

17.12 hrs.

**MOTION RE: THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN—contd.**

**Shri N. B. Maiti (Ghatal):** Some very stringent criticism has been made by Professor Ranga and some other leaders against the Plan that has been submitted for approval. Professor Ranga has characterised it as a Nehru Plan and a Congress Plan. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is not only the leader of this House, he is the undisputed leader of India, and, as such, he is certainly in a position to lead India and to give it a programme of work that most of the people of India can follow. Even during Gandhi's lifetime, it is he who gave the lead to India, and it is through the Congress that he gave that lead, and that was followed for 27 years, from 1921 to 1948, till his death in 1948, because he was the supreme leader at that time. I am very sorry to say that Professor Ranga, who is so very eloquent today on Gandhian philosophy and Gandhian programme, was somewhat cruel and went astray even during the life-time of Mahatma Gandhi. He went against him. Therefore, it does not appear quite well that he should be praising so much Gandhian philosophy and Gandhian programme.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** On a point of order. The hon. Member is very much emotional in his speech and one can appreciate that. But while referring to Professor Ranga he said that Professor Ranga went astray, which he should not have said.

**Mr. Speaker:** The term "going astray" is not unparliamentary.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pal):** It is a very mild term.

**Mr. Speaker:** According to him, Shri Ranga went astray. May be, according to Shri Ranga, some other person went astray.

**Shri N. B. Maiti:** Therefore, these things have got to be judged in that

light. In the days of the struggle, it was the Congress Party which led the country. Therefore in the reconstruction of the country it is not unlikely that the Congress Party, which is running the country at the present time, should be given the Plan as the clarion call to the country.

Leaving that apart, certain suggestions have been made that this is an election plan. Of course, the Plan comes one year before the elections. But may I remind Professor Ranga that it was through the Plan that he came into this House in 1957?

**Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Chimbatore):** Do you mean to say that it was planned?

**Shri N. B. Maiti:** It was because he came into this House on the Congress ticket and the Plan was there then. He did not object to it before. Now he is objecting to it. But this is not germane to the matter. What I want to say is that this Plan is really a plan which has to be treated as something from which we can get inspiration. I think it is somewhat like the Bible. Just as the Bible is an inspiring book, the Plan has got a mass of material from which we can learn many things. But the greatest thing is that just as the Bible is nothing unless the teachings there are implemented, the Plan also is nothing if it is not implemented.

**Mr. Speaker:** I think the Plan can stand on its own legs without being supported by the Bible.

**Shri N. B. Maiti:** Implementation is the thing. Of course, it has been worked by a large number of people and a large number of experts. They have applied their mind and the Plan has been produced. But how to implement the Plan?

During the last two Plans we have come up to a certain standard and we have done something. Again, it cannot be said that the country has not gained anything. We may say many

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things and we may pin on many hopes, but the broad fact remains that the country has achieved something and the people have grown plan-minded which they were not so much before. That is a great thing that has been achieved now. In agriculture, in industry, in transport and in other things we have advanced to a great extent but not to the extent that we would like to reach. That is a thing that has got to be admitted. Here the examples of Germany or of Japan do not come into the picture because Germany was already a developed country. The people there were far more advanced than those of India; so also of Japan. Therefore these examples do not carry much weight when they are applied to the conditions in India. Here, we have crores of people, a huge country, an undeveloped country. But Japan and Germany were developed countries. When our great leaders cite these examples, they should look to the history of India, to the large number of people that live in India. All these things have got to be considered and then the countries could be equated. Therefore, India stands as a country apart; not like Japan, not like Germany. Germany is a country which overtook Europe not only in one war, but in two wars—a great power. Therefore, to compare Germany with India is not proper. So also Japan, which was a first class power. (Interruption from Shri S. M. Banerjee) Shri S. M. Banerjee will kindly excuse me. Therefore, India has got to be taken separately. To move these great masses of people is a herculean task. But the country is moving. There is no doubt about that. Therefore, the Third Plan has been introduced.

