

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

**DEMAND No. 9—DEFENCE SERVICES,**

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,18,000 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, 1962, in respect of ‘Ministry of Defence’.”

**DEMAND No. 9—DEFENCE SERVICE,  
EFFECTIVE-ARMY**

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,90,95,65,000 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, 1962, in respect of ‘Defence Services, Effective—Army’.”

**DEMAND No. 10—DEFENCE SERVICES,  
EFFECTIVE-NAVY**

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,37,60,000 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, 1962, in respect of ‘Defence Services, Effective—Navy’.”

**DEMAND No. 11—DEFENCE SERVICES,  
EFFECTIVE-AIR FORCE**

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,69,02,000 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, 1962, in respect of ‘Defence Services, Effective—Air Force’.”

**DEMAND No. 12—DEFENCE SERVICES,  
NON-EFFECTIVE—CHARGES**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,04,95,000 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, 1962, in respect of ‘Defence Services, Non-Effective-Charges’.”

**DEMAND No. 111—DEFENCE CAPITAL  
OUTLAY**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,21,88,000 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, 1962, in respect of ‘Defence Capital Outlay’.”

**MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOP-  
MENT AND CO-OPERATION**

**Mr. Speaker:** We will now take up the Demands relating to the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation.

**DEMAND No. 6—MINISTRY OF COMMU-  
NITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,99,000 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, 1962, in respect of Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation’.”

**DEMAND No. 7—COMMUNITY DEVELOP-  
MENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTEN-  
SION SERVICE AND CO-OPERATION**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,57,000 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, 1962, in respect of Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation."

DEMAND NO. 110—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,96,04,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation'."

**Mr. Speaker:** Does the hon. Minister want to initiate the debate?

**The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey):** I would speak at the end.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Raghbir Sahai.

**Shri Raghbir Sahai (Budaun)** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity of congratulating the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation for having taken up the Panchayati Raj in all seriousness and having made good progress within the last two years. In this connection I am very glad to know that even the Sarvodaya leader, Shri Jaiprakash Narayan, has paid a well-deserved tribute to the Panchayati Raj and in that connection a tribute to the Prime Minister as well as to the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation.

Sir, we already know that Rajasthan and Andhra have been the first and foremost in the field of panchayati raj and they have almost finished—why almost—they have finished more than one year of that great experiment. Madras has also taken up

that experiment in right earnest though it is proceeding in stages. To begin with, only in 75 blocks during the first stage panchayati raj has been introduced. Then, we are given to understand that during the second stage 130 blocks would be covered by the panchayati raj and during the final stage 165 blocks.

16.37 hrs.

[SHRI HEDA in the Chair]

We also understand that Mysore has gone in for the three tier system. So also Orissa, Punjab and Assam.

Now, this is by no means a mean record of achievement within the last 2 years. It will be too early to pass a judgement in regard to this experiment. But, from the trends that some of us have been able to see in Rajasthan and Andhra, we find that those States are proceeding in the right direction and they have not falsified our expectations. From what we say in Rajasthan and Andhra with regard to the working of the panchayati raj, we can say that the relations between the officials and the non-officials are getting more and more cordial, that the development work is being taken up in right earnest, that funds allotted to these bodies, the panchayat samitis and zila parishads and the village panchayats are being properly utilised and the condition of the backward people is being looked into. And, finally, the tendency to blame the officials and to criticise them has decreased to a very great extent.

One of the criticisms against the Community Development movement has been that this movement had not been able to create self-reliance amongst the village people. That was considered to be one of the weak points of the movement. But, experience shows that self-reliance amongst the rural people can only be generated by the introduction of panchayati raj. We know that in Rajasthan and

[Shri Raghuvir Sahai]

Andhra and also in Gujarat, they have shown remarkable self-reliance on the part of the people who are engaged in this great experiment. For instance, in many village panchoyats that we have seen, we have found that the people, the elected representatives, are raising their own taxes and utilising them for their own good.

**Shri M. B. Thakore (Patan):** Not in Gujarat.

**Shri Raghuvir Sahai:** With regard to Gujarat the things are more hopeful because there not only the permitted taxes are being raised but voluntary contributions have also been made

They are made for specific purposes with the consent of the village people. I expect that Rajasthan will do better now because the elections to all these three bodies have just now taken place and we should understand that self-reliance can come only gradually and by experience by the growth of self-confidence and an awareness of the functions that are imposed upon these bodies. Another complaint that is usually being raised the community development movement is that the backward classes are being neglected or have been neglected. In this connection also, our own experiences of Rajasthan, Andhra and Gujarat have a different tale to tell. We are sure that all that was expected has not been done because it is a very difficult problem to raise the condition of these economically backward people. But something tangible has been done in order to ameliorate the condition of these people. Sir, in Gujarat we were surprised to see that wherever we went we found that untouchability had almost been abolished.

**Shri K. U. Parmar (Ahmedabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes):** Mr. Chair-

man, before the hon. Member proceeds further, I would like to ask certain questions. He is an hon. Member of this House and he has made a statement that the condition of the Scheduled Castes in Gujarat is better than that in Rajasthan and Andhra. But our experience is this. One person who sat in the Chair in the gram panchayat was thrown in the holy pyre but this is the statement that is made by hon. Member here as a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi. Godse has not killed Gandhiji, it is these liars who are making such statements here."

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. This is not the right way.

**Shri K. U. Parmar:** This is absolutely a wrong statement I represent Gujarat; I come from Gujarat.

**Mr. Chairman:** This is not the right way of intervening. Sometimes it is allowed when a Minister speaks because certain questions may be asked. The hon. Member may try for his chance and he may make any complaint he likes.

**Shri K. U. Parmar:** But absolutely wrong statements are made in this House.... (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Oza (Zalawad):** He has not moved in rural areas. That is his own personal opinion.

**Shri K. U. Parmar:** I come from the rural area; I am from the Scheduled Castes. I am in a position to give you a number of instances where Gujarat is backward so far as untouchability is concerned.... (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. It would be difficult for the Chair to conduct the proceedings if such cross-talk is allowed.... (*Interruptions*). Hon. Member is taking too much liberty.

