कह कर वसूल कर लिया जायगा कि चूंकि यह तुम्हारे गांव में बना है इसलिये तुम्हें इस का पैसा देना होगा और उस पैसे की किसानों से वसूली करने के लिये बार्ड और कर्की ले कर पुलिस जाती है और जब उन गरीब किसानों के चौखट और दरवाजे निकालने लगती है तब कोई बताने नहीं आता कि आखिर ऐसा क्यों किया जा रहा है।

जहां तक संस्था के बढ़ाने का सवाल है, चाहे पंचायत हो, चाहे सहकारी समिति इन सबों को व्यवस्थित रूप देने के लिये एक जायज विभाग की जरूरत है। मैं मानता हूं कि एक स्कूल और एक अस्पताल है लेकिन मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि कल मैं अपने यहां था तो मैं ने देखा था कि यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का जो रघुनाथपुर अस्पताल है उसकी एक भी दीवार एमी बची नहीं थी जहां पर कि पानी की धारा न पहुंची हुई हो। वैसे कहने को तो यह टेन बेड अस्पताल है लेकिन वहां लोगों को रक्बा नहीं गया है क्योंकि डर है कि कहीं दीवारें न ढह पड़ें और लोगों को यह कहा जा रहा है कि आप अस्पताल के अन्दर मत रहिये और रोगी सब बाहर पड़े हैं। अब जहां पर इस तरह की अवस्था हो वहां आप समझ सकते हैं कि क्या कोआर-डिनेशन होगा।

अब यह सिक्ख इवैल्युएशन रिपोर्ट में है कि ब्लाक्स की बजाय नोन ब्लाक्स एरिया में ज्यादा कंट्रीब्यूशन मिला है। इसी रिपोर्ट में है कि जो व्यवस्था की गई है रुपय की उस में केवल ब्लाक हैड क्वार्टर और अन-क्लासीफाइड एक्सपेंडीचर जिन में कि इम्पॉर्टेड आर्टिकल्स वगैरह हैं, जीप वगैरह और चीजें उन की हैं तो प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में १७ करोड़ ३७ लाख रहा। जहां एग्जीक्यूटिव इरीगेशन का सवाल है ११ करोड़ ६० लाख है। इसी तरह से द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में अब तक ४१ करोड़ ६० लाख है। ब्लाक और दूसरे अनक्लासीफाइड एक्स-पेंडीचर में और एग्जीक्यूटिव इरीगेशन पर ५८ करोड़ से अधिक है। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य है कि इन सब खर्चों को काफी कम किया जा सकता है।

15 hrs.

इसी प्रकार अब यह ट्रेनिंग देने की बात को ले लीजिये। अब ट्रेनिंग की बात यह है कि जब आप मानते हैं कि आप के चाहे बी० डी० ओ० हों, चाहे एग्जीक्यूटिव एक्सपेंशन आफिसर हों, इंडस्ट्रियल एक्सपेंशन आफिसर

[श्री पहाड़िया]

आजादी मिलने में पहले था, उस को देखा नहीं। आज से दस साल पहले जबकि इस विभाग का निर्माण नहीं हुआ था उस वक़्त के गांवों की हालत का वह विचार करें। उस समय गांवों में हरिजनों और भूमिहीन किसानों की क्या अवस्था थी, उन की शिक्षा का और उन के स्वास्थ्य का क्या इन्तिजाम था और आज उन की क्या हालत है, इस पर अगर हमारे विरोधी भाई विचार करेंगे तो उन को भी मानना होगा कि काल और आज में बहुत बड़ा अन्तर हो गया है। इस अन्तर को हम बीच में हम लाने में सफल हुए हैं। यह मैं मानता हूँ कि अभी भी गरीब और अमीर, और छोटे और बड़े की खाई बनी हुई है, लेकिन इस का यह मतलब नहीं है कि इस को पाटने की दिशा में हम ने कोई कदम नहीं बढ़ाया है। हमें इस दिशा में सफलता मिली है लेकिन कुछ कमियाँ हैं जिन की ओर मैं मंत्रालय का और सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। बहुत से भइयों ने इन खाँसियों की ओर ध्यान दिलाया है। मैं सब की ओर तो सदन का ध्यान नहीं दिलाना चाहता मगर कुछ की ओर एक एक कर के मंत्रालय का और सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

मैंसे पहले मैं खेती की ओर अपना ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हम देखते हैं कि खेती के बारे में कृषि मंत्रालय का और सामुदायिक विकास मंत्रालय दोनों में काम लिया जाता। यह चीज़ पहली योजना में भी रही और दूसरी योजना में भी रही। सामुदायिक विकास मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में भी कहा गया है कि इस विभाग का ७५ प्रतिशत रुपया और ग्राम सेवकों का २० प्रतिशत समय खेती की उन्नति के लिये खर्च होता है। जब यह बात है तो यह मसज़ में नहीं आता कि फिर यह कृषि का विभाग धन्य क्यों चलता है। यह बात तो सही है कि खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय एक ही और उनका एक होना जरूरी है, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि जब

भी देश के किमां भाग में खाद्य की कमी होती है तो खाद्य मंत्री जो यही कोशिश करते हैं कि बाहर से अनाज मंगा लिया जाये, जब कभी वह देखते हैं कि उड़ीसा में, या मद्रास में या बंगाल में या आन्ध्र में या केरल में चावल की कमी है तो वह इस बात की ओर कम ध्यान देते हैं कि देश का उत्पादन किस प्रकार बढ़ाया जाये जिससे देश को लाभ हो, लेकिन उनका ध्यान उस समस्या इस तरह को मुलझाने की ओर जाता है कि कनाडा या अमरीका से चावल मंगा कर कमी को पूरा कर लिया जाये। इस प्रकार इस विभाग का ज्यादातर रुपया इन कामों पर खर्च हो जाता है और खेती पर कम खर्च होता है। इस लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब सामुदायिक विकास विभाग का ज्यादातर समय और रुपया खेती की उन्नति पर खर्च होता है तो कृषि मंत्रालय को भी क्यों न हमके ही मानहत कर दिया जाये।

इसके साथ ही साथ सिंचाई योजनाओं का प्रश्न भी जुड़ा हुआ है। देश में आज बड़ी बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाएँ चल रही हैं। ये धन्य से चलती रहें लेकिन जहाँ तक छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं का, जैसे ट्यूब वेलों का लगाना, कुओं का या तालाबों का बनाना आदि, संबन्ध है इनको भी कृषि और खाद्य विभाग के तहत रखने की बात मेरी मसज़ में नहीं आती। इस लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि इन छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं को और कृषि विभाग को सामुदायिक विकास के मुहकमों के अधीन कर दिया जाये तो ज्यादा सफलता मिलेगी।

इसके अनतिरिक्त मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि विभाग के साथ सहकारिता विभाग का भी बड़ा सम्बन्ध है। लेकिन सहकारिता विभाग के अन्तर्गत कुछ बड़ी बड़ी सोमा-यटियाँ हैं जो कि शहरों में चलती हैं जिनके रजिस्ट्रार, डिप्टी रजिस्ट्रार, एसिस्टेंट रजिस्ट्रार और इम्पेक्टर आदि

जो भ्रष्टाचार होते हैं उनको यह फिक्र रहती है कि बड़े बड़ी सोसायटीज बनें जिनके द्वारा बड़े बड़े कारखानों आदि को चलाने का काम हो। और दूसरे कामों का विकास हो। अगर उन कामों का विकास न हो तो उनका लिक्विडेशन हो जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन बड़ी बड़ी सोसाइटियों को इस विभाग से निकाल दिया जाये और जो खेती के उपयोग में आने वाली सोसाइटीज हैं, चाहे वह क्रेडिट सोसाइटीज हों या सरबिस कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज हो, उनको ही रहने दिया जाये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह मुहकमा ज्यादा सफलतापूर्वक काम कर सकेगा। साथ ही साथ मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत कुछ काम किया गया है। हमारे मायूर साहब ने कहा कि समाज कल्याण विभाग को नहीं रखना चाहिये। पर मैं समझता हूँ कि उसको जरूर चलाना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि समाज कल्याण विभाग भी हमारे भाई बहनों के विकास के लिये काम करता है और इस विभाग को ग्राम सेविकायें भी वही काम करती हैं, इस लिये उस विभाग को भी शिक्षा विभाग से लेकर इस विभाग के सुपुर्द कर देना चाहिये क्योंकि दोनों के काम में कोई ज्यादा फर्क नहीं है। लेकिन यहां कहा गया कि इसको इस लिये धरलग रखा गया कि जहां विकास खंड अभी नहीं हैं वहां इस काम को हम चला सकें, पता नहीं कब तक प्रायः सारे हिन्दुस्तान को विकास खंडों से कवर करने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं राजस्थान के बारे में कह सकता हूँ कि अगर हम सब जगह विकास खंड नहीं कायम कर सकें तो उन जगहों में भी एक्सटेंशन ब्लाक कायम कर दिये गये हैं और उनको धीरे धीरे हम बदल देंगे। लेकिन प्रायः तो वायदा कर के फिर जरा जरा हटते जाते हैं। पहले कहा था कि सन् १९६२ तक सारे देश को कवर कर देंगे। लेकिन अभी कुछ विरोधी भाइयों ने यू० एन० मिशन का हवाला देते हुए कहा कि सारे देश को प्रायः जल्दी से कवर नहीं कर सकते, प्रायः एक्सटेंड नहीं

73(A1) LSD—6.

करना चाहिये।

एक यह बात भी कही गई कि हमारे पास इस काम के लिये कर्मचारियों की कमी है, ट्रेड परसोनल की कमी है। बहुत खुशी की बात है कि प्रायः यह परसोनल की कमी पूरी हो जायगी। लेकिन नजर आता है कि जितना बड़ा हमारा देश है, जितनी बड़ी हमारी आबादी है और जितना बड़ा काम हमको करना है, उसके लिए प्रायः ट्रेड परसोनल नहीं मिल सकेगा और अगर प्रायः ट्रेड परसोनल मिल भी जायेगा तो जिन मानों में प्रायः उसको ट्रेनिंग देना चाहते हैं, उस तरह की ट्रेनिंग नहीं दे सकेंगे और उनको उतना तजरबा नहीं दे सकेंगे जितना प्रायः देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन अगर प्रायः यह सब कर भी लें तो भी जिस ढंग से और जिस मन से काम करने वाले प्रायः चाहिये उस तरह के प्रायः प्रायः प्रायः नहीं मिल सकेंगे। जो प्रायः प्रायः गांवों में काम करने को जाते हैं उनको मैं देखता हूँ। मैं बहुतों के बारे में कहता हूँ, सब के बारे में मैं नहीं कहता। मैं मानता हूँ कि उनमें से कुछ गांव के रहने वाले भी हैं और अच्छे ढंग से काम करने वाले भी हैं। लेकिन अब तक देखने में आया है कि डेवलपमेंट कमिश्नर से लेकर ग्राम सेबक तक अधिकांश में शहर के रहने वाले हैं जिनके अन्दर काम करने की वह भावना नहीं है जो कि होनी चाहिये। ये सूट बूट पहन कर आते हैं और मैट्रिक पास होते हैं क्योंकि यह क्वालिफिकेशन रखी गई है। मैंने उनमें से कुछ से पूछा कि तुम्हारी मुश्किलें क्या हैं क्योंकि मैं एक अदवा सा गावामी हूँ और अपने गांव वालों से ताल्लुक बनाये रहता हूँ। तो जब मैंने उनसे पूछा तो उन्होंने कहा कि क्योंकि कोई और नौकरी नहीं मिली इस लिये यही करली। तो अब तक उनकी इस भावना को प्रायः नहीं बदलेंगे तब तक प्रायः पूरी सफलता नहीं मिल सकेगी। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हमको सफलता नहीं मिली है, लेकिन जितनी मिलनी चाहिये उतनी नहीं मिली है। इस काम में पूरी सफलता तभी मिलेगी जब इसमें जो लोग

[श्री पहाड़िया]

लगाये जायें वे गांवों के रहने वाले हों और इस काम को समझते हों और जिनके पावों में कांटा चुभा हो और जो इस काम के महत्व को समझते हों और उस भावना से इस काम को करें।

मैं आपको कोई ज्यादा राय नहीं देना चाहता क्यों कि आपने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। आपने जो कंसल्टेटिव कमेटियां बनाई हैं वे आप को अपनी राय देती रहती हैं। लेकिन कुछ बातें मैं आपको बता देना चाहता हूँ।

अभी हाल में एक नया कदम उठाया गया है, जिसने इस विभाग के काम को चार भागों में बांट दिया है। वह काम पंचायती राज्य की स्थापना का है। और यह मेरा सौभाग्य है कि मैं उस राज्य से आता हूँ जहाँ कि पंचायती राज्य की शुरुआत सबसे पहले की गई है मेरा तात्पर्य राजस्थान से है। और आज सारे हिन्दुस्तान की ही नहीं बल्कि सारी दुनियाँ की नजरें हमारे प्रांत की ओर लग रही हैं। कुछ दिन पहले हम देखते थे कि जब बड़े बड़े डिगनेटरीज आते थे तो वह उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब तथा दिल्ली के ब्लाक्स को देखते थे। लेकिन अबकी बार आपने मौका दिया हमको कि हम राष्ट्रपति नासिर को राजस्थान का एक ब्लाक दिखा सकें। उसके बारे में जो विचार और भावना उनकी रही हो उसको तो मंत्री जी ने सुना होगा क्यों कि वह तो उनके साथ गये थे। मंत्री जी तो इस काम के खुद चैम्पियन हैं, उनसे मैं इसके बारे में क्या भ्रजं करूँ। लेकिन मैं अपने विरोधी भाइयों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पंचायत राज्य की स्थापना ने हमारे जीवन में, न केवल राजनीतिक जीवन में, बल्कि सामाजिक जीवन में एक क्रांति की लहर दौड़ा दी है और राजनीतिक क्रांति के साथ साथ वह हमें इस बात की भी धाशा दिलाती है कि हमारे अन्दर धार्मिक क्रांति भी आयेगी। लेकिन अभी कुछ क्षमियाँ हैं उन विभागों की जो कि इसको