How to implement that Plan? Our hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta suggested something. He appealed to the Prime Minister to create enthusiasm for it. How to create that? It was Mahatma Gandhi who could evoke response not only from those who associated themselves with him, but also

from the crores of people who lived in cottages and also in palaces and other places. This is a task which is a gigantic task. Who could bring out the latent faculties and latent responsiveness which is in the masses of the people? It is only those who can give examples in their own lives that can inspire the people to work this Plan. Whether our leaders could do that or not, I do not know. Our Prime Minister and our Planning Minister were disciples of Mahatma Gandhi. In their own personal life, they certainly could give examples how to inspire people and how to bring out their latent responsiveness to the work that they hold dear. They, in their personal lives, can do it. But, how to bring out the latent responsiveness that is in the masses of the people? That is the question. I do not know whether a particular item of work mentioned in the Plan could be given to each and every Member of this House so that he or she can feel enthused and give his or her best to make that programme successful.

The whole implementation of the Plan depends on our officers. The officers are good, bad or indifferent. It may be said that many of them did not join—most of them could not join—the national struggle. A large body of people who are in the Congress party and even some of them who are now in the opposition, fought in the days of the struggle for Independence. I do not know whether they could not be given some work. It was Mahatma Gandhi who gave work to the people by his Charkha programme and by his village uplift programme; by his prohibition programme and through various other programmes of work he gave work to the nation. But, now, the Plan gives work to the officers only. Everything has to be got from the officers, and everything has got to be done through the officers and by the officers. The result is that the public workers are left generally without work. So far as Ministers are

concerned, of course, sometimes they are overworked also. We know that they work very hard. But many of the Members here and the workers outside do not have sufficient work. The question is how to give them work and how to give them the task of implementing the programmes in the Plan. I believe that that is the greatest need of the hour.

The question is whether Government can evoke the responsiveness that is there in the hearts of many of the Members here and also of the people outside, that is, the masses of our country. It should not be said that simply because there are the community development programmes, or because there are panchayats or because there are some co-operatives, therefore, sufficient initiative has been given and sufficient work has been given to them. That is not so, because all these things, the community development programmes, the panchayats etc., depend completely upon the officers below. Unless these officers go to them, and enthruse them, they cannot get any enthusiasm, because the money is with the officers.

Therefore, I would plead with the Planning Commission, and its chairman and vice-chairman to see whether they could not give work to the vast body of workers that are outside the Ministry, that are in this House and in the other House and also in the various State legislatures and is also left scattered everywhere in the country, and whether they could not evoke response from them for the implementation of the Plan that has been embodied in this report.

This is an excellent book, and I would thank heartily those people who have brought out this book.

**Shri Naushir Bharucha:** While one must concede that the planners have laboured hard to place before the nation a Plan which they consider would be of a magnitude to enable India to start on a self-generating economy, one is constrained to make

reference to the many miscellaneous and the dangerous mistakes that the planners have committed.

In a Plan of this size that has been placed before us, some vital omissions invite our attention, and I would briefly refer to some of these. It has been our experience that in the course of the last two Plans, inflation has overtaken this country, and in spite of the many measures that Government applied to check such inflations, including credit control and what not, it is our experience that inflation has not been checked. If we compare the price levels and price indices of 1951 with those of 1961, it would be a modest estimate to mention that those prices have increased in many cases by over 20 percent. So far as one can see, there is absolutely no indication in the Plan of the measures which the Government may desire to take which can affectively control inflation in the next five years. Therefore, a grave omission is not to have made allowance in the financial target of the Plan for inflation in prices which would take place.

The Plan is estimated at Rs. 7,500 crores. Even if there is a rise in the estimates by 20 per cent only in the course of the Plan period if there has been pumped into the economy as much as Rs. 12,000 crores, our Plan will go wrong by nearly one-fifth of Rs. 7,500 crores, that is, Rs. 1,500 crores. It is a big omission not to have taken into consideration the inflationary strain which is bound to persist, and it is not a small item which the Commission has overlooked.

The second point is that our experience has shown in the execution of these two Plans that whatever the estimates we had, in actual execution we have much exceeded these estimates, in some cases by as much as 50 per cent, in some cases by 100 per cent and in some cases even more. Only a few minutes ago, my hon. friend, Acharya Kripalani, speaking about these things observed what a difference there was between our ex-

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penditure and our achievement of the physical targets. He gave the instances in these words:

"To cite a few examples, so far as expenditure is concerned, the Bhakra project began with an estimate of Rs. 11 crores. That had increased to over Rs. 37 crores in 1959. The Damodar Valley Project was estimated to cost Rs. 74 crores, and it has risen to Rs. 169 crores"—this comes to nearly 150 per cent increase—"Hirakud from Rs. 48 crores to Rs. 71 crores"—that is, 75 per cent increase—"Rihand from Rs. 16 crores to Rs. 46 crores"—well over 200 per cent increase.

