

Monday, July 29, 1957

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume IV, 1957

(27th July to 8th August, 1957)



SECOND SESSION, 1957

(Vol. IV Contains Nos. 11 to 20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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N.B.—The sign + above a name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, 29th July, 1957.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma—Shri H. N. Mukerjee.... Shri T. B. Vittal Rao.

[Shri D. C. Sharma, Shri H. N. Mukerjee and Shri T. B. Vittal Rao were absent]

Have we started too early today?

Shri Dasappa: There is a meeting in room No. 62 relating to Food and Agriculture.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: You were pleased to rule that no meeting should be held when the House meets.

Mr. Speaker: I had said that no meeting should be held in the forenoon, lest even at the outset I have to have the bell rung.

Shri C. E. Narasimhan: There is a party meeting.

Shri B. S. Murthy: The meeting started at 10 hours. It is being terminated now.

Mr. Speaker: They should have adjourned.

Tube-wells

+

*412. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

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(a) the States in which the existing irrigation facilities from tube-wells are not being fully utilized; and

(b) the causes for the same?

The Minister of Cooperation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) In certain areas, in the States of Bihar and Punjab.

(b) The main cause is higher tube-well irrigation rates as compared to existing canal water rates. The other chief contributory factors are lack of sustained supply of electric power for running the tubewells; and lack of channels.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The Minister has said that the chief reasons are higher water rates and lack of electric power. May I know why the Government of India and the Governments of Punjab and Bihar did not finalise the water rates and betterment levy on a rational basis? As the DVC and Bhakra-Nangal projects are going on in Bihar and Punjab, why is electric power not supplied to the tube-wells?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I admit there has not been as much expeditious action in this sphere as there should have been, but there are some inherent difficulties also. Electric supply has been somewhat late in coming and insufficiently also. We have written to the State Governments. Essentially, the responsibility is of the State Governments. But both these States have now appointed committees for looking into this. They have also ordered certain reduction in the rates.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The Minister has just said that both these Governments have ordered certain reductions in water rates. Is it true that

the incidence of reduced water rates is heavier on the peasants because previously the Government charged Rs. 15 per acre for five waterings of 80,000 gallons each and now they are charging Rs. 10 per acre for three waterings of 88,000 gallons each. So in what way have the water rates been reduced?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Previously in the State of Bihar, the rates were as follows:

For rabi Rs. 5, kharif Rs. 10 and sugarcane Rs. 18. For tube-wells: rabi Rs. 8, kharif Rs. 15 and sugarcane Rs. 33. According to figures available with me, the reduction has been anything from Rs. 20 to Rs. 5 in these rates.

Shri P. R. Patel: There are tube-wells in Mahsana district in Bombay State. Is it a fact that because the water rates are high, and above the water rates some surcharges are levied for certain types of cultivation and there is also a local cess, the water is not used?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have not received any complaint so far as Bombay is concerned.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether the water rates include electric charges or not?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, it includes the whole thing.

Shri Kasiwal: From the answer I understand that the hon. Minister is aware that in various parts of the country including Rajasthan, because of want of electric power, a large number of tube-wells are not functioning. May I know whether the Minister has drawn the attention of the Rajasthan Government to this and if so, what advice or financial help have the Government of India given to the Government of Rajasthan?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The Rajasthan area is not very suitable for tube-wells. The main question is of those

States where a large number of tube-wells have been dug. By and large, very few tube-wells have been dug in Rajasthan and so this problem has not arisen there.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Are Government aware that besides the official rate, there is an unofficial rate also which is regularly charged and which cultivators are forced to pay, and therefore, use of water is less?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I must ask for notice. I do not know if there are two rates.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether Government will consider the desirability of allotting tube-wells to such of those backward areas in the south which need them very badly for irrigation purposes?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: As the House knows, we have got a big programme of exploratory tube-wells, and in many areas trials are going on.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is the Paniwala Maharaj still under the employ of the Government of India? And how many tube-wells have been dug on account of his divine powers?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: He is dead.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The Paniwala Maharaj left the Ministry soon after my hon. friend (Shri Thirumala Rao) also left the Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: The other gentleman seems to have left the world altogether.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the hon. Minister aware that since the sinking of the tube-wells in Jaisalmer was given up by the Agriculture Ministry, further work done there has produced a record supply of water? It has been a great success and the supply of water is almost a record to be maintained by India.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am very glad to hear that. Wherever these possibilities exist, we will certainly help the Rajasthan Government.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: On what material is the observation of the hon. Minister based when he says that Rajasthan has been found unsuitable, in view of the particular fact which I have related, which happened very recently, about two months ago?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: A single swallow does not make a summer. One tube-well may have produced water. But there are several others where there is very little water.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The Minister has stated in reply to a supplementary that his information is that water rates have been reduced from Rs. 20 to Rs 5. May I know whether that related only to some summer season and that was not taken advantage of, because in the summer season it is not the practice in the tube-well area to sow maize etc? Is it because of that that nobody took any advantage of the facilities that were given, and now those facilities have been withdrawn?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): They are already taking steps to reduce water rates.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That has been done, but it is not advantageous.