रोकना चाहते हैं। इस चीज को हम कुछ समय से वाच कर रहे हैं। यों तो बहुत पुराने समय से वाच कर रहे हैं, पर आजकल खास तौर से वाच कर रहे हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि खेतिहर मजदूर को काम दें। हम उसको उसका ही काम देना चाहते हैं, कोई दूसरा काम नहीं। लेकिन कल विवाद हुआ और कहा गया कि इतनी जमीन कहाँ है जो हम उनको दे सकेंगे, जमीन रबड़ तो है नहीं जो बढ़ जायेगी। लेकिन एक मानी में जमीन निश्चित रूप से रबड़ है। वह इस तरह से कि अगर हम उसका उत्पादन बढ़ा दें तो हमारे पास फालतू जमीन बच सकती है और वह जमीन हम इन लोगों को दे सकते हैं। मैं इस विवाद में नहीं पड़ना चाहता कि हम वह जमीन को आपोरेटिव सोसाइटीज के जरिये से दें या किसी दूसरे जरिये से। किसी भी तरह दें, हमें उनको देना चाहिये, अन्यथा देश में भ्रष्ट का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकेगा, ऐसी मेरी निश्चित राय है। इस सम्बन्ध में देश में जो कानून बन रहे हैं, मैंने उनका धरू से लेकर आखिर तक अध्ययन किया है। दिल्ली के लिये लैंड रिफार्म्स का जो कानून बना, हमको उसपर अपनी राय प्रकट करने का मौका मिला। उसमें देखा गया कि यहाँ पर तीस एकड़ भूमि की सीमा रखी गई है। मैं राजस्थान से आता हूँ और वहाँ ढाई बीघा का एक एकड़ होता है, जिस के मायने ये हुये कि सत्तर बीघा जमीन एक ऐसे किसान को दी जा रही है, परिभाषा के अनुसार जिसके परिवार में पांच सात व्यक्ति हों और जिसके पास साधन नहीं हैं, क्यों कि आप जानते हैं कि किसान के पास साधन नहीं हैं। मैं उस किसान की बात करता हूँ, जिसके पास जमीन नहीं है। वह सत्तर बीघे को जोत सके यह कुछ असम्भव सा लगता है। इस लिये आज जो भूमि सुधार हम करने जा रहे हैं, उसके सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र की ओर से राज्य सरकारों को निर्देशन दिया जाना चाहिये

धीर उनको बताया जाना चाहिये कि अगर वास्तविक अर्थों में सामदायिक विकास करना है और ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाना है, तो हमें उन लोगों की ओर ध्यान देना होगा, जिन के पास आज कुछ भी नहीं है। मेरे पास समय नहीं है कि मैं इस विषय में अपनी राय अच्छी तरह से आपके सामने रख सकूँ।

अमदान की बात कही जाती है। अमदान अक्सर उन लोगों से लिया जाता है, जिन के पास खाने को कुछ नहीं है और यह मेरी राय नहीं है, यह उस मेहता कमेटी की राय है, जिसका एक पैराग्राफ मैं आप को पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ। अन्य बातों को छोड़ कर मैं एक मोटी सी बात पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ। उस में कहा गया है :—

“When the landless labourer gave a day's work freely he lost the possibility of a day's pay and, therefore, a day's food.”

कहने का मतलब यह है कि जब पंचायतें निश्चित रूप से यह तय कर देती हैं कि हर एक को अमदान करना पड़ेगा, तो उस समय बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति—(गांवों में पूंजीपति उनको कहते हैं, जिनके पास थोड़ा खाने-पीने को होता है)—तो उससे बच जाते हैं और गांवों के उन लोगों से अमदान लिया जाता है, जिन के पास खाने के लिये नहीं है, रहने के लिये मकान नहीं है, करने को काम नहीं है, जोतने को जमीन नहीं है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देश सरकार को समर्थन भी देगा, पैसा भी देगा, अम भी देगा, समय भी सपायेगा—उस को ट्रेनिंग की जरूरत नहीं है ट्रेनिंग उन को दी जाये, जो काम कराना चाहते हैं—लेकिन जिन के पास कोई साधन नहीं है गुजारे का, उन को जल्दी से जल्दी सरकार साधन ज़टाये। अगर सरकार सब को जमीन नहीं ज़टा सकती—धीर मैं जानता हूँ कि यह नहीं ज़टा सकती—तो

उन को छोटे छोटे रोजगार धन्धे को-प्रोपरेटिव सोसायटी के जरिये से या दूसरे जरिये से, चलाने में अगर वह मदद कर सके, जो कि नष्ट होते जा रहे हैं, तो ज्यादा बेहतर होगा। इसलिये मेरी राय है कि एक ब्लाक के लिये जो साढ़े बारह लाख रुपये रखे गये हैं, उस को अगर तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में पन्द्रह लाख रुपये तक बढ़ा दिया जाय, तो इस तरह ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जा सकेगा, क्योंकि इस साढ़े बारह लाख रुपये में से ७५ परसेंट केवल कृषि के काम में जाने वाला है अर्थात् ६ लाख रुपये कृषि के काम में आयेगा और ३ लाख रुपया दूसरे कामों के लिये बच जायेगा। इस से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह योजना मंत्रालय और प्लानिंग कमिशन को इस बात के लिये राजी करें कि इन ब्लाक्स में होने वाले खर्च को साढ़े बारह लाख से पन्द्रह लाख कर दिया जाये, तो खेती के अलावा दूसरे कामों, जैसे स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, सामाजिक शिक्षा तथा दूसरे कामों के लिये अच्छी तरह से धीर ज्यादा आसानी से काम हो सके।

जुंकि इस समय मौका नहीं है, इन लिये मैं केवल यही बातें कह कर समाप्त करता हूँ और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन लोगों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये, जो अब तक अपने आप को उठाने में मफल नहीं हो सके हैं।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पीलीभीत) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खुशी है कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर विर्फ दम मिन्ट।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : कुछ ज्यादा बचन लग जायेगा।

मैं बहुत देर से को-प्रोपरेटिव धीर कम्प्यूनिटी डेबेलपमेंट के मुताबिक मुन रहा हूँ। जहां तक कम्प्यूनिटी डेबेलपमेंट का सवाल है, उस का

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

मकसद ५,५८,००० गांवों की तरफकी धीर वहां के रहने वाले लोगों की उन्नति है। रिपोर्ट में भी बताया गया है कि ३,५९,८४६ गांव इस प्रोग्राम के तहत कवर कर लिये गये हैं। लेकिन जब मैं गांवों की हालत को देखता हूं, तो मुझे बड़ी मायूसी होती है। मुझे तीन चार जिलों के ब्लाक्स को देखने का मौका मिला। खास तौर से धरने जिले के तमाम ब्लाक्स को मैंने देखा है। जो हालत मैंने गांवों की देखी, उस से मुझे बड़ी निराशा हुई धीर मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि यह पीपल्स प्रोग्राम नहीं है, कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट प्रोग्राम नहीं, बल्कि फैशन प्रोग्राम है धीर एक वेलस बिल्डिंग प्रोग्राम है। मैं देखता हूं कि शनिवार इमारतें बनी होती हैं धीर बड़े फैशन से कपड़े पहन कर सफेद कालर वाले लोग इधर उधर घूमते हैं धीर जीपों पर दौड़ते फिरते हैं धीर नतीजा कुछ नहीं होता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : धरन कपड़ों पर ही ऐतराज है, तो गांवों में उन के कपड़े उतार दिये जाय धीर दूसरे दे दिये जायें।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : कपड़ों पर ऐतराज नहीं है लेकिन उन कपड़ों को पहनने वाले वे लोग गांवों की सूरत-हाल से वाकफ नहीं हैं।

एग्जीक्यूटिव के मुताबिक कहा जाता है कि हम डेवेलपमेंट कर रहे हैं। मेरे जिले में घाट ट्यूब वेलस बनाये गये धीर एक एक ट्यूब वेल पर पन्द्रह बीस हजार रुपये खर्च हुए। वे बेकार पड़े हैं। मैंने फिर्माई इकट्ठी की कि उन से कितनी सिंचाई हुई। मुझे पता लगा कि तीन ट्यूब वेल ऐसे हैं जिन में एक इंच भी सिंचाई नहीं होती है। दो ट्यूब वेल ऐसे हैं, जिनसे बस पन्द्रह एकड़ सिंचाई हुई धीर बाकी ट्यूब वेल ऐसे हैं जिन से दो तीन एकड़ सिंचाई हुई। जब मैंने पूछा कि धरन इस का कारण क्या है? तो मुझे बताया गया कि पक्की नालियां नहीं बनाई गई—कच्ची

नालियां हैं, रेनीला इलाका है, पानी ट्यूब वेल के मुंह से निकलना शुरू हुआ धीर इधर उधर बह कर खराब हो जाता है धीर खेतों तक वह पहुंचता ही नहीं है।

यह कहा जाता है कि गांवों में सड़कें बनी हैं, नालियां बनी हैं, यह बना है, वह बना है। गांवों वालों से कहा जाता है कि धरन अपना खर्च कोजिये, धरन गवर्नमेंट देगी। बहुत से गांवों वालों ने कोशिश कर के धरन लोकल कांटीब्यूशन कर के कुछ नालियां धीर सड़कें बनाई भी हैं, लेकिन मैंने देखा कि उन की पेमेंट नहीं हो रही है। सारे का सारा खर्च बह कर चुके हैं धीर घूमते फिरते हैं, लेकिन उन को खपना नहीं मिलता है। मुझे कई हास्पिटल्स देखने का मौका मिला। मुझे बताया गया कि कहीं दवायें नहीं हैं, कहीं स्टाफ नहीं है, कहीं पर डाक्टर तक नहीं है, केवल कम्पाउंडर हैं कहीं पर मुझे वैटरीनरी हास्पिटल देखने का मौका मिला। वहां पर कई हास्पिटल्स में ने ऐसे देखे, जहां कोई धरामी इंचार्ज नहीं है।

श्री बजरंग सिंह : जानवर इन्चार्ज है ?

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : हास्पिटल का इन्चार्ज कोई धरामी ही होना चाहिये, कोई डाक्टर तो होना चाहिये। इन्चार्ज जानवर नहीं हुआ करता है। धरामी हुआ करता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस धरन के सगरे का फिर फैसला कर लिया जाये।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : इस तरह से काम हैपहैजर्ड में चल रहा है। मैंने जानना चाहा कि धरन इस की बजह क्या है। यह जो तीस करोड़ तरसठ लाख रुपये का अनुदान है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह सारा खपना गइहे में जायेगा जीपें दौड़ाने में, घुंघ्रा उड़ाने में सर्क होम्स ।

मेरे यहाँ चार ब्लाक हैं, दो बीबो ब्लाक जुलने जा रहे हैं। बैसे तो लोगों में कुछ एन्प्लू-जिएम्ब नहीं है, लेकिन यह जरूर होता है कि ब्लाक जुलने जा रहा है, हम को कर्जा मिल जायेगा धरणी तरह से, हम ट्यूब बेल बना लेंगे या बेल करीब लेंगे। मगर चन्द लोग ही इस का फायदा उठा पाते हैं। जंसा कि मेरे बहुत से दोस्तों ने कहा है, छोटे गरीब लोगों को तो कर्जा मिलता ही नहीं है। सबिस को-घापरेटिब्ज के बारे में मेरा तजुर्बा है कि एक एक धावमी को पांच सी रुपया मिल रहा है। यह रुपया घायद धदा न हो पाये, क्योंकि वे गरीब धावमी हैं और उन को जबरन रुपया दिया जा रहा है—वहाँ बैलियां से कर पहुंच जाते हैं और रुपया बांट दिया जाता है। लेकिन मुझे डाउट है कि इस तरह से कोघाप-रेटिब चल पायेंगे या नहीं, लेकिन रुपया बांटने के सिवा और कोई फंक्शन मुझे नजर नहीं आया। इस तरह से यह सारे का सारा जो काम चल रहा है, किसी ठीक ढंग से नहीं चल रहा है। समझ में नहीं आता कि कैसे क्या होगा। मैं ने जानना चाहा कि आखिर इस की वजह क्या है। मैं ने लोगों से बातचीत की है, बिस्लेज सेबेल वंकर से बातचीत की है, पंचायतों के लोगों से बातचीत की है, गांवों के लोगों से बातचीत की है। मैं ने उन से कहा कि इतना रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है, गांवों में, क्या धाप इस के बारे में कुछ जानते हैं, क्या धाप इस पीपल्ज प्रोग्राम से बाकिफ हैं और मेने देखा है कि लोगों में कोई भी जोश से व खरोश नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महादय को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो काम को बनाने वाले हैं, जो काम को करवाने वाले हैं, वे भी नहीं जानते हैं कि क्या स्कीम है। मैं एक गांव में गया और पूछा कि बिस्लेज सेबेल वंकर कहा रहता है और मुझे बताया गया कि फलां जगह पर एक मॉपिङ में रहता है। मैं उस मॉपिङ में गया और मैं ने देखा कि कंभी कहीं पड़ी हुई थी, दूसर सामान कहीं पड़ा हुआ है और सब कुछ बिखरा पड़ा है, वहाँ पर एक दूसरे कोन में फर्टिफ बाक्स पड़ा हुआ था। मैं ने उस से

पूछा कि यह सब सामान इस तरह क्यों बिखर। पड़ा है तो उस ने कहा कि हमारे पास रहने के लिये जगह नहीं, सामान रखने के लिये जगह नहीं है, मकान नहीं है और इस मॉपिङ में हम रहते हैं। इस तरह से वहाँ का काम चलता है। मैंने उन वंकरों में कोई एन्प्लूजिएम्ब नहीं पाया और न ही वहाँ की जनता में जिन की प्रसाई के काम करने के लिये ये रखे जाते हैं। किसी में कोई जोश-खरोश नहीं है। काम का कोई ढंग नहीं है . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महादय : सारा जोश खरोश यहाँ पालियामेंट के अन्दर ही रहता है ?