He has gone on to show that there has been miserable failure to achieve the physical targets. In the Progress Report for 1959-60, it has been observed that whereas the Tungabhadra Project was expected to irrigate 6.2 lakh acres, only 1.29 lakh acres were irrigated and out of the Rs. 74 crores estimated expenditure, Rs. 65 crores had already been spent.

I am not seeking to blame any particular Minister for this or that achievement, but the broad fact does remain that between our estimates and execution, a wide gap exists. We very nearly reach the financial targets and even overtake them but lag far behind the physical targets. The steel sector is one such glaring instance. All the three steel plants should by now have commenced production. While one can understand that the full estimated capacity is not reached immediately, we are nowhere near the estimated capacity at all today; we have most miserably lagged behind. Apart from the fact that, we have not taken any action to find out who the guilty party is, who is to blame, the broad fact does remain that though we have spent already Rs. 600 crores, none of the steel plants has got anywhere near our physical targets. What is the meaning of this? It means that for

every day that our steel plants do not fulfil their maximum targets, the nation loses Rs. 30 lakhs. It is not a small sum. What I am trying to point out is that the Plan is so very unrealistic that they have failed to make any allowance, say of 20 per cent—leave alone 50 or 100 per cent—in the financial targets. If I were there, I would say: All right, Rs. 7,500 is the financial target, but I make an allowance for overshooting the estimates by, let us say, 20 per cent or 30 per cent; add another Rs. 2,000 crores, and that will give us a real financial target. But nothing of the kind has been done. Is it to keep the size of the Plan so small comparatively that Parliament immediately gives its general approval? It is no use telling this House why it is that this expenditure has increased so much, why, for example, after the Rihand project was generally approved of by the House there were so many modifications that were necessary, that had to be made, in order to make it still more useful and still more remunerative, because that would occur in every project. But you have failed to take into consideration all these aspects. So, what is realistic about this Plan, I really fail to see.

The hon. Prime Minister speaking on the Plan said that much would depend upon how the world shaped its course, that if the world blew up, our Plan would also blow up, but it is equally possible that our plans will blow up for much lesser reasons than the world blowing up, namely that we are not in a position to fulfil our foreign exchange commitments and requirements, or the Aid India Plan may be drastically cut by the U.S. Congress.

Let this House not forget that the Second Plan was financed in many cases by deferred credits, and that these deferred credits will start becoming due and payable from 1962. I join the Prime Minister in paying tribute to those nations, great nations, the United States, the U.S.S.R., the

aid-India nations which are helping us and those world monetary institutions which have helped us so very generously, and I am sure this House will join with me in expressing our gratitude and thanks to these nations and institutions for assisting a backward country like ours, but with all their goodwill, may I know how we are going to finance the foreign exchange component of our Third Plan?

It is true that so far we have been given definite commitments for foreign aid to the extent of over Rs. 1,000 crores, and I have no doubt more commitments would be forthcoming gradually. However, let us grasp certain points, namely the emergence of the European Economic Community, which is bound to adversely affect our exports, and consequently our capacity to pay foreign exchange in return for goods or services that we import or receive. It is therefore necessary to appreciate exactly whether our foreign exchange component is not unrealistic. To my mind it seems it is unrealistic for this reason that it does not take into consideration the factors that foreign nations, for reasons unconnected with ourselves, may diminish their aid to this country. For instance, in the case of America, Congress is now trying to put down President Kennedy's demand for greater foreign aid. If for such reasons, foreign aid diminishes considerably, what is going to happen to the Plan?

It has been repeatedly said it is no use planning on a homoeopathic scale, that unless we have a plan of a magnitude which enables us to launch on a self-generating economy, it is not worthwhile planning. The Prime Minister said that unless we made big sacrifices, we could not shorten the period of sacrifices. We agree with all that, but then, all our efforts must be limited by our overall capacity either to produce or to earn or to borrow or to get aid from foreign nations. Taking all these factors into consideration, I am still of opinion that the financial target of our Third Plan, small as it may be in comparison with the needs of the country.

is far outside the scope of performance by this country. If we just cast a glance at the financial resources of the Plan, it will be found that some of the targets are realistic and I am inclined to think that the target of Rs. 1710 crores fixed for additional taxation may be realised. I am inclined to concede that the targets for borrowings and small savings may be realised. But I am not prepared to concede that, with all that, you will be able to confine your deficit financing to the comparatively small limit of Rs. 550 crores. This question of deficit financing has not been properly appreciated by the Planning Commission. They simply calculate that deficit financing will be confined to Rs. 550 crores because our resources are estimated at so much and our financial target is estimated at so much. That is not the way to look at it.