**Shri Raghubir Sahai:** I was talking about Gujarat and from the limited experience that we had, it had been pointed out that untouchability had almost been abolished there not by any legislation but by Gandhian methods for they have tried to change the hearts of the people.

My hon. friend over there may have different experiences.

**Shri M. B. Thakore:** He belongs to the Scheduled Caste and he knows all about it.

**Shri Raghubir Sahai:** He has the liberty with the consent of the Chair to put forth his own view-points. But we have seen with our own eyes *pucca* houses having been constructed for Harijans not only in Gujarat but in Andhra Pradesh as well as in Rajasthan. It was a very great surprise to us to have come across one or two villages in Gujarat where, although the majority of the people were from non-Harijans, still, by consent, the entire panchayat had been elected by the Harijans.

**Shri M. B. Thakore:** May I know the names of those panchayats?

**Shri Raghubir Sahai:** I will tell him. Let him read the report.

**Shri M. B. Thakore:** The report is one-sided.

**Shri Raghubir Sahai:** The sarpanch belongs to the Harijan community. The panchas belong to the Harijan community and the non-Harijans were all out, giving their support to those people. They were working in a very harmonious manner. All these things should not be ignored. They show the direction in which the people there are moving. I have never said that all the complaints or all the handicaps under which the Harijans have been labouring have been removed. But we find a trend, a sense of awareness, in the people with regard to their duties towards their weaker brethren.

Now, we also found that lands granted to them by the Government are being allotted to the Harijans wherever possible both in Gujarat and in Rajasthan and also in Andhra Pradesh. When I say that the Panchayati Raj has made headway in all these States, I am sorry to say that there are certain States which are lagging behind. For instance, my own State, Uttar Pradesh, is one of them. I am sorry to mention the name of Uttar Pradesh. There is also another—West Bengal. I do not exactly understand why there should be such inordinate delays in the introduction of Panchayati Raj in these two States, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.

In this connection, I would like to offer a suggestion to the hon. Minister. Only very recently, it has been decided that the State Governments would, out of the funds allotted to them, make allocations to the blocks on the basis of performance, of self-help and self-reliance. Every block is not entitled to these allocations which will be placed in the schematic budget estimate. That right has been given to the States. I suggest that the grants that are given by Central Government to the States should be given to them on the basis of the performance of the programme of Panchayati Raj in those States. If either Uttar Pradesh or West Bengal pleases itself by withholding the benefits of Panchayati Raj, they should forego the grant that is being given by the Central Ministry to the States. That is a suggestion which is worth consideration.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri Raghubir Sahai:** I have just a few more points, Sir. While we have seen the working of Panchayati Raj in several States, we come to the conclusion that there are great divergencies between one State and the other, in the matter of legislation, working, distribution of functions and the role of these bodies.

[Shri Raghubir Sahai]

There must be some uniformity with regard to those things. For instance, take the role of the District Collector. In Rajasthan we find that the District Collector is a non-voting member of the zila parishad, although he represents in a way the State Government. On the other hand, in Andhra we find that the District Collector being a member of the zila parishad is entitled to preside over all the standing committees of the zila Parishads, when all the Standing committees wield the entire power of the zila parishads. We found that all the elected chairman of the zila parishads in Andhra had unanimously passed a resolution protesting against the right of the District Collector to preside over the standing committees. It is a point worth being looked into.

Coming to Madras and Mysore we find that they have recently passed a legislation where the District Collector has been appointed chairman of the zila parishads. This is going much farther than what Rajasthan and Andhra have done. The report regarding Gujarat is just out. They are not assigning any particular role to the District Collector. But we should wait for their legislation.

Taking all these variations in to consideration. I think the time has come when the role of the District Collector should be clearly defined. I personally feel that the best role to be assigned to the District Collector is that of a friend, philosopher and guide. He should remain away from these institutions but near them. He should be empowered to supervise, to give advice and wherever necessary to report to the Government for definite action to be taken in regard to those bodies. But he should not be a part and parcel of those bodies. Let the elected chairman be given full opportunity to discharge their functions.

Then, with regard to resources, we find that the resources at the disposal of these bodies are different from

State to State. We also found that there was a tendency on the part of these bodies to rely more on the resources of the Government rather than to stand on their own legs. We should make it clear to these bodies that hereafter they will have to stand on their own legs, as a rule.

Sir, in this connection I would like to bring the example of Gujarat and their village panchayats. Not only permitted taxes are being raised but voluntary contribution as well with the consent of the people were being raised, and not a voice was heard against those taxations.

**Shri K. U. Parmar:** Nobody knows when he visited Gujarat.

**Shri Raghubir Sahai:** Another point to which I would like to draw the attention of the House is that the working of the panchayati raj has shown that the contesting of elections to the Panchayats lead to a lot of bitterness, tension, bad feelings and bad blood. I am one of those who advocate unanimous elections for village panchayats. I am glad to observe in this connection that both Punjab and Rajasthan are alive to this matter and they have offered substantial rewards to those village panchayats where unanimous elections have taken place. We should devise some other methods and means whereby the elections to panchayats are unanimous and are not contested.

There is another thing towards which I would like to draw the attention of the House. The time has come when there must be a provision for continuous training both to officials as well as to non-officials if we want to make the panchayati raj a success. That was one of the weaknesses of the programme in Rajasthan in Andhra as well as in Gujarat.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** We had an intensive programme of training.

**Shri Raghbir Sahai:** That is not being pursued.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member has taken more than 20 minutes.

**Shri Raghbir Sahai:** I am concluding.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I would like to know from the hon. Member his views on Jai Prakash Narain's thesis.

**Shri Raghbir Sahai:** I have no time to refer to it.

There is one thing with regard to cleanliness. Although Panchayat Raj has made a good beginning, we should expect that in years to come it will be a greater success. But it was something lamentable to see that wherever Panchayat Raj programme was worked, the villages did not look clean, did not look neat, did not look tidy, which is the first thing which an observer would like to see in a village. I would suggest to the Ministry to take all possible steps to see that wherever Panchayat Raj programme is being worked those villages should be converted into model villages.