श्री मोहन स्वल्प : कांस्टिट्यूंसी में भी रहता है।

श्री सुशयक्त राय : वहाँ के जोश की वजह से ही तो हम लोग यहाँ आते हैं।

श्री मोहन स्वल्प : हर ब्लाक में छः ए० डी० प्रोज रहते हैं जो कि बिस्लेज सेबेल वंकरस को गाइड करते हैं। हर धावमी उस को गाइड करता ही दिखाई देता है मगर काम का कोई डिबीजन नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि काम का बंटवारा हो और सप्ताह में दिन विभिन्न विभागों के लिये निर्धारित कर दिये जायें। इस तरह से हो कि दो दिन तो एग्जी-कल्टर के लिये वे दोगे दो दिन को-घापरेषन के लिये और दो दिन बाकी जो और काम हांते है उन के लिये। बिस्लेज वंकरों की सारी जो तबल्लह होती है वह रबी धान्दोलन और खरीफ धान्दोलन पर हांती है, सारा वक्त उसी में लग जाता है। शामों में शामयाने लगते हैं, लाउड स्पीकर लगाये जाते हैं, प्रामोफोन रिकार्ड बजाये जाते हैं, तकरीरें होती हैं और इन के सिवाय प्रेफिक्शन कुछ होता नहीं है। जिस तरह से काम किया जाता है उसे देख कर मुझे हैरत हांती है। खरीफ धान्दोलन को चलाने के लिये या खरी धान्दोलन को चलाने के लिये ऐसे लोगों की सेवायें प्राप्त की जाती है, जोकि ये भ

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

नहीं जानते हैं कि कौन कौन सी फसलें खरीफ में धाती हैं और कौन कौन सी रबी में धाती हैं। जो लोग जाते हैं वे प्लेटफार्म पर जा कर तकरीर कर देते हैं, गानों के कुछ रिकार्ड बजा दिये जाते हैं, जाँकि फिल्मी गाने होते हैं और इतना कर के ही वे लोग समझने लग जाते हैं कि ये भ्रान्दोलन सफल रहे हैं। इस तरह से लाखों रुपया हम बर्ग कर रहे हैं। कुछ लोग जाते हैं और बताते हैं कि लाइनों में पीछे लगाओ, ईस के दरम्यान में चने बो दो। इस तरह से जो प्रोडक्शन है वह बढ़ने वाला नहीं और न ही खेती की तरक्की होने वाली है। यह एक तमाशा है जोकि रखा जाता है। यह उसी तरह से होता है जैसे थियेटर में, जो 'जोकर' होता है, वह इधर उधर जा कर लोगों को हँसाता फिरता है और बड़ी रोल में समझता हूँ हमारे कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट के लोग धदा करते हैं।

रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि एग््रीकल्चर की तरक्की के लिये २०,००० सिलैक्टिड ग्रामदियों को वर्ल्ड एग््रीकल्चर फेयर में लाया गया। मझे बहुत से लोगों को मिलने का मौका मिला था और बातचीत करने का मौका मिला था। मैं खुद खेती करता हूँ और मैं ग्राम को बतला सकता हूँ कि मेरी समझ में तो कुछ नहीं आया कि वहाँ पर खेती के मृतात्तिक क्या था। मैं तो यही समझा हूँ कि बार बारने लूच करने के बाद वह तकरीह की एक धक्की जगह थी। इधर उधर घूम फिर कर शाम को वापिस आ जाये, इस के सिवाय वहाँ कुछ नहीं था। वह एक फेशन सेंटर था, तकरीह की जगह थी, खेती की तरक्की के लिये क्या-क्या किया जाना चाहिये, इस के बारे में कोई रोशनी नहीं डाली गई थी।

हार्जिसिंग के बारे में कहा गया है कि

लाख रुपया स्टेटस की डिसपोजल पर रखा गया था और २०५ लाख रुपया १९५६-६० के लिये एलाट किया गया था। यह जो रुपया एलाट किया गया है, मैं समझता हूँ बहुत थोड़ा है। गांवों में हार्जिसिंग की जो सूरत हाल है, बहुत ही खराब है। वहाँ पर कच्चे गोपड़े हैं जिन में हर साल धाग लग जाती है और लाखों रुपये का नुकसान हो जाता है। वहाँ पर स्लम्स हैं जिन का सुधारा जाना बहुत आवश्यक है। वहाँ पर सब्जियाँ भी कच्ची हैं और बरसात के दिनों में वहाँ यह हालत हो जाती है कि इधर उधर धा जा नहीं सकते हैं। जब तक इन स्लम्स को दूर नहीं किया जाता है तब तक कुछ ही नहीं सकता है। वहाँ पर हार्जिसिंग की हालत को दुरुस्त करना बहुत लाजिमी है। जब तक यह नहीं होता है तब तक डिवेलेपमेंट बेमानी है। मैं ने पिछली बार भी हार्जिसिंग का जिक्र करते हुए कहा था कि हर दस मील के फासले पर एक ब्रिक किलन ग्राम प्रोवाइड करें जहाँ से ईंटें तकाबो पर मिल सकें ? मेरी इस सजेशन पर कोई गौर नहीं हुआ है। मैं धाग फिर धाग से कहना चाहता हूँ कि धाग इस पर गौर करें। अगर उन को ईंटें दी गईं तो स्लम्स को दूर करने में मदद मिल सकती है और तकाबो की सूरत में ईंटें ले कर के लोग मकान बना सकते हैं।

माइनर इरिगेशन के बारे में यह रिपोर्ट बिल्कुल सामोश है। धाग बड़ी बड़ी बिल्डिंग्स और बड़े बड़े डैम्स पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं लेकिन छोटी छोटी नदियाँ और नाले जहाँ पर बाँध बाँध कर गांवों में धागपाछी के धक्के जराबे उपलब्ध किये जा सकते हैं, उस तरफ धागका ध्यान ही नहीं जाता है। अगर इस धोर ध्यान दिया जाये तो पैदावार बढ़ सकती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि माइनर इरिगेशन बर्ष के लिए हर जिले में नदियों नालों का सर्वे किया जाये और पता लगाया जाये कि कहाँ कहाँ बाँध बना कर पानी का

सही इस्तेमाल हो सकता है, और ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को आबिपाशी के लिए पानी दिया जा सकता है ।

गांवों में जो विल्लेज वर्कर हैं तथा दूसरे कर्मचारी हैं, उन में कोई कॉन्डिनेशन नहीं है । पंचायत में सेक्रेटरी, विल्लेज लेवेल वर्कर, रेवेन्यू डिपार्टमेंट के लोग तथा दूसरे लोगों में कोई कॉन्डिनेशन नहीं है । मैं ने एक चीज यह भी देखी है कि गांवों में टैक्स वसूल करने का काम पंचायतों के जिम्मे है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि टैक्स वसूल करने की जिम्मेदारो रेवेन्यू आबॉरिटो के सुपुर्व कर दी जाये, तहमाल के सुपुर्व कर दी जाये कि वह उनका वसूल करे ।

गांवों में हड़डी और चमड़े पे बहुत ज्यादा ग्रामदनों हूतो है । लेकिन इम सोंस से जो ग्रामदनों हूतो है वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड या जिला परिषद् के सुपुर्व कर दो गई है मैं चाहता हूँ कि हड़डी और चमड़े से जो ग्रामदनों हूतो है वह गांवों को दे दो जाया करे । इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंचायत सेक्रेटरी और विल्लेज लेवेल वर्कर का स्केल एक कर दिया जाये, उनका प्रापस में कॉन्डिनेशन हो और काम का बटवारा कर दिया जाये । यह साफ साख बता दिया जाये कि यह काम पंचायत सेक्रेटरी का है, यह विल्लेज लेवेल वर्कर का है ।

प्राञ्जिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस स्कीम को कामयाब बनाना है, कम्युनिटी डिवे. पमेंट के काम को धामे बढ़ाना है, तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों की नियुक्तिया की जाये जोकि गांवों के सरकमस्टासिस से वाकिफ हों, गांवों की सूरत हाल से धख्खी तरह परिचित हों और गांवों में जा कर काम करना चाहते हों और ऐसे लोगों को ब रखा जाये जो सूट हूट पहनने वाले हों, जिन को वह खयाल रहता हो कि कही उनको रैट मैलो न हो जाये, कहीं लोग उनके कपड़ों को हाथ लगा कर

मैला न कर दें । ये लोग वहां पर ग्रामीणों के धफसर बन कर नहीं, बल्कि जनता के सेवक बन कर जायें, जनता पर रोक जमाने की कोशिश न करे और जब ऐसा होगा तभी प्रापका काम धामे बढ़ सकेगा धन्यथा नहीं । मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि एक सर्वे हो, काम का फिर से धख्खी तरह से निरीक्षण हो और जो सराबियां हैं, वे कैसे दूर की जायें, इस बात का पता लगाया जाये । अगर यह सब कुछ नहीं होता है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जो भी रुपया प्राप दे रहे हैं वह गड़डे में जा रहा है, बेकार जा रहा है, उससे और कोई लाभ नहीं होने वाला है ।

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I should call the hon. Minister because he requires 1½ hours. I had a mind to call Shri Shobha Ram and Shri Rajeshwar Patel and give them also some time.

Shri Yadav Narain Jadhav (Malegaon): Let this continue for the whole day.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will call Shri Shobha Ram.

Shri Shobha Ram (Alwar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will confine myself to two or three important points. In the first place, I would like to say something about the democratic decentralisation scheme. I do not want to go into the background which was responsible for the introduction of this scheme, but there were two factors responsible for it.

In the first place, people were apathetic and un-interested towards the development of the country. Secondly, people were not clamouring for more powers or for an opportunity to share control. That is why democracy was being proposed to be decentralised, and in Rajasthan, on the 2nd October, 1959, we find that Zila Parishad and Panchayat Samitis have been formed.

[Shri Shobha Ram]

Now, with regard to the success or to the failure there are two considerations which should be taken into account. Firstly, with regard to the local planning, we know that this matter was discussed by the National Development Council in April last and also by the Community Development Conference held at Mysore. It was suggested that during December and March 1960 the block and the district plans should be prepared. On the one hand we find that within a short time the Third Five Year Plan will be finalised, but, on the other hand, we find that in many of the States when we talk of local planning, and when the month of March has also passed, even the procedures for formulating the local planning has not been evolved so far. Therefore, I would request the Ministry concerned to fix a date within which at least the procedure should be evolved, and to see that the planning at the village be made by the people at large.

A word with regard to local resources. We have all accepted that the Third Five Year Plan will call for massive efforts for mobilising local resources from the larger section of the community including the rural sector. One special thing which must be noted in this connection is, while we have conferred powers on the Panchayat Samitis and village panchayats we have failed to inspire the members of the Panchayat Samitis or the village panchayats to take resort to taxation measures.

15.35 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

Unless we supplement the resources made available by the Government or by other agencies through taxation measures, the development of the village community will not be made.

One word with regard to urban community development. That is a new subject. The realisation is grow-

ing that little attention has been paid to urban areas. I understand that big urban cities have received attention. They have received attention by way of location of factories, other institutions and important amenities. But, by and large, the smaller towns which do not come under the scope of these rural areas are deprived of the attention that they deserved. Now, Sir, a beginning has to be made to develop a community feeling in such urban areas. In the first place, we can just admit that these considerations are to be the duty of the municipal boards and the town improvement committees, but, still, a beginning has to be made by assigning certain tasks to the municipal boards. In this connection, it may have its functional committees or may reorganise the regional ward-wise committees to draft and in particular cases to execute the programmes of social and economic development for the locality concerned. I can understand that a certain amount of money per head of population might determine the maximum assistance which the local bodies may receive from the State Government, and the town planning organisation may also play an important part towards the development of the community feeling in the people and also to see that a certain amount of desire might be created among the people so far as the urban areas are concerned for participation in those programmes.