Apart from the two big lacunae which I have pointed out in planning, there are other lacunae. Take for instance how we financed our Second Plan. We resorted to a system of issuing treasury bills to the tune of Rs. 1400 crores. What is the meaning of treasury bills? How was the suggestion originally devised? These were resorted to during the British time, when the revenues of the country lagged behind the expenditure. Expenditure had to be incurred, month after month according to an even tenor but the revenue does not come in like that; it comes by fits and starts. Therefore, treasury bills were introduced so that revenue and expenditure could be balanced; it was a sort of a borrowing for three months at a time. That is all right where the borrowings are confined to Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 crores but not Rs. 1400 crores. What do we do now? It is not that we repay Rs. 1400 crores in terms of the three months repayment. But we convert the Bills into loans of long-term maturity. We cannot return this amount to the Reserve Bank within three months or six months. We are sovereign and therefore, we ask the Reserve Bank within three months or six

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months. We are sovereign and therefore, we ask the Reserve Bank, who are the creditors, to allow us, instead of 90 days, ten years or fifteen years for repayment. What does this ultimately mean? When the treasury bills are issued, it is not necessarily against any corresponding increase in the bullion reserve in the bank. It is plain printing of paper money. So, it is nothing but a form of concealed deficit financing. The Planning Commission may try to conceal and try to juggle in with figures but the inexorable economic forces will not permit this. Today we are witnessing a phenomena of increasing prices and inflation. Why is there such a huge speculation in the stock market? Not that people have become speculative. It is a natural safeguard against your inflation inherent in the Third Plan.

Apart from this, I desire to invite the attention of the House to some other aspects of the Plan to which no attention appears to have been paid. I am of the opinion that instead of producing this general and vague outline saying that so much financial target and so much physical target, there should have been still greater allocation of resources to specific purposes. In this Plan, we have got power development, a subject to which I will lend my whole hearted support. I am glad that power development has been assigned about Rs. 1,050 crores. But what is the meaning of power development unless you give the agriculturists power for the purpose of lift irrigation and other agricultural purposes at a rate not more than nine naye paise per unit. I appeal to the framers of the Plan to consider this fact. Why this rate? Because the Food and Agriculture Ministry believes that the agriculturist cannot afford to pay more than nine naye paise per unit by way of electricity charges. I urge the same thing for the rural electrification. No domestic consumer should be asked to pay more than 20 nP. per unit. What

is the use of a programme of a thousand crores of rupees when the common man does not get any benefit out of it?

I would also say that it is necessary that separate amounts should be set apart for subsidising water rates for agricultural purposes to enable the cultivator to take full advantage of irrigation facilities from the major irrigation schemes. It is also necessary to subsidise rural water supply with top priority for subsidising the supply of drinking water in villages, where such facilities do not exist. I have gone round villages after villages in my Jalgaon constituency where I have been told that they do not have even drinking water.

I am also of the opinion that more detailed allotments should have been made for subsidising the provision of timely and adequate supply of good seeds as well as manures and fertilisers which are always needed in the agricultural season and not when the harvest is over, and for improved agricultural implements, storage facilities, etc. There must be provision for cheap kerosene, corrugated iron sheets and the like necessities for the agriculturists. Why is it that specific allotments have not been made for these? What is the life of an agriculturist without these necessary facilities, if he has to keep on paying an ever-increasing price, and what is the use in our saying that we are raising the national price, and the per capita income? I am not sure that adequate amounts have been specified or specifically earmarked for important things like contour-bunding, soil conservation, extension of credit facilities and so on.

Similarly, I am of the view that the time has come for abandoning the major irrigation schemes or works, except where they are absolutely essential, and we should resort to minor—or 'baby' irrigation schemes and undertake them in consultation

with the local leadership. It is also necessary that in order to encourage the increase in the production of foodgrains, the floor price of agricultural produce, such as wheat, rice, cereals, jowar, bajra and groundnut is fixed at the beginning of the season so as to ensure the cultivator a reasonable return.