Lastly, there should be a common nomenclature for such names as B.D.Os., Chairman or President of the village panchayat, panchayat samiti and the zila parishad. Now there is great variation in names in Rajasthan, in Andhra and in Gujarat. They have given different names to these bodies and offices. I would say there should be one nomenclature for all the States.

The name of this Ministry should also be changed. At the present moment, it is known as the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation. I for one cannot understand what it stands for. Why should it not be called the Ministry of Panchayat Raj, which includes Community Development, Panchayat Raj, co-operation, co-operative farming, in fact everything. So, this point is also worth consideration, apart from the common nomenclature.

**Mr. Chairman:** Before I call another hon. Member, I would invite the attention of the House to the fact that one hon. Member, Shri K. U. Parmar, while speaking on the Demands for Grants of this Ministry, used certain words which were not very audible at that time. But, from the office record I find he used the words:

"Godse has not killed Gandhiji. It is these liars who are making such statements here."

Probably, in the heat of the moment, he used these words and he never meant it. So, I would request him to withdraw those words.

**Shri K. U. Parmar:** I withdraw those words,

**Mr. Chairman:** All right.

**Shri Kunhan (Palghat-Reserved-Sch. Castes):** Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to take much time, as I am concentrating my attention only on some of the important problems which are facing us today. The Community Development programme has been in operation for the last nine years. We are spending crores of rupees on this programme. The main objective in launching these programmes was to effect socio-economic transformation consistent with the aims of planned economic development of the country. We are today embarking upon the Third Five Year Plan. When we look back at the performance of the past years, we are faced with a grim picture, leaving very little hope for the future, unless effective steps are taken to rectify the mistakes. The reports of the various Programme Evaluation Teams and comments of experts are before us. They clearly show that the initial enthusiasm generated by these programmes among the people is slowly waning away.

16.58 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

In June 1960, "The Economic Review", the official organ of the Congress Party, in an editorial note,

[Shri Kunhan]

commenced on the Development Commissioners' conference and said:

"They will have to shed complacency—for the Community Development programme, despite initial successes, has of late revealed weakness, which must be removed,"

It conceded the fact that Community Development programme has failed to raise the agricultural production, except in certain specific areas, and the programme could not maintain that measure of popular enthusiasm and local initiative it initially was expected to sustain. The editor expresses his doubt as to whether the village panchayats have come to expectation. When such comments are forthcoming from the ruling party's mouth-piece, they cannot be dismissed easily.

17.00 hrs.

It is a fact that popular enthusiasm has gone down. In my opinion there is too much of centralisation in planning even though we are talking much about democratic decentralisation and Panchayat Raj. When much emphasis is laid on planning at village level, there is very little scope for the participation of villagers in planning their programmes. There are set rules and patterns laid down from above. The villagers' participation is sought for fully at the time of execution.

Agricultural development is the main task of the Community Development blocks. Food production has become the crucial problem today in our economy. It is a pity that even after 13 years of independence we are depending on foreign countries for food. Since independence we might have spent more than Rs. 2,000 crores for the import of food. The crisis in agriculture and the consequent dependence on foreign countries for the import of food are holding up our development plans. Therefore, top priority should be

given to agricultural production by the Community Development programme.

It is true that there has been some increases in food production during the Second Plan period, but the share of the C. D. blocks in this increased production seems to be very negligible. The farmers are exhorted to use improved methods of cultivation including the Japanese method of cultivation. They are being given nice talks about the advantages of using chemical fertilisers. But in practice we find that the Gram Sevaks who are supposed to teach these new methods of cultivation to the farmers themselves do not know what is the new method of cultivation. They have no practical experience in cultivation.

So far as the fertilisers are concerned, most of the farmers in my place do not show enthusiasm in using them; the reasons being that it is more expensive than the ordinary manure, and there is difficulty in getting loan at the proper time for buying fertilisers. It is true that there is a provision for Taccavi loans. But for obtaining the loan the poor farmer has to go to various offices and see a number of officers and this procedure is so cumbersome that it is absolutely impossible to get the loan before the season is over. The result is that in most cases loans are given after the season is over and the poor peasants will spend it for some other purpose. In this way the Government is corrupting the peasants. Therefore I request the hon. Minister to simplify the procedure of giving loans and to see that the loans are given at the proper time so that they will be of benefit to the farmers.

Improvement in agricultural implements has to play an important role in raising production. But it is unfortunate that no organised attempt has been made to improve agricultural implements. Our peasants are still using the age old plough that has been handed over to them from generation to generation. Some time ago

the hon. Prime Minister expressed a desire to design a new plough for the Indian farmer. I want to know what efforts are being made by the Ministry to fulfil the desire of the hon. Prime Minister.

With regard to the supply of steel and iron for the manufacture of agricultural implements the position is still unsatisfactory. Steps should be taken to supply sufficient quantity of steel and iron for agricultural purposes.

The Annual Report of the Ministry says that the minor irrigation programme has become more effective, but no details have been given as to the physical targets. More attention will have to be paid to this programme, because this is a programme which brings quick return to the peasants. The difficulties in getting the pumps and electricity for lift irrigation should be removed.

Another important point is the problem of unemployment in the rural area. This has become very acute. The Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee report shows that unemployment in the rural areas has increased and the wages of agricultural labour have gone down. According to the report, the casual adult male workers were unemployed for 128 days in 1956-57 as compared to 90 days in 1950-51, and casual adult female workers were unemployed for 224 days in 1956-57. The report further says that the average daily wage for the adult male agricultural labourer declined from 109 nP in 1950-51 to 96 nP in 1956-57. How can we expect to raise the socio-economic conditions of the rural people when a large section of them continues to live in such a pitiable condition?

The unemployed people in the villages mainly belong to the Scheduled Castes and backward communities. Any attempt to raise the general level of the village people should necessarily include a concerted programme to specially aid these weaker sections.

The problem of unemployment in rural areas has not been given sufficient attention by Government. The report of the Ministry contains not even a single word about this.