Lastly, I would like to say something with regard to co-operative farming societies. I have gone through the recommendations of the Nijalingappa Committee regarding co-operative farming societies. Well, the time is very limited at my disposal. I would like to say something about the recommendations of that committee and request the Ministry to consider and to give more importance to those recommendations.

Those recommendations are with regard to organisational, operational and

financial aspects of the societies. I shall take up first the organisational aspect of the recommendations. It has been held that the success of these co-operative societies will depend on three factors; that the majority of the people will participate in the farm work, that homogeneity of the interest will be maintained and that the economic status of the members will be more or less equal. Though it has been decided by the Government of India that no compulsion will be made to bring the cultivators under these societies, there was, still, a very valuable recommendation made by the Nijalingappa Committee that pooling should be ordinarily for a period of five years and—that is the most important point which the Committee has stressed—that during this period also if a member wants to transfer his land to the society itself or to other members he must be allowed to withdraw. One other important recommendation is with regard to this fact, that the denial of right to vote or participate in the management to a landless member is detrimental to the growth of farming societies. This must be taken into account.

With regard to operational aspect of the societies I would like to say that the differences in the skill and ability of the workers should be properly evaluated and rewarded, otherwise they will not be putting in their best to increase agricultural production. The report further says that attempts should also be made to introduce norms on the lines of traditional standards or the prevalent practices. It must be done in the beginning and after getting certain experience, new norms might be evolved.

There is one important recommendation so far as the operational aspect is concerned, namely, when the manpower available in society is not absorbed in the agricultural operations, industries allied to agricultural operations should be promoted, and small scale industries, village industries and cottage industries should be set up

and that they should receive special attention by the Government.

I shall say something with regard to the financial aspect of these farming societies, that is most important, because when we consider this aspect, we find that there seems to be a great confusion in regard to medium term or long term requirements of the farming societies. The Reserve Bank of India says something; the Government says something; and while the requirements of the farming societies are different. Therefore, I say that, as the Nijalingappa Committee has suggested, whenever the land mortgage banks are not in a position or do not come forward to meet the long term credit requirements, the Government should come forward to provide the finances on the basis of agricultural production programmes without hypothecating the land.

Secondly, with regard to medium-term credit, the co-operative banks should supply such credit wherever the societies are in a position to furnish landed security and in other cases the Government should come forward to supply the medium term credit. We have also admitted that the industries allied to agriculture should also be financed. When there is any necessity to finance such industries, the Government should finance them and they should receive preference in the allotment of assistance which might be available under the different schemes of the various Boards.

Lastly, the godown-cum-cattle shed construction scheme should also receive priority if we want to develop co-operative credit societies. With regard to the principle of State aid to co-operators, I think this principle should be applied and can be applied in many ways. I do not want to go into details, but I understand that in future all the State Governments and the Central Government should determine and fix that the aid will be given only to the co-operatives which want to develop their land and use fertilisers, taccavi loans and so on. I request

[Shri Shobha Ram]

that these points should be taken into account.

The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Sri S. K. Dey): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I meet this House in the context in which I am here after an interval of two years. As I understand the role of a Minister, it is one of a tool in the hands of this sovereign body, and the representatives of the people of India, who can be in complete tune with the aspirations of the people as represented by the people in this House. If this harmony is not maintained between the Minister and the House, neither the House can make itself effective nor can the Minister be effective in carrying out the behests of the House.

I was therefore extremely unhappy last year about this time when I was deprived of the opportunity of coming here and telling my principals how I had functioned during the year and how the Ministry which had been placed at my disposal had discharged the assignment with which the Minister was entrusted. Most unexpectedly I had a blow and, as the House is aware, I could not raise my head for quite some time. Before that, I used to tour seven to eight months in the year; I used to see at least 200 blocks in the year; I used to have a fair sampling of work in every State and almost in every district. Therefore, it was possible in those times for me to say how the programme was reacting on me. Even if the whole country felt diffident about the programme, I could tell them my own reactions and be confident about my own reactions. But under the orders of people who know about the human body, I was constrained to take things easy for some time, and therefore had to depend much more on the reports I received from friends outside, on what I could gather by direct contact with those who hailed to Delhi from the various projects in the country by way of Bharat Darshan, by way of other programmes in Delhi and on what-

ever I could gather from the members of the consultative committee which, as this House is aware, has about 110 members and sits at least a dozen times in a year in spite of the fact that most of its meetings are held at or after 5 O'clock.

I must report to you and lay my chest and heart completely bare before you. It is necessary that I do so. If I do not, you would not know what is passing in my mind and I would not know whether you understand that difficulties I have to contend with in carrying out your mandate and implementing it. Since I could raise my head, I have been using every ounce of my energy every day for doing whatever I can on behalf of this House to strengthen the programme.

I have been trying to find out—naturally I could not travel as much as before—what was happening to this programme. Almost every day, all over the country, everyone who spoke said: "The programme was dead; half-dead or was dying". It is very difficult. Suppose I am talking to you fully alive and vital, in spite of all limitations of my body, and if somebody says I am dead, it is difficult to believe. Yet, if this is repeated on a number of occasions, something the person begins to feel diffident and thinks if he is quite correct in interpreting himself. Therefore, when I looked forward to this debate, after six or eight months of what I considered a vendetta—I do not know whether it was an unwitting one or an organised one by a good section of the country—I was wondering what I should report to my principals here. As the House is aware, in January and February this year, we had 20,000 farmers from various parts of the country, in fact, to be precise, from every single block of the 2700 blocks in the country who came to Delhi to see the World Agriculture Fair. I thought I should seize that opportunity of finding out the progress

of the programme, because here was an opportunity which might not repeat for a long time to come. So, I made it a point to meet every group of farmers for a period of at least 2 hours with each group and I met about 16,000 out of the 20,000 farmers who arrived here.

15.51 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Naturally this is a programme which in a way is my child and I am so identified with it rightly or wrongly. So, it is very difficult to be completely objective and say that my reaction is the absolutely honest and correct one. Therefore, I asked an independent agency in Delhi, the Institute of Public Opinion, to carry out a scientific survey by trained personnel, about what is going through the mind of these farmers coming from different parts of India to see the World Agriculture Fair. That report was out just about 3 days ago. It is here. The Institute of Public Opinion are going to publish this report; they are so impressed with it I hope once it is available, I shall have the opportunity of placing this report before the Members of this august House.

I would like to begin my answer to this debate by giving the place of honour to my very dear friend, Shri Tangamani. He has been a very keen enthusiast on this programme, ever since the programme had begun. In fact, he was so interested in it that two or three years ago, he made the village people wait till 12 o'clock in the night to let me go through some of the work that they were doing and over which they were overflowing with enthusiasm. Shri Tangamani himself was overflowing with enthusiasm over what the people had done. He is a very active member of my consultative committee. In fact every time there is a complaint from some hon. Member that the State to which that hon. Member belongs is not very

keen about holding meetings of the State consultative committee, Shri Tangamani, everytime without exception has claimed that his State of Madras makes no distinction between political parties and they have not only held a number of meetings, but they have given the opportunity to the members of the State consultative committee to go to different parts of the State to see how the programme was going along.

So, I must confess I was very depressed when I heard that the programme has totally failed, according to him, according to what he read. I was even more intrigued when he read a question from a very learned professor. This House may be interested to know that the moment I read that article in the *New Statesman*, the first thing that occurred to me was that I should get it cyclostyled and distributed to the members of the consultative committee of my Ministry, who would be most interested in seeing how somebody who is an authority looks at our programme. It is necessary that we take note of it and find out what truth there is in it.

Naturally a quotation from a learned professor cannot be answered by an unlearned Minister. It has to be answered by another learned professor. So, I would like to put this before the House, because it is very significant that we understand what we are really up to when we talk in terms of the community development programme, because here lies the entire crux of the question. As the House is aware, Professor Rene Dumont was a member of the U.N. evaluation team and he had full say in it. The U.N. team submitted quite a bulky report. I was, therefore, quite surprised when the learned professor went out and wrote a separate article. I have ever since been struggling with myself to find out what the learned professor is driving at. I would like to place before the House the conundrum with

[Shri S. K. Dey]

which I am faced. He concludes the article thus:

"Can India achieve a real social revolution, abolishing castes and reducing the grosser inequalities using non-communist methods? It appears unlikely. Indeed such methods are now largely discredited as a result of the failure, which will soon be confirmed, of the community development scheme, often confidently presented as the greater secret weapon of anti-communism."

Anyway, we never had any secret weapon in this country. Certainly, this programme is not fighting any "ism".

"China will soon force us to begin our thinking about these problems all over again. Shall we be able to do it effectively and in time?"

This is something which the *Hindu*, the South Indian paper writes on 23rd March, 1960 about the programme in the Mysore State. We have had reports on the Mysore programme first by Shri A. D. Gorwala, then by the Estimates Committee and then by many other committees and many other self-appointed evaluators of the programme in Mysore. The *Hindu* says:

"If we turn to Mysore, which was one of the first States in the country to pioneer modern industry, we find that the villages have not kept pace with the towns and that the rural standard of life remains low. Fortunately, this appears to be changing for the better with the advent of Community Development and the National Extension Service. Our Bangalore Correspondent who, together with other Pressmen, visited 25 villages chosen at random from six Blocks, reports that co-operative societies were spring-

ing up ever where and that the villagers were learning the value of improved seeds, fertilisers, compost-making and the Japanese method of cultivation. The Pressmen found new community halls, schools, youth club craft societies and voluntary road-making. Indeed the pace of development has been so fast in some cases that the Government were not able to provide the matching grants they had promised."

16 hrs.

Now I am quoting something from Professor Toynbee. I hope I would have to indulge of the House in quoting him. It will take only two minutes and it is essential that I do quote him. Professor Toynbee came to this country two or three years ago. He visited certain Community Projects. This time he came and delivered a series of three lectures. I am quoting from one of the three lectures, the concluding lecture in fact. He had not visited any Community Development Block this time, as far as I know, nor did I have the opportunity of meeting him and discussing matters with him.

An hon. Member: In what years did he lecture?

Shri S. K. Dey: Just a few days ago. He says:

"Civilisation's political master stroke was its commandeering of the surplus of peasant production that was left over when the food producer had been allowed to retain just enough of his production to keep himself and his family alive. Civilisation applied this commandeering surplus for the maintenance of a privileged minority of the population. This minority was privileged in being exempted from taking a share in the daily round and the common

task of food production and manufacture and trade on which the rest of the population was engaged full-time. The minority was thus given leisure for other pursuits and a minority of this minority, which chose to spend its leisure on creative work, has to its credit the achievements of civilisation up to date, while the majority of the same minority has to its discredit civilisation's crime and follies. The pertinent point is, however, that even the creative minority of the privileged minority of mankind in the Age of the Civilisations allowed technological progress to stand still for nearly 5,000 years."

Then he comes to Community Development:

"It is only within the last 200 years that the leisured minority created by civilisation has turned its attention seriously to technology. It is only within our own lifetime that the consequent fresh spurt of technological advance has gone to lengths which are making it feasible at last to give a fair share in the amenities of civilisation to the whole mankind.

This is the present situation in the World as a whole and in India in particular. A very large contingent of the World's hundreds of thousands of peasant village-communities is contained within the frontiers of India; and the noble enterprise of at last giving the peasantry their due has been taken in hand by the Indian people and their government. During my last visit to India before this, I had some glimpses of the working of the Community Development Plan in Bengal, in the Tamil State, and in the Punjab. I imagine that the essential point in this enterprise is to help the peasantry to help themselves. I also imagine that helping them

to help themselves means primarily kindling in them fresh sparks of hope, confidence, determination and zest. There are, I suppose, the necessary spiritual primings for firing the peasantry to make pioneer experiments in elementary material self-help. And these material improvements are, in their turn, a necessary enabling condition for the achievement of further non-material progress. I have some idea of the immensity of the task to which India has here set her hand. So great a revolution on so vast a scale is, no doubt, bound to suffer some disappointing delays and even set-backs. Meanwhile, the fortunes of your Community Development Plan in India are a matter of very great interest and concern to the rest of the World as well. The World's eyes are fixed on what India is doing in this field, because India is trying to set the peasantry on the move again by stimulating them, not by coercing them. India's success or failure in this enterprise will be an augury for the success or failure of the enterprise in the World as a whole; and the redemption of the World's too long exploited peasantry is one of the necessary preliminaries to the establishment of a genuine world-community."

This is the programme that Community Development is actually trying to take up.

I mentioned about the Institute of Public Opinion. This is the conclusion of their introductory paragraph:

"One vital factor which needs to be impressed on all urban commentators, including the newspapers, is the extraordinary extent to which evaluation reports produced by academic and biased sophisticated urban commentators differs from the straightforward

[Shri S. K. Dey]

evaluation of men who have participated in the programme at all stages. Indeed, one of the most important suggestions we should make on this report is the suggestion that evaluation of rural projects by towns people contains a far greater bias than can possibly arise from the bias of using persons engaged in their own work. There is something to be said for a traffic of ideas between policy-makers and those progressive farmers, but almost nothing can be gained from our accepting an outside review on what in fact is happening in the community development areas.

The predominant impression created by this survey is that a major mental transformation is taking place, which might serve as a basis of social reconstruction in which the technological changes required by Indian agriculture can find more fertile ground."

I would not like to quote any further.