Deadlock in Transport Administration in Kerala

***413. Dr. K. B. Menon:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Kerala Legislature the issue of a notification under the Motor Vehicles Act by the Union Government was referred to as the reason for the deadlock in the administration of Transport system in the districts of Palghat, Kozhikode and Cannanore in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to correct the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement explaining the position is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha [See Appendix II, annexure No. 11]

Central Tractor Organisation

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Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
***414. Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are going to close down the Central Tractor Organisation;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for closure of this organisation; and

(c) the number of workers who will be affected by this closure?

The Minister of Cooperation (Dr. P.S. Deshmukh): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सत्य है कि पिछले दिनों सेंट्रल ट्रैक्टर ऑर्गेनाइजेशन से बहुत से कर्मचारियों को नौकरी से अलग कर दिया गया है या उन पर नोटिस सर्व किये गये हैं ?

डॉ० पं० शा० देशमुख : जी नहीं, अब तक किसी को भी अलग नहीं किया गया है ।

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know how many tractors were used by this organisation?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: In the beginning we had 270 tractors; they were then reduced to 240 out of which 34 tractors were intended to be scrapped.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that some months ago, the Government of India almost decided or had decided to reconstitute this in such a way that

all these tractors would not be located in Delhi but would rather be distributed over 3 or 4 centres and placed in charge of the State Governments?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The tractors are not located in Delhi; they are distributed in the fields where their services are needed.

Shri Ranga: In how many States they are and under whose management?

Shri A. P. Jain: Of course, they are under the management of the Central Tractor Organisation. They are in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Mysore and a number of others.

श्री एम० एच० द्विवेदी : मंत्री महोदय को मालूम होगा कि समाचारपत्रों में कुछ दिन पूर्व यह समाचार छपा था कि सेंट्रल ट्रैक्टर ऑर्गेनाइजेशन बंद की जा रही है पर अभी उत्तर से मालूम होता है कि यह बात सही नहीं है तो क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि सेंट्रल ट्रैक्टर ऑर्गेनाइजेशन को लाभ-प्रद तौर से चलाने के लिये तमाम राज्यों में उसकी समान तरीके से एक व्यवस्था बन सके उस दिशा में क्या प्रबन्ध सोचा गया है ?

श्री ज० प्र० जैन : सेंट्रल ट्रैक्टर ऑर्गेनाइजेशन जिस वक़्त शुरू की गई थी उस वक़्त गवर्नमेंट के सामने यह बात थी कि एक ट्रैक्टर की ज़िन्दगी १० हजार घंटे की है और इस को पहले प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना के लिये मंजूर किया गया था बाद में उसको दूसरी पंच साला योजना में दो साल के लिये बढ़ाया। कितने ही ट्रैक्टरों जो १० हजार घंटे से ज्यादा चल चुके हैं हमने १० हजार घंटे से बढ़ा कर १२ हजार घंटे कर दिया फिर जो कुछ ट्रैक्टर ऐसे हैं जो बेकार हो गये हैं और काम नहीं करते। ५ यूनिट्स ऐसी थीं जिन के कि बारे में यह कहा गया था कि यह बेकार हो गयी हैं और यह नहीं चल सकतीं १० हजार घंटे का पैमाना लगा

कर। उस के बाद मैं बोधारा जब उस के ऊपर तौर किया गया तो ३ को रख लिया गया और २ ट्रैक्टरों यूनिट्स को खत्म कर दिया कुछ हमारे पास उस के ट्रैक्टरों के ५ उन को भी रख दिया गया। इस वक़्त हालत यह है कि वो ट्रैक्टरों यूनिट्स बंद की जा रही हैं। उसके ऊपर जो उन्होंने कोई एक स्ट्राइक नोटिस दिया था तो वह मामला लेबर आफिसर को दे दिया गया है। लेकिन अभी तक इस की ज़िम्मेदारी जो कायदे से है वह दो साल की है और इस के बन्द करने का कोई सवाल नहीं है क्योंकि इस बारे में हमें क्या करना है और क्या नहीं करना है प्रथम इसको लाभकारी बनाना है, इन सब बातों पर हम आगे मोवेंगे।

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: There are a number of committees which are working. Members are attending them and coming now. Hon. Members who want to put questions will kindly be quick and put them.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: We were told that sufficient opportunities will be given to those who have tabled the questions.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow a single question to take the whole of our time.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: You have said that those who have tabled the questions will have more chance.