It is true that some pilot projects, are to be started during the Third Plan. But these projects, as have been worked out at present, offer very little employment opportunities. These cannot be permanent and lasting solution for the problem. The real solution lies firstly in absorbing the unemployed in cottage and small scale industries and secondly in the distribution of land among the landless. But in both these matters, Government have shown little enthusiasm. It is true that funds have been set apart for cottage industries in community development areas. Considerable amounts have been placed at the disposal of the Khadi Commission for starting cottage industries in the villages. But most of the money is wasted. There must be proper checking of the working of these industries.

The training programme for craftsmen does not give the desired results, as this is not accompanied by suitable follow-up programmes. Therefore, we must have follow-up programme to utilise the services of the trained personnel for the benefit of the community.

Another very important matter is in regard to social welfare. The report has already mentioned about it. There are so many women organisers working in the community development areas. I want to know what progress has been made in respect of women and children so far. Most of the organisations of women are working only amongst the upper class ladies. In my State, there is no proper co-ordination between the Social welfare Board and the community development administration. Under the welfare extension project, women are organised in the *Mahila mandals*, but most of the organisations are working only among the upper class



[Shri Kunhan.]

ladies; that is to say, the persons working in these organisations belong mostly to the upper classes, and they do not go to the ordinary village women. This creates an impression among the people that Government money is being wasted.

Another point I wish to bring to the notice of the Minister is in connection with the difficulty of ordinary village women to go to work with their babies. Generally, what they do is to entrust the babies to the grown-up children. The result is that children of school-going age are deprived of their education. Therefore, the *mahila mandals* should organise *cheches* to look after the babies when their parents are away on work. Necessary funds should be allotted for this programme.

These are the suggestions I have to make and I hope the hon. Minister will consider them and take necessary steps to rectify the defects in the CD administration and see that the CD programme is made attractive and useful to the people.

**Shri Oza:** I think this Ministry is the Ministry which has been entrusted with the most onerous task. It is very easy to build up a steel plant or construct a road or establish any institution. But to build up leadership and initiative in this country is a very difficult task. This Ministry is entrusted with those three agencies—gram panchayats, co-operation and community development—which all go to build up the human material in this country.

We all know that for historical reasons our social institutions our inhibited social growth and economic progress. Having adopted a democratic Constitution, it was imperative that we should build up our apparatus from below, and I think we have made a very good start. The Ministry deserves our congratulations on the work it has put up in these three agencies, during the last many years

that it has undertaken this function. We know that it is very difficult to move millions of people in this country and make them adopt a new way of life. That is exactly why we have undertaken the community development programme, and in course of time we have also accepted the idea of *panchayati raj*.

Talking about *panchayati raj*, Shri Raghuraj Sahai who spoke before me gave us details about how this was functioning in the various States. He was kind enough to pay tributes to the States of Gujarat, Andhra and Rajasthan in particular, where this experiment has been going on for some months now. We know that once upon a time in India panchayats were very effective and they played a very useful role in the country. But our erstwhile rulers were not interested in encouraging these institutions. Therefore in course of time, they languished and did not perform the functions which they were supposed to. But after the attainment of freedom, we have again started and taken right steps in the right direction by creating and fostering these institutions.

In this connection, I may point out that the gram panchayat is the real base. Unless we strengthen it at the base, we cannot expect the other institutions, the other tiers that we contemplate at the block level and at the district level, to be effective and to be able to carry out the functions which are going to be entrusted to them.

We in Gujarat, long before this *panchayati raj* took its present shape, started gram panchayats and, as has been observed by a team which visited several villages in Gujarat and Saurashtra it has been a success.

**Shri M. B. Thakore:** Only two villages.

**Shri Oza:** It was not a conducted tour; I say this for the information of the hon. Member there who is al-

ways prejudiced with anything that is going on well. It was not a conducted tour. They chose their own villages and went by surprise to several villages in Saurashtra and Gujarat. They have expressed their sense of satisfaction which my hon. friend Shri Raghbir Sahai has expressed here also. (*Interruption*). He has enumerated all this in his report. It has not been submitted to the House. But the report has been submitted to the Congress Party in Parliament. I think my friends also will benefit if they go through the report. If they have not got a copy, I will give them if they agree to take it.

**Shri K. U. Parmar:** Full of humbug. It is here.

**Shri Oza:** That shows that he is not moving in the villages

**Shri Rami Reddy (Cuddapah):** Can an hon. Member say it is humbug?

**Shri Oza:** That shows that he has no experience of the real functioning of the gram panchayat in Gujarat and Saurashtra. I invite him to come with me to any village, in Saurashtra of which I have got personal experience.

**Shri K. U. Parmar:** In these panchayats the Scheduled Caste Members are sitting outside and if one takes the chair he is thrown out.

**Shri Oza:** There may be a few exceptions. I do not say that the centuries old social habits can be wiped off within a few years. I do not make such a tall claim. But, at the same time, I am confident enough to assert that things are moving very fast; and what Shri Raghbir Sahai said is correct to a very large extent. It is a true picture of the villages in Saurashtra.

Village leadership is coming up; and people are tackling their own problems. They are raising their own resources; and they are also building up community institutions. If you go and see around, you will find that

there is all-round development in the economic and social spheres.

My friend has pointed out in his report that the real secret of success of the gram panchayats in Saurashtra is that elections are unanimous.

**Shri M. B. Thakore:** Saurashtra is a part of Gujarat.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member can have his own turn. Let the speaker proceed.

**Shri Oza:** One of the main causes of the success of the gram panchayats in Gujarat was that the elections were unanimous. That is what is stated there. But, let me humbly state that that was not the only ground. It was good that in the beginning people collected together and had unanimous elections, that there were no factions and they worked harmoniously and in a united manner. That was not the only reason why the panchayats were successful. The real reason is that the panchayats were properly nursed and were properly looked after and there was guidance from non-official agencies. We did not entrust all these things to officers.