Shri Tangamani mentioned another fact. He said that he was prevented from attending an organised meeting there for the celebration of a function for which he took the maximum pains, because a Minister in South India refused to attend that function if Shri Tangamani was there. I hope I understood him correctly. Now, I do not know, I thought Shri Tangamani was very deeply appreciative of the contribution of Ministers to the programmes and their all party outlook, particularly in an all-party programme, which the Community Development programme is. Now, in spite of it, if a particular Minister happens to be so apathetic and suffers to such a degree that the mere presence of Shri Tangamani would upset him, I would say that we should not have placed such a high importance on the Minister. Normally, if there is a function, I suppose there

are people in this country other than Ministers who are entitled to certain privileges, dignity and wisdom. Ministers should not have the monopoly of the wisdom. In such cases, somebody from the public should have been called.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I mentioned two instances—one incident to which I was a party and another incident to which Shri Dharmalingam was a party—to show how political considerations come in the Community Development programme so that the initiative is curbed. There must be a limit to it.

Shri S. K. Dey: We have spent more than ten hours of this House's time in discussing this subject. I feel very overwhelmed with what I have heard for the past 8 or 9 hours, overwhelmed because I could not expect any more sympathetic appreciation of the struggle that I have been conducting on behalf of this House with hundred of thousands of workers in all parts of India, including the hand-picked staff that I have in my Ministry. If there has been criticism, it has been completely free from malice, it has been exclusively for the purpose of bringing about improvement in the tone of the programme. I am quite sure no one in the country would fail to be impressed by the earnestness of the House, the sympathy of the House, and the support of the House to this programme. If I understood the consensus of thinking that has taken place loudly in this House during the past 8 or 9 hours, I presume there is hardly any question about the fundamentals of the Community Development programme. On broad policies, almost all of us are agreed, although there is always room for adjustments.

This is a moving programme dealing with moving people. It is not like building a bridge or a building or an irrigation project where you have a design drawn up within

granite walls and carry it out from stage to stage. When we deal with human beings, naturally every day we have to make adjustments and over a period of time there will have to be adjustment in terms of policies. When we look after an interval of a few years we find that major changes have taken place in policies.

It is for this purpose that we have in spite of the inconvenience that I impose on the hon. Members of this House and of the other House so many meetings of the Consultative Committee and I request hon. Members particularly to participate with me in the thinking. I request them to go out with me in camps of M.Ps. and MLAs which are held in the States so that we can sit together and discuss things. I request hon. Members to go out in the field and give me their experiences and their reactions to what they see. It is because we wish to have policies which will be completely in tune with the needs of the programme on the ground and of the people.

There is certainly room for adjustment in details and those will be worked out. They will be worked out in collaboration with these 110 hon. Members of this House and, if need be, with the whole House—this House as well as the other House, that is, the Rajya Sabha. Certainly there is a lot that remains to be done in implementation. It is there that we come into difficulties because none of the Central Ministries except ministries which have their own affairs, like, Defence, External Affairs or others, none of the ministries according to our Constitution and the particular set-up in which we function has the direct responsibility of implementing a programme in the States. And yet I completely agree with my hon. friend, Shri Braj Raj Singh, who the other day said that if a Ministry such as ours fails to voice the feelings of the multitude that lives in the countryside and make its voice felt on others who

mould policies, that Ministry should begin thinking in terms of winding itself. It has no other function if it cannot do that.

Similarly, I would not like to take shelter behind the fact that this programme is being implemented by the States. I must say to the credit of the States that they have been trying, subject to their limitations—just as we have limitations they also have limitations—as we all are aware. Subject to their limitations, political, administrative and others, they have been struggling to do the very best they possibly can. But there again there are competing demands and competing pressures. They submit to them and it becomes difficult. By the time we reach the ground there is such an attenuation of the momentum and of the impulses that spring from this House and travel downwards to the village that at the end you do not know what has really reached.

No Central Ministry has a right to claim to exist or to survive if it is not in a position to bring to the disposal of every individual State the experience of the whole of India, if it cannot represent the viewpoint on the particular subject that it holds to the whole Government of India and if it does not even try to be an agitator on behalf of that particular subject right in this House. We will try to do all we can, I can assure this House, and take care of the points that have been made. In the course of my talk I will try to answer many of the questions that have been raised. There are many which will remain unreplyed but they have all been recorded. They will all be discussed. I propose to take the earliest opportunity of calling a meeting of my Consultative Committee and requesting all the 110 hon. Members, my hon. friends, to participate in it and discuss again as to how best the thinking that we have done can be utilised for adjustment of our policies details and implementation.

[Shri S. K. Dey]

Many suggestions have been made as to what this Ministry should do in regard to food and in regard to something else. I would like to place before this House my picture of the role of this Ministry. It is a dynamically neutral Ministry. I use the words 'dynamically neutral'. It is very essential that it remains so. The moment it becomes partisan it ceases to be effective in the particular assignment which is its own. It is a dynamically neutral Ministry which is expected to promote co-ordination between different inter-related specialties particularly at the ground level. Co-ordination in the Centre does not mean very much. We have discussed much this subject of co-ordination. Before I proceed any further, right here I would like to mention that we have had nothing but the most complete co-ordination in terms of policies with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. After all, the Community Development Ministry does not have an agriculture department of its own. The only staff that it has is one Agricultural Adviser and a Deputy Adviser and, I suppose, one PA, who is a stenographer attached to the Agricultural Adviser. Naturally, who cannot decide as to what the policy of agriculture should be. It is but appropriate that the Agriculture Ministry should decide the policies as to how the agricultural programme, based on its own experiences of the growth and the progress of agricultural programmes in different States, should be adopted. We have meetings of co-ordination committees between the two Ministries, both at the official level and at the Ministers' level. Till now we have had no difficulty in following an absolutely uniform completely agreed policy between the two Ministries. Neither the Community Development Ministry nor the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, in all humility I may mention, produces food here in Krishi Bhavan. It is called Krishi Bhavan, but if we pro-

duce there anything at all we produce food on paper. That food is not consumable. The food is produced by the agriculturists in the States.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: In the streets?

Shri S. K. Dey: In the States.....
(Interruption).

It is at that level that you require co-ordination, particularly so far as food production is concerned, between four closely inter-related and inseparable organisations, namely, agriculture, animal husbandry, minor irrigation and co-operation. Remove one and you have crippled the other three. You cannot remove anyone of them without crippling the other three.

In the States, as we know, because of the volume of work involved we have different departments and different Ministers handling these subject. The question is how to bring about co-ordination between those departments there at the headquarters of the State, at the level of the Ministers, at the level of the departmental heads, at the level of the Secretaries, at the level of the district officers and at the level of the block officers. That is where the real problem of co-ordination comes in. We are fighting this question of co-ordination all this time and we find, as I mentioned two years ago, that you straighten out the tail of a dog and you think that you have done it; you leave it quite satisfied that you have done it but as soon as you leave it you find that it had curled itself again. Now that is the situation we find so far as co-ordination is concerned. Yet we have been able to find a solution ultimately. It is not that that is going to be a solution for all times, but certainly it is the first step towards a solution. I will describe it later.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Why not cut off the tail?

Shri S. K. Dey: I also wanted to mention the CD programme or the CD organisation. You may treat it as a highly lubricated pipeline from Delhi right up to the village. Every village, every family it has lubricated according to the particular priority. Today the priority, say, is agriculture. We want food. We do not want to be dependent on anybody in the world for food. Therefore the maximum attention should be given to the production of food while holding the other subjects in a lean way. It is quite possible that this House will tell me two years later that it is not enough to concentrate on food. What is more important than food is the question of family planning because if we do not do that all the food is not going to solve the problem. It can very well happen. It may also happen that I would be told at a particular time that we can soft pedal the programme of food production, we can soft-pedal the programme of family planning, but we must concentrate on the programme of village industries because it is through village industries you can give employment to the people, it is through village industries that you can raise the standard of living of the village people, it is through village industries and small-scale industries that you can raise the level of technology in the villages and bring them nearer to the modern world. Naturally, this Ministry has to be a dynamically neutral Ministry, as I mentioned before, and according to the peculiar circumstances ruling at a particular time, priorities have to be determined: today food, tomorrow something else. That is exactly how we are trying to function.

So far as I am concerned, I do not wish to get myself confused by thinking what is going to happen ten years latter. I am not bothered about that. I am quite clear that if I take the steps today rightly for travelling to the destination where I should travel a year later, the journey in that direc-

tion during this year will automatically carve for me the way for travelling from there to the next step. I am quite content with the first step. Therefore, I wanted to say about the first step that we are taking. I will describe that a little later.

Before I proceed further, I should like to take this opportunity of offering my thanks to all the Ministries at the Centre dealing with developmental subjects for giving us opportunities of helping them in extension of their work in the rural areas. There is not a single Ministry in the Centre dealing with rural areas, dealing with development programme which has not tried within its limitations to give us the maximum assistance. When the real objective is to improve the standard of living of the people, there is no conceivable reason why any Minister or any Ministry in the Centre responsible for a particular subject should not try to take the fullest advantage of a Ministry such as ours which can act as the messenger boy for the whole Government of India which I have always claimed to be.

Shri D. R. Chavan (Karad): That is not a good work.

Shri S. K. Dey: Now, I would also like to offer my very hearty thanks to the members of the Consultative Committee who have continually laboured with me in bringing the work of this Ministry in tune with the thinking in this House and on the ground. It is very comforting for me to discover that my interpretation of work on the ground with all its limitations—and I am very fully aware of them—is exactly the same as the interpretation that this House has given during the past two days. Therefore, I will get out of this hall—when today's session is over—with a little more blood flowing in me and a little warmer. Even I began to feel diffident and asked myself: Is it a fact that the programme is dead and is it a fact that it is dying? That

[Shri S. K. Dey]

was the feeling that was overtaking me because of the repetitive vendetta that was going on in sections of the people of the country. This programme is entering into a new chapter and the new chapter is something like the chapter that a girl enters into after her puberty. For seven or eight years we struggled to build up a people's programme. We found that the people's programme was more on paper than on the ground.

Shri Mohan Swarup: It is on paper.

Shri S. K. Dey: Well, it will not be any longer. It is not so all over the country. I am quite prepared to give a challenge to the hon. Member to go to two States now and in another month to go to four other States and he will find that things have changed. When a child grows into adulthood there is a thing known as adolescence that takes place.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप चल कर देखें मेरी कांस्टोद्यूएन्सी में घीर दूसरे जिलों में कि क्या हो रहा है। यहाँ बोलने से काम नहीं चल सकता।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरों को भी बुलायेंगे या सिर्फ मिनिसटर साहब को ?

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : आपको भी बुलायेंगे।

श्री कुमावत राय : अगर उस वक्त हम लोगों को बुल न जाइयेगा।

Shri S. K. Dey: Now, there is a common custom in the village that when a boy has grown and is entering into adulthood—and he does not have a full time occupation, or does not have somebody to domesticate him properly—the neighbours advice his father to get him married and the problem gets solved automatically and he becomes the quietest person in the village as soon as he get married.

In the case of the work that I have been carrying on I would put the organisation in the feminine gender and this organisation requires to be husbanded.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): It may not be abducted!

Shri S. K. Dey: This organisation requires to be husbanded. All these years people were complaining everywhere that this is no people's programme, that it is all Government servants' programme.

Shri Mohan Swarup: Even now it is so.

Shri S. K. Dey: Now, when I start handing over the programme to duly constituted organisations of the people, duly elected by the people on the ground, the same people come forward and say, "Look, the programme has totally failed and now these fellows are out to hand it over to the people's representatives. Can we imagine a panchayat in India ever being a success? Look at the panchayats, how they are functioning. Look at the district boards, and so on."

I would like to say: if the panchayats in India do not function—I am very sorry to utter this expression—this House shall not function either. I have no doubt about it. I will explain it at a later stage as to why I say so.

It was necessary for us to get this government organisation. We can press the button and get its echo at the farthest end within 24 hours in 360,000 villages, and in 500,000 villages in another two years. We can do that. It is the most dangerous weapon that we are creating. If that weapon is not properly domesticated, it can be self-destructive and particularly because that weapon is acquiring new techniques.

My hon. friend Shri Viswanath Reddy mentioned yesterday that I

should open a class for teaching public speaking to the Government servants. Thank God it is bad enough as it is. Government servants have already given many speeches, and we want them to get away from speeches, so that they can concentrate on doing some work, leaving the speeches to be made by others.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is the privilege of Parliament, is it not?

Shri S. K. Dey: Between the representatives of the people and the Government servants there should be a relationship of complementariness. One should be a complement to the other, one should not be interchangeable with the other. A political representative makes a very poor Government servant usually, and a Government servant makes a very poor political representative. Of course, there are exceptions.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: What are you an exception or the rule?

Shri S. K. Dey: I never was a Government servant in my whole life. If I had been, I would have been proud of it equally. In that case, I would not have come to do this work which I am doing. Anyway, that is a different question.

I was mentioning that this organisation required to be husbanded. Therefore, we have created now a new institution according to the wishes of this House. Here again, I would like to give a little explanation. It is not panchayat raj that we are trying to build up at the village level, we are trying to build up panchayati raj, and there is a fundamental distinction between panchayat raj and panchayati raj, and it is necessary that I explain it.