It is also necessary to think of having agricultural insurance schemes and the construction of roads, bridges, etc., to enable the produce of the agriculturists to be transported to the markets.

The hon. Prime Minister was at pains in giving us how in 1948 or 1951 and then in 1956 and 1961 the national income gradually rose and how by the end of 1966 it will amount to an increase by Rs. 19,000 crores, and also how the *per capita* income would amount to Rs. 330. But he forgot to tell us how progressively the index price has risen. When I was in college, it used to be told that the *per capita* consumption of cloth was 18 yards. (*Interruption*). That was in undivided India with less population. Today, with an increase in population, we are told that that this target has not yet been reached. I am prepared to say that if you calculate in terms of commodities, the value of the rupee today and compare it to what it was ten years ago, you will find that after giving weightage the real *per capita* income, instead of advancing, has receded.

Sir, there are many matters to be referred to, but since you have rung the bell, I shall not tax your patience except to say this: coming to my State or my constituency, I would ask whether the Planning Commission will consider the desirability of inclusion and completion during the third Plan period the Konkan railway; secondly, the conversion of the Pachora-Jamner railway to broad gauge; thirdly, the inter-connecting of Jalgaon-Aurangabad-Osmanabad by broad gauge railway; and lastly, the inclusion of the Hatnur multi-purpose scheme.

While we are more anxious that in this great venture of uplifting the population of India—which means uplifting one-seventh of the world's population—let there be no mistake about one thing, we all desire to pull our weight and contribute our share, but, at the same time, a pre-requisite condition is that we expect our planners not merely to present us with arithmetical figures, but a live programme, a pulsating programme, true to realities, capable of achievement, capable of fulfilment and capable of achieving if not those ambitious targets of the planners, at least such modest and ambitious targets which will enable the agriculturists and the workers in the factory to lead a fuller and a little more richer life.

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): Mr. Speaker Sir, since this morning I have been hearing a series of very good speeches and I feel becoming reminiscent. I have been trying to recollect what has been happening for the past 14 years and in the 15th year since independence. When Mahatma Gandhi gave us the lead in 1942 with the slogan of Quit India, we expected freedom, but Mother India had to take full 9 years, instead of 9 months, to deliver two babies—Pakistan and Hindusthan. Probably it was the birth of the twins which gave so much trouble.

Since then it was felt that the baby India may be rickety, but we passed over that and by the time we entered the first Five Year Plan, it was found that the so-called baby that was becoming rickety was actually a bony baby. In 1952, we planned for an expenditure of Rs. 2100 crores, which was enlarged to Rs. 2300 crores. But the actual expenditure fell short by about Rs. 400 crores. People didn't know what exactly Planning meant and people who knew the administration felt that there were many lacunae in the administrative set-up itself. The flow of money from the Centre to the States was rather tardy. Till 1954 one actually did not know what shape things would take.

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In 1955 came the reorganisation of States, upsetting the whole thing again. In spite of all these things, we have been doing exceedingly well and at the end of the Five Year Plan, more than 95 per cent was the expenditure that has been incurred in these various Plans which have improved the standards of living considerably. It was in the wake of this that we entered this House in 1957 and today if we look back on what we have achieved, we have been able to spend both in the public sector and private sector to the tune of nearly Rs. 7000 crores. Now in the third Five Year Plan, we would be spending Rs. 10,500 crores or Rs. 11,000 crores. Had anyone of us imagined in 1948, 1952 or in 1957 that we would be able to collect and spend this amount of money?

Again I would like to repeat that the leeway we had to make in order to be able to reach the targets and be able to spend this amount of money is a thing which has involved gigantic work from all sections of the population and the Government. Let us not minimise the effort that the Government has made, that the Planning Commission has made and the various sectors of the population have made in order to reach these targets.

Therefore, before I proceed further, let me congratulate the planners, particularly Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, who has given us this lead. In spite of the defects and difficulties in obtaining loans from foreign agencies—when many felt that we were going to founder and not reach the targets—at the end of the Five Year Plan, not only have we found ourselves in a position to spend all the money, but possibly if more money was available, we could have further exceeded this target. Now we are having an ambitious Plan and we feel we would be in a position to spend all this money.