17.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

As has been pointed out by many, the Collectors should not preside over the destinies of these villages and carry on the functions in a routine manner. This must be entrusted to people who have got a missionary zeal of serving the people in the rural areas whom we want to see prospering. Therefore, in Saurashtra, of which, particularly, I have got personal experience, these panchayats were successful because at district level the work of fostering these panchayats was entrusted to persons who were really working in the fashion of guide, philosopher and friend. We drew these officers not from the official ranks but from non-official cadres. Those social workers who were interested in rural work were recruited as District Panchayat Officers. They

[Shri Oza.]

moved round from village to village and contacted the people and told them what they should do for their own village. They created an atmosphere among the villagers and therefore, it was successful. If you leave the gram panchayats alone, these conditions could not be created simply by an Act or by passing rules and regulations on paper; it is not going to help us. Let it be noted by all of us interested in the rural development. Unless these gram panchayats are properly cared for and proper guidance is given to them, I am afraid that these experiments will not be successful. The real secret and success of all these panchayats was that there was a man who was fired with the same enthusiasm as a public worker who was interested and therefore these panchayats have shown results. He was right in saying that so many panchayats raised their own resources but that has been done not only by taxing the people. Several taxes have been transferred by the State Governments to panchayats, such as the octroi duty, cess and so many other things. Some of the panchayats have been successful in levying these taxes but most have not been able to do so. There were voluntary contributions as was pointed out by him. They built schools, dispensaries and roads, bath rooms and all these things came up. They changed the entire face of the rural areas, particularly in Saurashtra and in many parts of Gujarat also. That is also my experience that once the powers are properly delegated, these agencies function very effectively and efficiently. The plans have got to be implemented in the right time and it is not only sufficient showing that the financial resources are being spent. Physical targets have also to be achieved and we have to delegate more and more powers to the agencies at the district, block and gram panchayat levels. We are seeing that during the last six months in Gujarat these plans could be executed very effectively. People have a sense

of satisfaction that they are doing some good and substantial work before their very eyes and things are going up and they feel that they are marching in the right direction.

Another institution with which this Ministry is entrusted is the co-operation movement. For so many reasons we know that every villager and farmer cannot take advantage of the technological progress in this country. If we want to make these things available to every villager in this country, we have got to do it through the institution of the co-operative society. It is the right type of institution through which we can give him timely credit so that every pie that he earns is able to be utilised for his own development and for the development of his land and for the community at large. Therefore, it is right that we should develop this co-operative movement in this area. If we see the report of the Reserve Bank, we find how the credits which are channelised through these co-operative societies are going up every year. But personally speaking, I am not very much satisfied only with the amount going up because we have also to see that the money which is made available to these co-operative societies is not utilised for non-productive purposes, that they are properly channelised. Therefore, in this direction also, we have got to exercise proper care and supervision. Otherwise, I am afraid that inflationary tendencies will be generated because this money which is to be utilised for productive purposes may find its way for some social purpose or some social function like marriages, funerals, etc. Unless the department takes proper care, I am afraid the money that we give to these credit societies will not be properly utilised. More money should be given not only for short term purposes but for medium and long term purposes. If we give money for improving the farmer's land by such methods as putting up of bunds and also for improving his irrigation facilities, that will increase

productivity. That will increase his paying capacity and will improve his lot to a great extent. We find that these medium-term loans which are proposed to be given to the societies are not properly utilised. The Reserve Bank puts at the disposal of the Central co-operative institutes so many funds, but they cannot be utilised by them because the borrowing capacity of the co-operative societies is limited. So, unless the Government participate in the share capital of these societies to an effective extent, I am afraid all these funds will remain unutilised. I have not got the figures here with me, but I was looking into the report of the Reserve Bank, and I found that the medium-term and long-term loans cannot be properly utilised by the co-operative societies only because that they do not have the borrowing capacity. This capacity is limited, because they cannot raise their own share capital. I think that the Vaikunt Lal Mehta Committee also recommended that unless the State participates in the share capital of the societies, the borrowing capacity will not come in. Unless they step up the borrowing capacity of the societies, I am afraid we are not going to improve the lot of the cultivators in the long run. Mere short-term loans will not solve the problem at all. We have to improve the position of the cultivators and that can be done only if we improve the land and also the means that are at their disposal.

In this connection, the test of any co-operative movement is, how far these cultivators are marketing their own goods through the co-operative societies. They will become members of credit co-operative societies because they are to take money and return it in convenient instalments. But when they bring the goods before the marketing societies and get them sold through the societies, it shows that they have got great confidence in the movement. Otherwise, the cultivators will not be tempted to put the goods at the disposal of the co-operative societies. In this direction, the department should take active steps to

see that proper marketing societies are established in every district and in every sector. Otherwise, as I have said, the co-operative movement will not be able to build itself up on right spirits.

In this connection, we must take care to see that the quality of the co-operative societies improves. I do not think it is sufficient to be satisfied with having merely a large number of co-operative societies. Instead of having a very large number of such societies, if we have a model co-operative society in every district, people will emulate it and they will see that through these co-operative societies they can improve their lot through long-term loans and marketing and other facilities. Instead of making the movement an extensive one, they must resort to intensive measures also to step up this movement. Therefore, I would request the Minister to take care to see that in every district there is a model co-operative society, and a sort of model or example put before all the cultivators so that they could realise that through the co-operative movement they could improve their lot. Otherwise, if the co-operative movement goes on spreading without proper checks and balances, it may have some results which will react on the cultivators themselves and it will not be to their good.

Coming to Community Development, I would congratulate the Ministry on the work that it has done, which is really a good and marvellous work. The other Ministries are interested in putting up tangible results. It is very easy to put up, as I said at the beginning, a steel plant or some construction here or there. Even in the Education Ministry, in a way, tangible results could be shown because we see the pupils coming and going to schools and taking examinations. But in this Ministry, we have to build up the human material. If we want to achieve social progress in this country, we have got to build up the human material and bring it out of its ruts and have a new out-

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look. This Ministry is doing very good work, though I would say that it is getting stale. But one of the reasons for this was that it was not till now associated with such institutions like the Gram Panchayats and co-operative movement. If this very same Ministry is entrusted with the functioning of Gram Panchayats and the co-operative movement, I am sure the Community Development programme will also get fostered and would start yielding results. It has already yielded sufficient results, but the tempo will go on increasing and we shall have very good development all round.