In the old times we had the village panchayat confined within its own boundaries, with a population of 500, 1,000 or 2,000. It was a world by itself. It was all right in a feudal India, it could function and be self-sufficient when it was not bothered

by anybody, when it was quite content living on a mere subsistence. Today we are trying to catch up with the rest of the world, we wish to introduce atomic power in our villages, we wish to have communications, railway lines, we wish to have radios, television. These two things do not go together. Therefore, we have to have interlinking of the village with the wider world. Panchayati raj means that at the village level we have the gram sabha. The entire adult population of the village will constitute the village parliament; that village parliament will elect its executive, the panchayat. The panchayats will elect the sarpanch and the up-sarpanch; the sarpanches in a block will constitute the members of the Block Panchayat Samiti, and they will have a chairman elected from out of themselves who will function as the President of the Block Panchayat Samiti. All the Presidents of the Block Panchayat Samitis will join together at Zila Parishad together with the representatives of the State legislature and representatives of Parliament, and they will constitute a co-ordinating and planning organisation. In that way, the village people and their organisations come right up to the district level; that way, the Parliament Members are in a position to interpret at the district level to people who can understand the basis and the policies on which certain plans of Government have been drawn up and are intended to be implemented. Those plans will then be interpreted by the pradhans, namely the Presidents of the Block Panchayat Samitis to their associates, namely the sarpanches. The sarpanch will go back and explain to the panches; the panch will go back and explain to the entire adult population of the village.

You may have faith in this country or you may not have. If you have faith in democracy, there is no alternative to building up an organic relationship from the village people right up to this Parliament and a

[Shri S. K. Dey]

two-way traffic of ideas, inspirations and actions. That is what we propose to do.

An hon. Member: Who will be the chairman of the Zila Parishad?

Shri S. K. Dey: The chairman of the Zila Parishad again will be elected, elected from out of the membership of the Zila Parishad. I mentioned representative institutions only. But there is a very serious risk; if we have a representative organisation which we can energise from the headquarters of the country, from Delhi, and make it reverberate at the ground level, without being properly matched by other voluntary organisations. There is a risk that some day we may develop totalitarian trends. Therefore, we have decided that along with representative institutions, we shall develop what we call, associate institutions. That is the expression we are using for convenience. Associate institutions will be purely voluntary organisations.

For instance, there can be at the village level a women's organisation; there can be at the village level a youth organisation, a children's organisation, a craftsmen's organisation, an artisans' organisation, and so on, and they can have their higher links, and they can federate at the national level, if needs be. Similarly, there will also be the co-operative society at the village level.

Now, we are anxious to see that the co-operative society becomes the economic counterpart of the village panchayat. Till now, co-operatives have been handling credit. And many of my hon. friends here have complained that credit is not being made available to the poorer sections of the people, and that only a small section of the village is taking loans from the co-operative societies, and in many places, these loans are being re-loaned to poorer people at much higher rates of interest. That is happening.

When we started these large-scale co-operative societies, on the recommendations of the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee, we discovered that through a natural gravitation we began to have very big co-operative societies, and they became a business organisation like any other banks; they were not interested in human values, in mutuality of relationships; they were interested in the soundness of their investment. If a co-operative organisation has to think purely in terms of the soundness of the organisation, there is no reason why there should be a co-operative society at all; we may as well get a bank to do this job.

Now, it has been claimed that if we have a large-size society only, we can provide managerial assistance, technical assistance, financial assistance etc., little realising that it is possible to have a large volume of business and thereby justifying the possibility of expenditure on managerial and other staff, if we can diversify co-operative activities at the village level.

Therefore, a decision was taken by the National Development Council that there should be a co-operative society at the village level, and it should not be for a population of more than approximately 1000; of course, if a village has a population of 3000 or 4000 or 5000 we are not going to cut that village in order to make it conform to this figure of 1000. But the idea is that for a village, there will be a co-operative society. In that co-operative society, we shall try to deal with credit, with marketing, with supply of fertilisers, with supply of seeds, supply of cement, supply of kerosene, supply of iron and steel, supply of implements, supply of insecticides etc. That is what a service co-operative is.

For the past two years, I must confess, to my dismay, that I have been struggling, and also the Agriculture

Ministry has been struggling, to see that the agricultural officers in the States relieve themselves of the services and supply functions and hand these over to these co-operative societies so that they could take the responsibility for dealing with them at the ground level leaving the technical representatives who are technically trained in colleges and institutions to do technical jobs in agriculture.

It has succeeded in quite a number of States. In some other States, there is a tremendous amount of resistance. How to break that resistance, I do not know.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Which are those States?

Shri S. K. Dey: I need not name them. But it has been happening. We are continuing our struggle.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): The majority of the States?

Shri S. K. Dey: Fortunately, it is not the majority.

There is complete agreement between the Ministry of Community Development and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture on this issue, that it is not possible for an Agricultural Officer to devote himself effectively as the agent of the Agriculture Department unless he relieves himself of supplies and service functions. But for reasons best known and which can be imagined, there is resistance. Yet we are trying to break the crust of the resistance.

I mentioned that at the village level we shall have associate voluntary organisations. With these voluntary organisations, we also wish to build up what we call functional sub-committees of the village panchayats, panchayat samitis and the zila parishads, so that there can be a functional sub-committee for, for instance, agricultural production which will devote itself exclusively to agricultural production another functional sub-com-

mittee for municipal amenities, another for education, social education, recreation and so on, another for expenditure control and administration. In that way, we are trying to enlarge and broadbase the panchayat samitis and the zila parishads and to see that the activities will not be confined only to a few. If, for instance, there are 8 members in a village panchayat, the activities are not going to be confined to these 8 only. These 8 will have to co-opt from the voluntary organisations that we develop alongside a number of people, all of whom will become members of functional sub-committees. There are quite a number of people in this country who are too peace-loving to fight an election. Yet they can make a contribution if they are given an opportunity. This is precisely the opportunity that is intended to be given to these functional sub-committees. These functional sub-committees will function at all levels and will broadbase the programme. That is what we call not merely a representative democracy but a representative democracy blended with functional democracy.

I cannot say what its repercussions ultimately will be I am not bothered. I know that it is a good thing. At the village level, it will bring forth more of homogeneity and community spirit amongst the villagers.

Now, it is contended that our villages are faction-ridden, caste-ridden, politics-ridden and so on and, therefore, we should have no election. Hence we should have no panchayats. What do we have then? We have then the State Government holding tight on the powers that they have and trying to function through long-distance transmission lines with the Collectors, Block Development Officers and others. Now, the collector today is the most oppressed man at the district level.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Grand Moghul.

Shri S. K. Dey: Whatever it is, he is the most oppressed man. A good man is an oppressed man and a bad man has a gala time. I have had the privilege of working with them very intimately at all levels; very few Ministers at the Centre have had that privilege of working closely side by side with them on the ground from village to village, but I have done that—I can say this that just as in every section of our society we have good people as well as bad people, similarly there are good government servants and bad government servants. Because there are a few bad men, let us not tar the entire section of government servants, because of the badness of a few, with the same brush. That is the tragedy of this country. Eight years ago, it was a privilege to take part in the Community Development programme. Today officers are frightened to go into it because if they take any initiative, they are hauled up by the Accountant-General for exceeding their powers in incurring expenditure; if they do not do any work, then also they are hauled up. Today we have created such a situation for the first time in the history of the administration of this country where no Block Development Officer can ever find any excuse for not functioning. He has been placed with funds; he has been given all the functionaries of the department. There is no parallel functioning there. He has been given a delegation. Naturally, it is very difficult for him not to function there. There are some who have certainly misbehaved. There is no question. But, they are being hauled up and they are being prosecuted. But because there are a few black ones, let us not tar the whole rank of government servants of this country. I may say it to their credit that till lately when my friends from this House and the other House began to take a little active share in this Community Development programme, this programme was being run entirely through the initiative of the government servants, for whatever credit or discredit that may belong to this

programme. A lot of good things have been done although a lot of bad things have also been done. But, then, I would not like the government servant's heart to be broken. You may, certainly, break my heart any number of times. I will stand it and survive it.

Now, another change is coming. In the past, all my friends are aware, when a letter used to come from Government it used to say, 'I have the honour to be, Your most obedient servant'. In practice; it only meant, "I have the command to be your unquestioned master." But for the first time today we are creating a situation where, whether at the village level, at the Block level, at the district level or at the State level or even at the Central level, the government servant has really become a public servant.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Nowhere has he become so so far.

Shri S. K. Dey: I am very sorry to disagree. There may be bad experiences.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Fortunately, for the time being you are a Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. K. Dey: I said we are bringing about *panchayati raj*. *Panchayati raj* is introducing into our programme, for the first time, a biological mutation. I say biological mutation for a very definite reason. Till now we dealt with the government servant. He is a highly predictable commodity. You can say, sitting here, how a particular B.D.O. is going to react to a government circular. From here reactions are fairly known. If they have any individuality it is so efficiently rounded up in the first few years of the Aereer of a government servant that one almost becomes identical with the other in reaction. In a way, perhaps, it is as it should be because if government servants function sentimentally it would be a very serious danger to the country.

But you want sentimentality and you want emotions to come into it. And in a violent form it must be. And that is why in a democracy you are provided with a secure government servant who is fairly well rounded up and whose reactions are fairly well predictable. You are blending him, matching him with a completely unpredictable commodity who is the representative of the people. And, every representative is bound to be—and he must be—different from every other representative because he is representing a particular group of people and every group of people must be different from every other group, just as every individual must differ from every other individual. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that the impact of the representatives on the programme will be a dynamic one and, in a way, an unpredictable one. Therefore, I say that a biological mutation is going to take place; it is already in progress. I cannot, therefore, say what the programme is likely to be a year from now. It is futile to think in terms of rules and regulations and other things because every few months things are changing so fast with the coming in of the new forces which are trying to bring a new impact on their minds. In Rajasthan, they say: we will do your agricultural programme but we want a school for every village—school *chalo abhiyan*. They have mobilised the resources so that every boy and girl will go to a school. They are building up schools themselves. They say: we are called backward because we are not educated; we are going to educate our children in the school. So, that movement is going on at such terrific pace that it is a problem for the Government there. They do not know where to find the teachers. Every half-educated man there who has just gone beyond the primary school is being picked up as a voluntary teacher for some of these schools and the schools are badly staffed because of the influx of the large number of children from the village. This is something which we could not have

predicted. They are not going to be bothered by my instructions and I do not want to give any instructions because giving instructions from the Centre or from the headquarters of the State and talking in terms of decentralised democracy—both—do not go together. They must have initiative and as the Prime Minister says, let them commit errors... (*Interruptions.*) Running a State is like learning to swim in the current. Unless people drink some unwanted water and run the risk of being drowned, how can they learn to swim? Let the people take the risk. That is what has happened in Rajasthan and Andhra. I may even say that those States which were feeling very reluctant to go ahead actively in this programme of *panchayati raj* are being forced by the indirect impact which Rajasthan and Andhra have made on the minds of the people in their own States. So, things are no longer static. I can only say—I am quite prepared to hold myself accountable to this House—we can exchange notes when we meet again a year from now. Even then considerable changes are coming up. I can say that things are no longer to stay quiet. They are going to move and moving frantically. Our problem now is to see that they do not move too fast in a direction which is going to damage them or damage the very objective which we set before us in this programme. This way we have now built up a link from the Lok Sabha to the gram sabha and I hope also from the gram sabha to the *Le* Sabha. You will begin to hear reverberations of these new bodies. It will not take very long time for them to be felt in this House; I am quite certain about it.

I would like to tell this House what priorities we have before us. The first priority naturally is to see that every State in India goes ahead with the *panchayati raj* system. At the beginning, a year ago, the thinking was that it should be in two tiers—at the village and at the district level. Some States felt that it should be at

[Shri S. K. Dey]

the village and the block level because district, again, would be too far from the village and the administration would be unresponsive. The institution of the people would be unresponsive to the people and it will be very unwieldy. I am very happy to report to this House that the consensus of thinking in this country as a whole today because of the pioneering action that was taken by Rajasthan and Andhra is that there should be a three-tier system. My first objective is to create this *panchayati raj*. Secondly, we must have the *sahakari samaj*. I will come to that latter. In every village there must be a co-operative society. We should have these two live and dynamic bodies and give them resources and ensure that there is no parallel Government functioning. That is most important. In the past, peoples' institutions that were at the district base have suffered because there has been unhealthy and unequal competition between the Government organisations and people's organisations. There have been government schools and there have been district board schools. Naturally, how do you expect the district board to have the resources that the Government can muster? No wonder that the schools run by the district board had been a failure compared to the schools run by the State Government. That way, unwittingly the State Government arrogated, almost all over India, the responsibility which normally should have been developed for the local institutions which we inherited on 15th August, 1947.

Today, under this new system, this is a sharp distinction between the past and the present. In the past there used to be two parallel lines of action in administration, local institutions and government institutions. Today there is only one line. At the block level there will only be one institution, that is the block panchayat samiti, which shall receive not only the funds of the community develop-

ment programme but also the funds from all the developmental departments of the State. They will all be earmarked and divided between the areas.

Now, my hon. friend, Shri Raghbir Sahai, very rightly, is agitated, that in spite of his warnings and misgivings which he expressed as strongly as he could the Government seems to be completely indifferent. Sir, the Government is not indifferent. I would like to give a simple example. Suppose we in this House are going to have a dinner somewhere tonight—of course, we are going to have our dinner at our houses—at one place....

An hon. Member: Give us.