Now, Sir, it is very easy to consider and speak in terms of crores of rupees,

but it is exceedingly difficult to spend that money properly. Numerous forces were at work. Educational institutions, engineering colleges themselves which used to take in about 5000 students in 1947 today have an intake of nearly 40,000 students and by the end of 1965 we expect to reach a target of 65,000 students annually. What a speed! Unless we have these engineers and, similarly, trained men in the medical field, we would not be in a position to carry out our programme. Today we are thinking of going back the village sector. It has taken us to full ten years to be in a position to send our educated men to the village sector to improve our rural population. It would take 4 to 5 years to train an engineer and allow him to gain some experience, and 5 to 7 years to train a medical man. During this span of 12 years we have made good all these things, and we are now in a position to tackle all the problems in a very realistic manner.

When I say all these things, I know that there have been defects. There has been possibly wrong planning. There has been over-expenditure. My hon. friend Shri Bharucha said that in the Tungabhadra project in spite of spending Rs. 65 crores the actual potential irrigation that has come into being is only 1,25,000 acres. Possibly it is a little more than what he has said. I have been living in that area. You have to take both sides of the picture. On one side it is 1,25,000 acres and on the other side it is about two lakh acres and odd. That means we have been able to reach nearly 4 lakh acres. But even this is a very big defect when we have spent Rs. 66 crores. But this Rs. 66 crores was not spent only on irrigation potential. It was spent on production of electricity also. A good deal of money has been invested on that. Today we are generating a sufficient quantity of electricity. So all this money is not spent on irrigation potential alone, it is on other potentials as well.

Sir, inflation has taken place. The standard of living is going up. At



the same time, the real value of money having gone down many workers are suffering actually, particularly, the middle class people. It must be said, while we had an ambitious programme of creating an employment potential of about 9 million jobs, we have not been able to reach that target. In the Third Five Year Plan special allotments of money have been made in order to create this potential in as large a sector as possible. We have got to see how this would be implemented.

But, by and large, the working class in the industrial sector have given their very best in producing materials, and there has been less unrest than what it was in the First Plan period and in the Second Plan period. The labour has been giving exceedingly good service. I must give credit to the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and the Minister in charge of Labour and his Deputy Minister for the excellent work they have done in this field, in bringing about better understanding between the employer and the employee as well as in mitigating many of the difficulties of the employees. There is better understanding now than ever before.

Even so, Sir, the labour expect a good deal more to be done. Things like provident fund, pension and other schemes which give them a greater security, and wage structure, bonus and many other things have got to be tackled. Ultimately, if all these things have to be tackled, it is by increasing the industrial potential of the country.

In the Second Five Year Plan it was envisaged that we would start three steel factories which would further create more industries and therefore more potential for employment. We have completed these three steel projects, but they have not reached the target of production. When I went through the history of most of these steel factories in other countries, this

was the fate that over-took almost every country. It is necessary to criticise, no doubt; but, let us not criticise unreasonably. We have to admit that in many places there have been defects, there have been delays and more money has been spent; but, then, we have the initiative to start the fourth steel plant manned entirely by the Indian engineers. This is not a small thing. It needs experience at the cost of spending money. Let us not forget this important feature.

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Therefore, whilst we have been doing whatever one could do, we have got to bring to the notice of the Government that, in spite of all these things, it is not the big palatial buildings, it is not the big industrial ventures, it is not even the other things that the village sector or the common people of the village would like. If he goes to the railway station, which has got a grand building, he would see how he is being treated by the clerks and the station masters and how his requirements are being attended to by them there and in other government departments. It is these things that are conducive to better feeling between the population and the Government. In many of these things, I should say that we have rather not done very well. It is exceedingly well for people like me and others who tour round the country to see the huge dams and projects and palatial buildings come up to train people in the best methods of education. But the ordinary people look at these things from a different angle. They have to be approached in their own particular manner if we have to create enthusiasm in them.

When I am speaking on this, I am speaking of the Community Development Projects where we are trying to reach the village level, where co-operatives are being set up and where loans are being given to the villagers. By and large, these are reaching the village level, but not to the same extent as we would desire. Therefore,

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while we have done exceedingly well in the First and Second Plans, in the Third Plan these defects ought to be noticed and rectified. We have to take notice of the human factor and evolve a code of conduct for the officials at the village level, who have to deliver the goods, in a proper manner so that they will deal with the commu-

nity in the rural areas properly and efficiently.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow.  
18.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 22, 1961 | Sravana 31, 1883 (Saka).*

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