It was suggested here that untouchability is still there and that in certain quarters Harijan panches are not given the proper place. It would be a wonderful thing if a Ministry is able to wipe off this evil of untouchability within a period of five or ten years. It is a centuries old malady and it cannot be wiped off in no time. It requires some time. But during the short time at their disposal they have done wonderful work and untouchability is going. As I said, certain friends are interested in just keeping this on, because they are thriving on this. But whether they like it or not, untouchability is fast disappearing. As it was pointed out rightly by Shri Sahai, in so many gram panchayats not only Harijan panches are elected as sarpanches but they are also playing an effective role.

**Shri K. U. Parmar:** I would like to know the number of Harijan sarpanches in Gujarat.

**Shri Oza:** So many are there.

**Shri K. U. Parmar:** If you can show me at least five....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He has given the answer that he has got. The hon. Member enquired as to how many there are, and the reply was that there are so many. He should be content with the answer that he has given.

**Shri Oza:** I am not so much audacious to say that everywhere untouchability has been removed—not even in Saurashtra. It is there. I am very sorry it still persists. But to say that no progress has been achieved is not I think a correct picture. Untouchability is fast going. So many Harijan panches are getting elected as sarpanches and they are also playing an effective role in their own villages.

**Shri K. U. Parmar:** I would like to know the number.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If he had known he would have told the hon. Member.

**Shri K. U. Parmar:** It may not be correct.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Thrice he has repeated that there are "so many". Even then the hon. Member is not satisfied.

**Shri Oza:** Untouchability is fast disappearing. I am sure that through these three village agencies in a very short time we will be able to tackle that evil and we will be able to see that untouchability is not persisting in the rural areas.

**Dr. K. B. Menon (Badagara):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish during the time at my disposal to speak first on the panchayats and then on co-operation. I prefer to speak on the panchayats first because of the interesting experiment that is going on in Rajasthan in the north and Andhra in the south. These experiments are not only interesting but they are extremely important, for a success or a failure of these experiments will decide the future foundation of our polity and also the national structure of our administration.

We have been toying with western democracy, copying their constitution as far as possible, adopting their conventions whenever necessary and in many ways following their procedure.

of course trying to adapt them to our local needs. We however forget that people can understand and accept new institutions only when those institutions stem out of their own experience and are rooted in their culture and traditions. Panchayat is an age-old institution which is found all over India and which people very easily understand. Decentralisation of authority and the revival of panchayats, therefore, is a very welcome step. We have no quarrel, therefore, about decentralisation or about the revival of panchayats. The difference of opinion comes in the purpose for which the decentralisation is effected and the way in which it is done. Whatever I say, I say on the basis of the information I have gathered during the meeting of the consultative committee and also upon a booklet published by the association of voluntary organisations for rural development, which published a report on a tour organised in Rajasthan to study the experiment. Now I gather that decentralisation and the revival of panchayats, is not accepted as an end in itself but as a means to an end. When we accept a reform, or anything as a matter of fact, as a means and not an end, we are apt to overlook important aspects of the problem and oftentimes commit mistakes which may end in the failure of the experiment. I am afraid, this decentralisation of authority and the revival of panchayats is attempted for procedural convenience and also to save the Community Development Project from certain difficulties in administration or in implementation, because it is not accepted as an end in itself and only as a means to an end.

When we clothe the panchayats with authority, we do not give them the wherewithal to exercise that authority. When we give a certain status and stature to the panchayats, we do not give them the means to maintain that status and stature. When we give them authority, we give them in part; we do not give them authority even over the civil servants, their own employees. It is obvious

from what I have said that, along with decentralisation of authority and the revival of panchayats, there should also be decentralisation of finances and decentralisation of other functions like the judiciary and also decentralisation of industry and other things that are necessary in order to put the village on its own feet. The biggest lacuna, however, that I find in the experiment is that in effecting this decentralisation the village and the panchayat are forgotten. It is the panchayat samiti that is given prominence, which is, of course, a union of panchayats. Unless a villager is given a sense of responsibility, unless a villager is made to feel that he is a man in the village responsible for its uplift, or responsible for its problems, we are not going to create in him self-confidence or even a sense of importance or even a sense of integrity.

If the Panchayat is only to play a second fiddle to the Panchayat Samiti, we are not building up the village and the Panchayat. If our objective is decentralisation and building up a structure from the bottom with a broad basis of the Panchayat of the village, we should begin with the Panchayat, go up to the Samiti and to the Parishad and then to the State and the Union Government. It is only then that we can say that we have a complete decentralisation of authority and a resuscitation or revival of the old Panchayat.

There is an opinion current that the election to the Panchayat should be unanimous. It is also alleged that political parties by intruding into the village introduce and intensify faction fights in the villages.

**Shri M. B. Thakore:** Which party is doing that?

**Dr. K. B. Menon:** I beg to differ. I do not propose to go into the general aspects of that problem. I shall confine myself to the issue in hand, namely, Panchayat elections. My experience is to the contrary. The allegation made is that if elections to the Panchayat are fought on the basis of political parties, faction fights in the

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villages will be intensified. I wish to submit that faction fights in the village are age old. They are not anything new. As long as our villages are feudal in structure, as long as life in the village is dominated by a few influential and powerful families, faction fights will continue. But it is not easy also to eliminate these families from the village for it is to these families that the villagers go at the time of stress. The only organised group that functions in the village today is the political party. Political parties go into the village, take to constructive work and attend probably to community project work. They organise cottage industries and provide work for the villager. They interfere when there are disputes in the village, either communal, religious, economic or otherwise. In every way the political parties in an organised way function in the village and try to wean away the villager from dependence on or loyalty to these influential families.

Again, I would like to submit that it is the political party today that is a strong brotherhood. It cuts right across class, caste, communal and religious barriers. It even breaks the boundaries of family bonds with the result that members of political parties feel so much of unity among themselves that they function as heaven-sent healthy factors in the village. The claim, therefore, that political parties introduce faction fights and intensify them I cannot understand. Unanimous election is an election that appeals to national sentiment and, to a certain extent, captures the national imagination. We should, however, remember that the long passage of time has changed the social organisation as also the social and political institutions. We had perhaps in ancient times a kind of election in the villages which was rather unanimous, and that was by voice vote. That was so also in some countries like Greece.