Shri S. K. Dey: You will have some day, the panchayat samiti will give you. Suppose, as I said, we are to have dinner at one place and the cooks are few, if those cooks are to be made to cook for the entire house, the food would not be as tasty as we would like it to be. Therefore, the best thing would be to ask the cooks to prepare food for two-third of the house and ask the balance one-third of the house to starve tonight and have food tomorrow. This is exactly what is taking place in the country. As many hon. friends here repeatedly mentioned, this is the only programme which for the first time has given a place to the villager on the map of India. If he does not get the benefit, at least he has a right to complain and have himself heard.

In one breath, we are creating institutions, we are creating *panchayati raj* institutions and asking them to be effective institutions of people, and in the other we say that we do not have funds, we do not have any trained staff. Staff and funds are inter-related. You cannot have funds unless you have trained staff, and you cannot have trained staff in your institutions unless you have funds. Therefore, it is not the best that we wish to do. The best is always not achievable. I have five

years of experience of working in complete obscurity in a small corner at Nilokheri. I was the happiest man during that period inspite of all the agonies that I went through. If I were left free to make a choice, I would have said that I would like to work in that one block, I would like to stay there and do nothing else. But that is not going to carry us very far. We have to see what is practical, and life is always a compromise. We are trying to follow the lines which offer the maximum of advantage on balance, and it is from that consideration that we decided that we should adhere to the earlier target.

But I take full cognizance of the feelings expressed in this House that we should consolidate our work and we should see that this rapid expansion does not mean dilution in the quality of the work.

17 hrs.

As I mentioned the other day in the half-hour discussion on this subject, we have a new institution as our ally and that is the people's organisation, the panchayat samiti and others. And quite possibly, the dilution in the quality of the personnel is perhaps likely to be more than made up. You cannot have two Indias going side by side: one India which is the panchayat samiti, with resources, staff, etc., and the other India which is asked to wait till this India has grown to be prosperous enough. It just does not work. But we shall take all the steps possible.

I said that we must give to these new institutions—if we are able to build them into dynamic organs of the people—specific responsibilities. I am quite aware of the fact that if these institutions begin with an amenities programme, that is, building panchayat *garhs*, community centres, roads, etc., then there will be more and more demand. There will be no end to it. In fact, even if you have the money, the demands on materials will be such that it will become impossible for the Government to meet them. Therefore, we

must try to give them a real dog-tail to straighten, and today, in this context, the most formidable dog-tail is the dog-tail of food production. I am, therefore, trying all over the countryside to impress on these institutions that the first priority they should have before them, as a programme, is the production of foodgrains. For that purpose, as you know, we have built up an organisation in the course of the last seven years—on which Shri Raghuraj Sahai and many others paid us high compliments—which has covered 3,60,000 villages and from where we can make our wishes echo at the other end within 24 hours anywhere. Now, we have been able to introduce one agricultural graduate and one animal husbandry graduate in a block as against one-third agricultural graduate, and one-third animal husbandry graduate in a block. I am taking the country as a whole. In a State like Rajasthan, they did not have an agricultural officer even in a district because agriculture was a subject in which the Maharajas were not interested; they were interested in horses. But even in Rajasthan today, you have an agricultural extension officer at the block level, we had one agricultural *mukaddam* or one and a half agricultural *mukaddams* for a block, for the country as a whole today, we have ten gram sevaks. We started with gram sevaks.

An hon. Member—I think it was Shri S. A. Mehdi—said that the training given should be more intensive, and also be more extensive. We started with six months' training for the gram sevaks; we increased it to 12 months; and then to 18 months, and now it is two years. For block development officers, it was formerly six weeks; now, it is 12 weeks. For women extension officers, we had six months' course. Now, it is 11½ months' course. That way, we are trying to build up the training programme and expand the programme for all our workers.

We have placed one agricultural extension officer in every block and ten agriculturally trained gram sevaks for promoting the agriculture programme.

[Shri S. K. Dey]

Shri A. P. Jain suggested one thing. He is a very dear friend of mine and I have worked with him all these years in very close collaboration. He suggested in the morning that I should have functional experts at the block level. Of course, who would deny the need for it? It is just like having in the field of public health a general practitioner to start with; and then you have specialists, a dental surgeon, a heart specialist; and then you have a bacteriologist, a skin specialist, a bone specialist and a surgeon and so on. Similarly you start with a general agriculturist and then you must have specialists. From where am I to get specialists? Specialists cannot be made to order. A plant pathologist or a soil chemist will take years to grow. If there is one difficulty which is beating us completely, it is how to gather practical experience for our technical people which will make them more effective instruments of extension in our work. I completely agree with Shri Jain that we must have all these specialists. But where are the implements and chemicals for plant protection? They are to be imported; we do not have them. Where is the specialist? We cannot import people from outside. I hope in course of time, we shall have all these people. I completely agree it should be done.

We propose to have the production programme geared up as sharply as we possibly can. In the third Five Year Plan, the House is aware, a provision is being made for nearly 5 million tons of fertilisers. We shall have more of iron and steel available, which we can offer to our cultivators for implements, servicing and replacements. We shall have more money for irrigation, more insecticides, more staff and more experience. I have no doubt about it. Also, the seed farms that have been established in the second Plan or in the process of being established will go into fruition and give the seeds, which can be planted in the soil. Therefore, in the third Plan, we look forward to a much more intensive programme of agriculture. So far as co-

ordination in the Centre is concerned, so long as agriculture is the object of the Agriculture Ministry and so long as community development is the objective of the Community Development Ministry, there is no question of lack of co-ordination. I hope we shall not develop other desires besides what has been assigned to us.

The question of people's participation has been a subject which has raised many controversies. Shri Guha mentioned the other day—he quoted from the project evaluation report—that more teachers in non-block areas serve in an honorary capacity, and that people's participation in road construction and maintenance of community centres is definitely greater in non-block areas than in block areas. What are the facts? I have the facts before me and I shall place them here. It is a very important point and, therefore, I am imposing this data on the House. So far as the programme evaluation organisation report is concerned, the number of blocks studied is 18 and the number of non-block areas studied is 14. Number of villages studied in block areas 90 and those in non-block areas 70. Number of villages with adult literacy centres in block areas 56 and the number of villages in non-block areas 9. I would like hon. Members to compare these figures. Out of the 9 centres, there is one teacher who is honorary. So far as the other 56 centres are concerned, 4 teachers are honorary. If you compare the incomparables, certainly the non-block areas have done very well. It reminds me of something else.

Shri Tangamani: It was only a sample.

Shri S. K. Dey: The sample must be comparable.

It reminds me of something else. In the early days of my life, I had a friend whom I met after a long time. I asked him how he fared in the examination. My friend said that he stood first. Then I asked "You stood first? What division did you get?" I asked

this question because I knew he was a mediocre fellow. He replied, "Of course, third division". Then I asked him, "How did you stand first in that case?" He replied, "Well, I was the only student". You cannot compare the incomparables. There were 9 centres in one and 56 centres in the other.

Shri A. C. Guha: How could the Evaluation Team make such remarks without making proper assessments? If they have inspected only one of the case, how could they generalise it and put it in their report?

Shri S. K. Dey: There is another interesting thing. The number of community centres that owned buildings in block areas was 9. The number of community centres owning building in non-block area was 1. Naturally, there was no fund in non-block areas. Therefore, they had to build it themselves and they built only one house. The other people for building nine houses got about 80 per cent. from the Government and 30 per cent. or 40 per cent. from the people. They have been compared. After reading this, I would only say that statistics can prove anything.

Shri A. C. Guha: At least the Evaluation Report should take a more responsible view.

Shri S. K. Dey: I am sorry.

Now, I would like to come to the co-operative sector, which is a very important sector. Many complaints have been made during the past two days on the question of the cumbrous laws and procedures in the Co-operative Department. We have been struggling for the past one year to get the States to simplify the laws and procedures. We have even indicated the various heads under which simplification is called for and what the nature of the simplification should be. This has been discussed threadbare in repeated meetings of Co-operative Ministers, Registrars and others, and has been accepted all over the country. It is in the process of implementation and non-official co-operative opinion is

being taken into consultation. But my fear is, inspite of the simplification that we could bring about in the laws and procedures, ultimately the real simplification will depend on two facts, the change in the mentality of the co-operative officers on the one hand and the inherent strength that we have been able to build in the non-official co-operative organisations.

So far as the Government officer is concerned, we have been struggling very hard. Most friends here talk only about the higher emphasis in our programme on training and education of our workers, whether they are officials or non-officials, whereby some improvement will be brought about in the course of time, as a result of this systematic course of training that we are trying to conduct all over the country. But, by itself it is not going to go very far. Therefore, we are simultaneously trying to strengthen the non-official co-operative movement.

The first step for strengthening the non-official sector of the co-operative movement is, we thought, to relieve the co-operative institutions of the weight of Government officials and other persons exercising official influence such as Ministers, Deputy Ministers and others in Government. Now, this is a policy that has been accepted by the Government of India and by the State Governments. Considerable improvement has been registered in relieving the co-operative institutions of the weight of such dignitaries.

But much remains to be done. We continue to pursue and we shall not let it lie still till it has been fully implemented.

Then about the question of eradication of maladministration and malpractices there are hundreds.....

Shri Yadav Narayan Joshi: On a point of information, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is being given is not information?

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: That is not information. I want to ask specifically one thing. There are hon. Members who want to be members of the co-operative societies, but they are not allowed to become members.

Shri S. K. Dey: May I finish? Then I would answer this. Then I come to eradication of maladministration and malpractices. In an institution like the co-operative where considerable privileges are enjoyed by the institution under Government support, it was but natural that there would be gravitation of many vested interests in the direction of the co-operative movement. I really do not know how to relieve this co-operative movement of the dead weight of maladministration and malpractices. But we are trying to examine it very carefully. We are trying to give as much support as we possibly can to the good people and the good institutions and to build up non-official institutions which can give support and also serve as a check on the functioning of co-operative institutions down below.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Within the framework of the Act?

Shri S. K. Dey: Yes.

Then I come to service co-operatives. I have described the service co-operatives. We are trying to build up service co-operatives all over the country and smaller institutions with diversified activities so that each co-operative could look after almost the total economic requirements of its constituents in the village. But the movement did not function this way. Till now it was primarily, so far as the village primary co-operative societies were concerned, dealing with credit and that also confined to a select few and that also to the influential few. We are trying to see that every single individual in the village who wishes to become a member of the co-operative society is free to do so and is enabled to do so. We are also trying to see how best we can make credit admissible to all the members.

This House is aware of the committee headed by Shri Baikunath Bhai Mehta which is now in the final stage of their work. It has been working on this subject of credit, increased credit during the Third Five Year Plan and credit for credit worthy purpose rather than to so-called credit-worthy people.

Shri Tangamani: When are they expected to submit their report?

Shri S. K. Dey: We hope this report will be in our hands about the beginning of May.

An Hon. Member: What about implementation?

Shri S. K. Dey: It is expected that this report will be deliberated on by the State Ministers during the middle of June and before the end of July, at the latest, a definite decision will have been taken.

Now comes the question of co-operative farming. This has been a subject, as Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, you are aware, of the greatest controversy in this country. The hon. Prime Minister has been mentioning day in and day out that when he talked of joint co-operative farming he always meant from the very beginning that it was joint co-operative farming entirely on voluntary acceptance and no regulatory pressure on people to come into the fold of joint co-operative farming. I have been trying to echo his voice wherever I go. In spite of it, strangely enough there are people in the country who refuse to hear this part of the statement oft-repeated.

There was a report submitted by a special team headed by Shri Nijalingappa. That report has been printed. It is in the Parliament Library here. We propose, before this Session ends, to have a discussion on that report in our Consultative Committee. If after that hon. Members of this House desire to have a discussion, they will be completely free to do so. They have only to make a demand and get

it approved by the hon. Speaker. I am available at the service of this House for a discussion of this paper. We are proposing to discuss this Report with the Planning Commission, the Food and Agriculture Ministry and the Finance Ministry in the course of the next 15 days. This Report is expected to be finalised when the Ministers for Co-operation meet in the month of June. This was an undertaking I had given them at Mysore last year and I do not wish to go back on that undertaking. That accounts for the delay.

My hon. friend Shri M. C. Jain and many others have made complaints that the community development programme is making the rich richer and the poor poorer. I do not exactly know if that is so. But this is certain that till now we have not had much to offer for the economic upliftment of the marginal land-holders and the landless labourers in the villages. The biggest difficulty in the way has not been finance—of course finance is required but that is much less important—but the organisation through which we can function when we deal with large masses of people individually in the villages who are landless, who have no security to offer. The House must appreciate that a farmer who has 30 or 40 acres of land can look after himself. It pre-supposes that perhaps he has had some education and he can study and can think for himself. He may also have some influence and can get assistance either from the bank or from somebody else. We must devise some measure by which we can give to these unfortunate sections of our village community, the landless and the marginal land-holders, the bargaining power, the sustaining power, the working power and the intelligence which an individual having a large holding or large resources of money can command for himself. When you think of this and from whichever angle you look at it, you come back inevitably to the question that there is no alternative to joint co-operative farming for the landless and the marginal land-holders not only in the

field of cultivation but also in the field of processing industries, artisan crafts and so on.

We have only one Industries Extension officer. Everybody is insisting that the village level worker should devote 70 per cent. of his time to agricultural production. He is not specially trained in village industries either. How can one Industries Extension officer go about hundred villages and approach the landless people individually and give them assistance and see that the assistance is not utilised for the marriage of the child of that landless person or that marginal land-holder and that it is being utilised for village industries? The only way it can be done is through co-operative farming. I am completely convinced that unless we can build up an organisation of the landless people in the villages and give them through that organisation the strength which others individually can command, there shall be no democracy left in this country. I am quite convinced about it, and the only way you can give them this strength is through co-operative farming.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): It is true he is convinced, but may I ask him what he is doing to convince others about this fundamental formula that he has laid down?