Mr. Speaker: But, unfortunately, others have intervened.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: If that is your ruling, Sir...

Mr. Speaker: That is not a ruling of mine.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: We stood all this time.

Mr. Speaker: It does not matter; the hon. Member will have plenty of opportunities. I will call him; but not now.

Post Card Vending Machines

*415. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that orders for buying ten post card vending machines were placed in 1955;

(b) if so, whether they have been bought and installed;

(c) the names of places where experiments were made but machines were not installed; and

(d) how much time and labour can be saved by installing such a machine?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No. After an experiment with one such machine an indent for the supply of 10 Post Card Vending machines was, however, placed on the Director-General, Supplies and Disposals on 9.7.54, which was subsequently cancelled on 29.3.56, in the light of the decision to change the coinage system in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Experiments with one machine were made in the following Post Offices in Delhi: (i) Parliament Street, (ii) Chandni Chowk, (iii) Eastern Court, (iv) New Delhi Head Office.

(d) These machines add to the convenience of the public by providing sales of cards at any time of the day and night and on Sundays and post office holidays. Their objective is not to effect savings in time and labour.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether with the change in the coins—into new ones—the Government is thinking of importing such machines according to the new coins that are introduced?

Shri Raj Bahadur: At the moment, we are also trying to have such machines manufactured in our Bombay factory and we hope that in course of time we will succeed in that.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस किस्म की कितनी मशीनें सरकार ने मंगाई थीं जिन में कि पुराने सिक्के ही डाले जा सकते हैं और नये सिक्कों का धब चूक प्रचलन हो गया है तो उन मशीनों का क्या किया जायगा। साथ ही साथ यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो एक्सपेरिमेंट किया गया वह सफल हुआ है या नहीं और यदि हाँ तो क्या उसे धागे बढ़ाया जायगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जी एक मशीन मंगाई थी और वह काफी दिन तक एक्सपेरिमेंट के लिये रखी गई थी पर हम ने पाया कि लोग इक्करी के बजाय धबधबे अर्थात् २ पैसे वाले सिक्के डालने लगे और उसमें भी २, २ काँच निकल आते थे इसलिये उसको बद कर दिया गया। धब चूक कीयनेज मिस्टम बदल गया है इसलिये दुबारा कोशिश की जा रही है कि नये सिक्कों के मुताबिक यह मशीन बनायी जाये।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं ने पूछा था कि वह मशीन नये सिक्कों के चल जान से खराब हो गयी ? मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया। He has not replied to the question whether the machines are going to be used or wasted.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have said that there was only one machine; for demonstration purposes we got that. We returned it to the manufacturers and got it back after some modifications. We did to try that too again.

श्री ब्रजत बर्तन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस मशीन पर जगह जगह परीक्षण करने में अभी तक कल कितना खर्चा हुआ है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में खर्च का कोई खास पैदा नहीं

होता। हम मशीन लेते हैं डाकखाने के सामने रख देने हैं और उस में से कार्ड सिक्का डालने पर निकाले जाने हैं। यह हो सकता है कि किसी ने इनको के बजाय दो पैसे का सिक्का डाला हो और इस तरह एक या दो पैसे का नुकसान हो गया हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा बहुत कम नुकसान हुआ होगा।

Churchgate Railway Station, Bombay

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*416. { Shri Naushir Bharucha:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total cost of reconstruction of Churchgate Station, Western Railway, Bombay;

(b) the amount spent up to the date of opening the station for traffic; and

(c) when will the entire project of remodelling the station be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) Rs. 1.28 crores approximately, which includes remodelling of the yard, construction of platforms, station premises and offices.

(b) Rs 77.5 lakhs.

(c) By the end of June 1958.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Is it a fact that this station is being used daily by nearly 2 lakhs of people and has been fitted with ventilation facilities which are totally inadequate?

Mr. Speaker: The new building?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Yes, Sir; in the new building, the ventilation facilities are totally inadequate.

Shri Shah nawas Khan: That is not our information.

Shri Morarka: May I know the extra advantage that the people would get by remodelling the station by spending Rs. 1.28 crores?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: The extra advantage will be that we will run more trains. Approximately, 16 more trains would be run; there will be more platforms and we will be dealing with a much greater number of passengers.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस में ज्यादा लाइन तो नहीं की गई है तो फिर ज्यादा ट्रेन कहां से आयेगी ?