**Shri M. B. Thakore:** In the city States.

**Dr. K. B. Menon:** But we must remember that even in those days, those democracies were not functioning as they should. We have it from the authority of a person like Mr. Will Durant that it was that democracy that made Socrates to drink hemlock, Plato to go on a foreign tour, and Aristotle to go on self-exile and ultimately take the hemlock which he wanted to avoid. Though the passage of time has outmoded old institutions and old ways of life, political parties have evolved after an experience of two centuries of democracy in Western countries. I am not for a moment claiming that political parties are in any way perfect or are functioning aright. There is much that we have to improve in political parties, not only here, but perhaps even in Western countries where they are working better. As far as we are concerned, it is only a decade and a half old. Politics is something new to us, and if we have done so well, it is to our credit, and we have taken, I suppose, a first and good step in reviving our old institutions and trying to base our democracy on our own ancient institutions. But the attempt to revive the old as they are may not be very desirable, because we must recognise the changes that time has brought about, and try to adjust to the changing needs of changing times.

From that point of view, I suggest that to go back to unanimous election may be dangerous. Democracy is dependent on differences of opinion. The essence of democracy, therefore, is **Opposition**. To eliminate, opposition, therefore, is to smother democracy. If we attempt unanimous election in villages, we shall be putting up perhaps the leaders of the most important factions, or if the political parties are well entrenched in the villages,

we may be projecting the leader of the most powerful political party in that village. Opposition, therefore, is healthy and should be encouraged. Only experience can tell us how we should do it or the way to do it.

Before I pass on to cooperation, I would like to suggest that this experiment, being an interesting and an important one, should be given the widest publicity. It is not even known in the south. I am talking from my own experience, from the talk that I had with officials and others. It is not known there at all. It is only a big experiment done in a big way which will have big results. When such an important experiment is going on, I would suggest that we should have a certain uniformity throughout India; by uniformity I mean a certain uniformity of pattern in the size of the village, in the structure of the administration, in the method of financing and so on; in all these ways, we should be able to work out a uniformity. I, therefore, suggest in that connection that the Community Projects Ministry should take the lead and set up some kind of an organisation or institution which will guide and control the experiment and also its copying in other States. Publicity also should be given now because it is going to take time before this is copied by other States. The intervening time may be used by them to learn what is going on and to adapt with suitable changes as and when the institution is transplanted in those States. I suggest that literature may be published in the local languages and distributed among officials, public men and local board members. The cinema and the radio may be liberally used to give publicity. Selected tours of public men and officials from different States may be arranged to tour these States of Rajasthan and Andhra and that they may study for themselves how the experiment is going on and how best they can adapt it to their own States.

Coming to co-operation, I may say a few words. I suppose the objective of the Ministry is one co-operative for each village. As far as my experience goes, there are four or five or six co-operatives in each village.

**Shri M. B. Thakore:** What is the population of the village?

**Dr. K. B. Menon:** 2,000 3,000 and 5,000—upto 5,000.

We were to'd the service co-operative would absorb all the rest. But these old cooperatives—some of them credit co-operatives—are propped up by vested interests. Talking to the officials of the department, I understand that it is not often possible for them to dissolve these institutions—paper institutions in some cases—propped up by vested interests because of legal difficulties. The co-operative law varies in different States; there is no uniformity in this law. This is a matter which the co-operative department should take up and try to have a model law. Apart from that, in order to liquidate existing societies which are not functioning or are not needed—they are propped up by vested interests—I suppose the law should be so amended as to give powers to the department to dissolve them. Otherwise, these societies will continue, only complicating and vitiating village life.

We had a new type of society started in Kerala, the so-called industrial co-operative. 90 per cent of the society members are workers and 10 per cent nonworkers. The workers control 90 per cent of the vote and the other 10 per cent of the members contribute the finance. So naturally capital becomes shy, with the result that though they start a co-operative, it never functions, because capital does not come.

Almost all these difficulties are there in all places. So some uniformity in law is necessary. The complaint that is often made is that the head of the co-operative department, the Registrar, is autocratic. When we take a



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State like Jammu and Kashmir, we find that the co-operative movement has spread very much there; 50 per cent of the families in Jammu and 15 per cent of the families in the Valley are members of co-operatives. From that point of view, co-operation has made considerable progress. But co-operation in Kashmir is highly politicalised. The Registrar of Co-operatives exercises very autocratic powers. If he is subjectively satisfied he can refuse registration to any cooperative. He nominates a few members to every society. The Department hears complaints direct from the members. Some of these things are different in different States and some kind of uniformity at this stage may be desirable.

In this connection, I would like to know from the Ministry one thing. Studying the Budget, I find that in the last year's Budget we spent Rs. 38 lakhs for Kashmir but in this year's Budget there is one item of Rs. 15,000 and another of Rs. 7,000. That is all that I can find out. I think it cannot be so. I think there may be some selected grants in some other departments and in other items. I would like to be enlightened as to what exactly is the grant for community projects in Kashmir in this year's Budget. That is one of the heavily subsidised States, I know, because 30 per cent of the grant is given to that State while only 10 per cent is given to other States. But, that does not mean that for the community projects the amount given should be any the less.

I would like to mention in connection with co-operatives that there is a Revitalisation Committee functioning but the work is not progressing as we would expect it to. The Community Development Ministry is subsidising it; but they have not, as I understand it, issued clear instructions or set the pace of progress. I hope they will do it.

One word more about community projects and I will finish. I need not

go into the question of non-official co-operation because when this decentralisation and the take-over of all the Panchayats are effected, this non-official co-operation will come everywhere automatically and it will be less of a problem. But still it is going to take some time. Therefore, I am mentioning it. I have been concentrating my interest on one block and I discovered that the initial mistake was made when starting the community project, when places were selected for the location of blocks. Those who selected the places for the community projects had an eye for the success of the project than for eliciting the co-operation of the people. Those who selected these places for the community projects looked to the abundant supply of water, irrigation facilities, transport and communication conveniences etc. When this started I was in the Madras Assembly and I know that Palghat was taken as the first place for the community project because there was the Malampuzha dam and there was also the railway facility.