Shri S. K. Dey: There are many hon. friends in this House who apparently do not believe in co-operative farming. I have to convince them, I have to take them with me. They are my principals, they must be convinced, as much as others who are with me. And I am glad my hon. friend Shri Sharma gives me support.

There is no intention at all of soft-peddalling the question of co-operative farming. It shall be followed, but we wish to make sure that we do not make mistakes. Joint co-operative farming is not going to be built on Government subsidy or Government

[Shri S. K. Dey]

patronage. It should be built on proper organisational strength and technical assistance of the people, and that technical assistance even the Government organisation has to acquire. There are very few co-operative farms in this country from where we can learn, gain experience. I tried this myself at Nilokheri and burnt my figures, and fairly badly. Therefore, we must be very careful as to how we make a beginning. That is the reason for the time we are taking, not reluctance or the idea to soft-pedal it and forget it.

Now comes the question of co-operative processing. We have already about ten per cent of the sugar produced by the co-operative sugar factories. In the Third Plan, the intention is that about 25 to 30 per cent of the sugar will be produced by co-operative sugar factories. Similarly, co-operatives are expanding into other spheres of processing.

We wish to build up a balanced co-operative sector in production, in economic strength, which can be a match and a balancing element between the octopus of a State economic apparatus on the one hand, and the even bigger octopus of the private economic instrument on the other. The co-operative organisation alone can provide it, and therefore, we feel that apart from the service co-operatives, co-operative farming etc., we should build up a very sound co-operative processing sector, and we are going ahead with it.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): What about taxation at its infancy?

Shri S. K. Dey: This question was raised in the course of the debate. My colleague, Shri Murthy, has already answered it. I am equally agitated about it, and this matter is being seriously discussed with the Finance Minister, and we hope a way out will be found. The problem, even for the Finance Minister, so far as this question is concerned, is to see that

he gives relief to the genuine co-operatives, that he introduces a measure by which he can deter the spurious ones coming into the fold of co-operatives and defrauding the Government as well as their constituents. That is where the difficulty arises, and I really do not know what answer I can work out for the Finance Minister, but I understand the difficulties, and I am taking it up with the Finance Minister.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): Will Government not give any help to this co-operative farming and co-operative processing?

Shri S. K. Dey: Of course, they will.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: What assistance will the Government give?

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Technical assistance.

Shri S. K. Dey: It is premature on my part at this stage to say, because it has still to be finalised, but I can say broadly it will be in terms of loans for land improvement, loan probably for godowns etc., grants-in-aid for managerial assistance and technical assistance from above for better farming practices. Marginal landholders are the people who require more of technical assistance in agriculture than the others.

That is the way we propose to build up a Panchayati raj and a Sahakari samiti. I hope all the parties in this country have really understood the functioning of this as an all-party Government starting from the village level.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Is it likely that Health may be reached?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope so.

Shri Karmarkar: In the interests of his health, I think he should conclude.

Shri S. K. Dey: My health is perfectly sound through the kindness of my colleague, the Health Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now that he is by his side, there is no risk.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think there should be no time-limit on the speeches made by the Minister. They should go on as long as they like.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. K. Dey: At the village level, at the block panchayat samiti level, at the district parishad level, every party has the opportunity of asking for the support of the people, and excelling others belonging to other parties in the service of the people. When people function from a distance it is possible to shout from a pulpit and blame the Chief Minister of the State or the Prime Minister of India for the omissions or commissions. But when we function at the village level or the block level, where there is no parallel government.....

Shri D. C. Sharma: We can shout on the floor of the Lok Sabha.

Shri S. K. Dey: We have many forces ahead of us, which we have to contend with, in this panchayati raj and *sahakari samaj* business. One force is this. People say that villages must develop to the same standard as urban areas. Many people say that in the First Five Year Plan, we gave to Mr. Dey Rs. 80 crores, and there is still want in the villages, people are still complaining in the villages; in the Second Five Year Plan, we gave him Rs. 200 crores; of course, you know there was a cut, but he is still having Rs. 180 crores, and he is spending it, but still people are complaining that they do not have this or they do not have that.'

I would like you to consider the First Five Year Plan allocations. In the First Five Year Plan allocations, we had Rs. 2013 crores; out of this Rs. 811 crores were spent in rural

areas which means 40.3 per cent. for a population of 80 per cent. In the Second Five Year Plan, we have Rs. 4500 crores; and the villages are receiving Rs. 1255 crores. Even that, I am quite sure, is not being spent entirely in the villages; they may be spent for the village people in the cities of Calcutta, Delhi and other places also. That means that 37.8 per cent. is for villages and 82.5 per cent. of population. I would like you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, to help me in this matter. This House must appreciate my difficulty. When I discussed this matter in the Government of India, everyone was agreed that villages must develop. Hon. Members of this House must have read today the Prime Minister's speech yesterday in Saurashtra. He is complaining that funds are given for small industries to be located in rural areas, funds are being given for rural electrification, for helping our irrigation programme and so on, but when it comes actually to the question of providing electricity, and providing industrial estates, the village people are dumb and mute; they do not know how to agitate. They do not know to bring a *morchha* to this House; they do not know how to bring a *morchha* to the city of Calcutta or to Bombay. And we find that the people who are in the urban areas get away with the lion's share of the provision originally meant for the rural areas.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Let us all combine and condemn the Government for that policy.

Shri S. K. Dey: The Third Five Year Plan is on the anvil. I have shed enough sweat trying to convince other friends that if they really wish to see a dynamic rural India pulsating with the thoughts of the modern world and try to think in terms of 100 per cent., 200 per cent. or 300 per cent. increase in agricultural production, it is not enough to tell the villager that he should produce it; it is not enough to tell the villager that he should have a cow-dung gas plant or an improved implement; he would like to be sure that there is a road

[Shri S. K. Dey]

connecting his village; he would like to be sure that there is iron and steel available in his village to replace parts in that improved implement; he would like to be sure that there are general mechanics' shops which can provide spare parts for the implements. Unless all these ancillary developments take place, it is impossible to develop one side in isolation from the other.

Shri Khanwaqt Rai: But you will not assure them that they will get a fair price.

Shri S. K. Dey: The question of fair price will come later. I am talking of something else.

The Third Five Year Plan is going to be on the anvil, and it is my very strong appeal to hon. Members of this House to try to give me their help.....

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Our help is there.

Shri S. K. Dey:.....by making an effective demand on the Government that this policy which has been accepted, that a proportionate amount should be spent in rural areas, will be implemented and the amount will in effect be spent there, till such time as the rural people have come on their own—and they will, when the panchayat samitis are built up, when you have 250,000 panchayats, when you have a million and a half panchayats, when you have 5,000 block panchayat samiti Presidents, when you have 340 pradhans. Then neither this House nor anyone has to plead for them. They would make themselves felt. But there is an interregnum. During this interregnum, anything may happen. It is during that interregnum that we require the support of this House.

Then there is another difficulty that is coming. As I said earlier, quite a number of people do not like the idea that the co-operative movement should grow. They ask that it co-operative

farming spreads and these dumb and mute who are completely unorganised—they have no vakil for them—if these people can get themselves organised, 'how do we make them work on sweated labour on low wages on which the large holdings of land can be economically operated for the absentee landlord'? Therefore, they oppose co-operative farming. They realise for the first time that if there is co-operative farming, absentee landlordism is going to be impossible. They realise that if there are co-operative societies, if there are panchayats really functioning at the village level and if really genuine powers are delegated to these institutions, there will be no parallel institution; there will be no excuses. People regardless of the caste they belong to, regardless of the powers they otherwise possess, will have to be accountable for that, if they wish to get themselves elected again.

Therefore, they are opposed to the creation of a genuine panchayati raj institution. In this, a considerable section of the people in this country having a considerable control over the spoken and written word have vested interests.

Now, ours has been called 'the Parkinsonian Ministry'. I am very happy to note that there has been no one in this House who actually wanted the disbandment of this Ministry. A month ago, I was not quite sure...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri D. A. Katti wanted it perhaps.

Shri S. K. Dey: The 'Parkinsonian Ministry' has, from the records produced by Government themselves, the smallest staff of all the Ministries in the Central Government, and it has been given the responsibility of sharing the inadequacies and failures of all the development Ministries in the Centre, whether it is in respect of family planning, whether it is with regard to health, whether it is with reference to food and so on.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: For health, the Health Minister who is here is responsible.

Shri S. K. Dey: Of course, he is, but I am the funnel through which he has to pass it. Therefore, I am responsible for carrying his message to the villages. I am his standard bearer.

I remember a story I read in my childhood. A Brahmin servant went to the market on behalf of his master to buy a goat. There were three rogues on the way. When the servant was returning home with the goat, they said they would snatch that goat from him. So they placed themselves at each one of the mileposts along the track by which the Brahmin was expected to pass. The first man said to the servant: 'Oh, what has happened to you? Do you realise you are carrying a dog?' The fellow put it down and looked at it. 'Dog? No, this is a goat'. Saying this, he went to the next milestone where the second man said the same thing to him. Then, of course, he shook his head and asked himself: 'What is this?' He looked at it again and he found it was not a dog but it was a goat. At the third milepost, the same thing happened. Ultimately, he lost all his self-confidence and threw the goat on the road.

My difficulty was this. I was wondering within myself what sort of a programme am I bringing to this House when I come here and present my Budget Demands. Am I bringing a programme which I have a right to bring? I am being told it is a bad programme. Am I justified in cheating this House and cheating this country? After all, I have cheated myself of many things in this life and I do not want to cheat myself in the other life also. Certainly, I do not want to be a cheat to this House.

But, there are people in this country who do not like *panchayati raj*; they do not like co-operative societies; they do not like powers being given

to the common masses of the people. (Interruption). They do not like poverty to be reduced. A certain amount of poverty must remain so that the rich can grow richer by getting sweated labour. If that is so, I am going to be up against these forces increasingly in future.

Now, I seek the protection of this House—not protection physically. It does not matter. I am an expendable tool at the disposal of this House.

Sir, a few months ago, in February when the doctors asked me to go to the hospital, they refused that I should walk into the van. I was lifted in the stretcher and I was told that it was my heart which was in trouble. I was not quite sure that I would come back. They put me to sleep. I am sorry to talk in this personal vein, but it is very important that I put my heart bare before you. For three days they put me to sleep. When I woke up again, I found I was alive.

Now, when I got life and got back to this job, I had only one determination. I said to myself that this is the public duty, that I should place before me, whether I function as a Member of this House, whether I function in Government or whether I function outside, whether I am alive or whether I am dead, I shall continue fighting the cause of these dumb and mute and I shall continue to do it in the way that Shri Braj Raj Singh yesterday expected of me.

I am saying this because the temptation is very great when you are doing your work hard here, when you have got all your workers working hard and let everybody say you are dead, you begin to become diffident and you ask yourself, is it not time to consider whether you are to be or not to be. It was very great comfort to me for the past two days to listen to friends here and their criticisms. I may tell you I have gained enormously and I can assure that people in my office—again I say

[Shri S. K. Dey]

they are picked men and a very few people but they are men of quality—have been working very hard. They have valued deeply, for the first time, the universal appreciation that has been accorded by this House to the work that we did in spite of the brickbats that have flowed continuously and unremittingly from certain quarters during recent months and in spite of all our struggles.

I thank you for the time you have given me and for the patience with which you have listened to me, and also the number of speakers that have spoken on this subject and for the almost record period for which the affairs of this Parkinsonian Ministry have been discussed in this House. If you pass my Grants, I promise we shall make an honest effort to prove worthy of your trust.

Shri B. K. Galkwad: I just want to ask only one question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think enough has been said now.

Shri B. K. Galkwad: I want only one information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Health Minister is waiting here to be called. *(Interruption).*

Shri B. K. Galkwad: The hon. Minister when he spoke of the *panchayati raj* spoke very highly of it. I congratulate him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No new speech now.

Shri B. K. Galkwad: The question is that in the villages the people are ignorant and are very orthodox. It is agreed to by all. You know the position of the Scheduled Castes people here.... *(Interruptions.)*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. His Party has spoken. He put up another hon. Member to speak on his party's behalf. He wants to take ad-

vantage himself now. I am not going to allow that. Is any cut motion to be put to the vote of the House separately?

Shri Tangamani: Cut motion No. 294 relating to failure to accept U.N. Mission's recommendations may be put separately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Demand under the head 'Community Development Project's, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100 *(Failure to accept U.N. Mission's recommendations.)* (294)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put all the other cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st Day of March, 1961, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 6, 7, and 107 relating to the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the

House are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 6—MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,35,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation.'"

DEMAND No. 7—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND CO-OPERATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,76,48,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation.'"

DEMAND No. 107—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,72,08,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation.'"

17.47 hrs.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 42 to 44 and 121 relating to the Ministry of Health for which 5 hours have been allotted.

70 cut motions have been tabled to these Demands.

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. 42—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,51,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Health.'"

DEMAND No. 43—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,70,55,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Medical and Public Health.'"

DEMAND No. 44—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,01,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Health.'"

DEMAND No. 121—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,12,59,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health.'"