17.58 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

People in the backward areas were neglected. People in the backward areas were anxious to co-operate in order to alleviate their distress. But, when these prosperous places were selected as sites for the community projects, people began to associate it with Government. They considered themselves as recipients of gifts from the Government with the result that, just as the mistake was made in the co-operative movement of associating it with Government, the community project is also associated with Government. I hope this will be corrected and by 1963 there will be blocks throughout the country. There are a number of places where there is no co-operative, places which are backward. I hope the Department will pay attention to them

The States continue to be bottle-necks of the community projects because the Centre gives the money and the Centre is very active. I know the Minister for Community Development has missionary zeal and zest and goes about all over India and tries to inject his enthusiasm into others. But I am afraid that it has not been very successful.

There have been frequent changes of Development Commissioners. In my own State, in the last 8 years, 6 Commissioners have come and gone. Even in the last change of Ministry there has been one change. The result is that there is no co-operation, there is no co-ordination of work and there is no consistency in the programme of all these things. The Ministry may please take note and try to take this up with the States.

18 hrs.

**Mr. Speaker:** There are 58 selected cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation. They may be moved subject to their being otherwise admissible:—

*Failure to enlist public co-operation in the Community Development work*

**Shri Khushwaqt Rai:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced to Re. 1." (1579)

*Need to establish Farmers Co-operative Bank in each district*

**Shri M. B. Thakore:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (237)

*Need to establish Service Co-operatives in all villages throughout India to serve farmers*

**Shri M. B. Thakore:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community

Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (250)

*Working of the health centres at N.E.S. Schemes and C.D. Blocks*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (301)

*Failure of the Community Development Blocks and N.E.S. Schemes in West Bengal*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (831)

*Unpopularity of the Community Development Blocks in West Bengal*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (832)

*Failure to increase the agricultural production in the block areas of West Bengal*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (833)

*Failure to introduce the double crop system in block areas of West Bengal*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (834)

*Failure to execute minor irrigation works in the block areas of West Bengal*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (835)

*Failure to develop small industries in block areas of West Bengal*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (836)

*Need for Co-ordination in the activities of the Community Development Blocks of the contiguous areas*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (853)

*Need for frequent joint meetings of the Block Committee of the contiguous Blocks for integrated projects*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (854)

*Need for refrequent joint meetings of the Development Committees and Block Committees of each District for integrated projects*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (855)

*Need for revising the policy of setting up Community Development Blocks*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (856)

*Need for joint meetings of the Block Committees areas and Union Board or Panchayats of contiguous non-block areas*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (857)

*Need for revising the policy of segregating the areas for blocks which are dependent for their development on contiguous non-block areas*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (858)

*Failure to develop cottage industries in the block areas of West Bengal*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (907)

*Failure to distribute seeds in the block areas of West Bengal*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (908)

*Failure to distribute fertilizers in the block areas of West Bengal*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (909)

*Failure of the housing schemes in the block areas of West Bengal*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (910)

*Development of block areas vis a vis the contiguous non-block areas*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (911)

*Formation of Community Development Block Committees in West Bengal*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (912)

*Need to restrict the power of B.D.Os.*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (913)

*Need to review the working of the C.D. Blocks of West Bengal*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (914)

*Need for re-orienting the working of the C.D. Offices in West Bengal*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (915)

*Need to stop the employment of B.D.O simultaneously in other official and Government works*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (916)

*Need to establish contracts between the Block authorities and the local people in West Bengal*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (917)

*Manner of representation of social workers in Block Committees of West Bengal*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1012)

*Need to stop the representation of the non-functioning units of the Bharat Sewak Samaj in the Block Committees of West Bengal*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1013)

*Need to set up a Parliamentary Committee to enquire into the working of C.D. Blocks of West Bengal*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1014)

*Need for proper and strict audit of the amounts spent by the Community Development Blocks*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1015)

*Need to appoint Gram Sevaks and Grame Sevikas from local people*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1016)

*Need to channelise the sale and purchase of all agricultural commodities of the Block areas through the Block authorities*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1017)

*Need to give domestic loans to the people of block areas payable in easy instalments*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (1018).

*Need to acquaint the B.D.Os of West Bengal with the report of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (1019).

*Need for integrated plans of development for the contiguous Block areas*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (1020).

*Need for schemes for liquidating the agricultural unemployment at Block level*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (1021).

*Need to select prominent persons for B.D.C. at taluka level from all parties in the States*

**Shri M. B. Thakore:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100.' (286).

*Need to select prominent persons representing all parties for the District Development Boards in the States*

**Shri M. B. Thakore:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100.'" (287).

*Need to reduce the number of government officials in District Development Boards*

**Shri M. B. Thakore:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development

Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (288).

*Need to set up permanent touring guides for the co-operative societies*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (808).

*Need to set up permanent purchase and marketing offices for the co-operative societies*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (809).

*Selection of village leaders*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (810).

*Need for recruiting popular youths for training in village leaders*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (811).

*Need to stop giving of contract for any social or public work to any youth organisation*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development

Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (812).

*Training of non-official member of the Block Development Committee*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (813).

*Use of jeeps of C.D. Blocks*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs 100." (814).

*Need to fix a standard for awarding prizes to the village level workers*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (815).

*Need for a criterion for awarding prizes in the best village competition*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (816).

*Need to develop co-operatives in block areas in West Bengal*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (859).

*Need for coordination between Block Development authorities and co-operative Developments of the States*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (860).

*Mal-administration of the co-operative societies*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (861).

*Need for strict audit of the co-operative societies*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (862).

*Need to run in efficient co-operative societies by Government agencies*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (863).

*Need to appoint permanent industrial organisers for the co-operatives*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (864).

\*Half-an-hour Discussion.

*Need to stop the recruitment of women as social organisers in West Bengal*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (899).

*Discrimination in granting scholarship by B.D.Os.*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (900).

*Failure in the implementation of Ideal Village Schemes in Block areas*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (901).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All the cut motions are now before the House.

18.04 hrs.

#### ORISSA LAND REFORMS ACT\*

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now take up the half-an-hour discussion Shri Panigrahi may raise the discussion. Sitting till 6 O'clock is sufficiently tiresome. I am not going to allow any half-an-hour discussion hereafter till the Session is over.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I request Shri Panigrahi not to move his half-an-hour discussion today ... (Interruptions.)