श्री शाहनवाज खान : यहाँ पहले जो गाड़ियाँ चार चार मिनट के बक्के पर चलती हैं तो अब यह इम्प्रूवमेंट करने से हम उम्मीद करने हैं कि इस बक्के में कुछ कमियाँ की जा सकेंगी और बहुत मुमकिन है कि ३, ३ मिनट के बक्के में गाड़ियाँ चल सकें।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि यह चर्चगेट रेलवे स्टेशन जिसमें कि १ करोड़ रुपया लगा है और जब कि देश के ऐसे बहुत से कोने हैं जहाँ रेलवे बिल्कुल है ही नहीं और वहाँ पर सरप्लस ऐरिया है तो क्या सरकार यह नहीं सोचती है कि जहाँ पर रेलवे बिल्कुल नहीं है वहाँ पर रेलवे बननी चाहिये और ऐसे स्थानों पर रेलवे लाइन बनने के बाद उन स्थानों पर अतिरिक्त रेलवे लाइनें आदि बनानी चाहिये जहाँ कि पहले से रेलवे लाइन और स्टेशन है।

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : अगर सद्यस्य महोदय ने यह सोचने का कष्ट किया होता कि यह कब मजूर हुआ और कब बना तो शायद यह प्रश्न वह न उठाते। जहाँ बड़े बड़े शहरों की बाबत हम समझते हैं कि वहाँ पर और अतिरिक्त ट्रेनें चलाई जायें और वह काम हम तब तक नहीं कर सकते जब तक कि वहाँ के स्टेशन पर ज्यादा जगह नहीं बनाते तो उसको करने के लिये हमें इस तरह के कार्यों को करना पड़ेगा।

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that the capacity of that station after being

newly built has been increased only by 33 1/3 per cent? Instead of two trains being operated at one and the same time, the new arrangements will only mean that 3 can be operated. So, is this expenditure necessary or justified?

Mr. Speaker: Is this provided for in the Budget or not?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes, Sir; it is provided for.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members should not ask questions on policies which have been adopted by the House, in the matter of execution.

Shri Kanga: My only submission is this. Even though they have provided for this in the Budget—the House gives permission for so many things—off and on the Ministers give us assurances that they will look into these things and see that economy is secured but they do not do it.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As I have stated, the policy of Government is to cut down expenditure as far as possible, especially on prestige buildings. But, in bigger cities where we have to run suburban trains at short intervals and where we find that space is not sufficient to hold more than a given number of trains in the station, we will have to expand the capacity of the stations and spend money.

रेलवे पुल

*४१७. श्री अमृत वर्मा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्ष असाधारण वर्षा और बाढ़ के फलस्वरूप दिल्ली-मुरादाबाद और दिल्ली-सहारनपुर रेलवे लाइनों पर अनेक पुल बह गये थे और रेल यातायात रुक गया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन पुलों का, जो बह गये थे या जिन्हें हानि पहुँची थी, विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ग) आगामी वर्षा ऋतु में इन लाइनों पर यातायात न रुके इस के लिये क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है या की जाने वाली है ?

रेलवे उपायुक्त (श्री साहूनाबाद छाँ) :
(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). जो सूचना मांगी गयी है उसका एक बयान सभा-पटल पर रखा दिया गया है [रेलवे परिशिष्ट २, अनु-बन्ध सख्या १२]

श्री अमृत वर्मा : इस विवरण के ज्ञात होता है कि इन सब पुलों की मरम्मत कर दी गई है, लेकिन क्या गवर्नमेंट ने इस बात की बारीकी से जांच की है कि उन की मरम्मत पूरी तरह से हो चुकी है और वह इस तरह से हुई है कि जो बाढ़ घाने की आ-शंका है, उसका मुकाबला किया जा सके ?

श्री साहूनाबाद छाँ : जी, हाँ बहुत बारीकी से इस की जांच की गई है और कुछ एक पुलों के ऊपर से, जो कि अभी बने हैं, मैं खुद उन पर से गुजरा हूँ । अब उन को इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है और पूरी स्पीड से पुलों के ऊपर से गाड़ियां गुजर रही हैं ।

श्री अमृत वर्मा : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इसी सप्ताह यमुना और दूसरी नदियों में जो बाढ़ आई है क्या उस का मुकाबला इन पुलों ने सफलता के साथ किया है ?

श्री साहूनाबाद छाँ : जी हाँ, बहुत कामयाबी के साथ मुकाबला किया है ।

श्री ज० लाल शिंदेवाड़ी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि ऐसे कितने रेलवे पुल हैं जिन को इस सीजन में नुकसान पहुँचा है और जिन पर मरम्मत का काम चालू है ?

श्री साहूनाबाद छाँ : - इस के लिये तो नोटिस चाहिये क्योंकि बहुत बड़ा सवाल है ।

Second Shipyard

- +
 Shri Heda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri Keshava:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 *418. Shri Ganpati Ram:
 Shri Jhulan Sinha:
 Shri Mohan Swarup:
 Shri Sanganna:
 Shri Tangamani:
 Shri Shivananjappa:
 Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first or advance team of shipyard experts from Britain under the Colombo Plan has arrived in India;

(b) when it is expected to report; and

(c) whether Government have selected certain sites tentatively for the new shipyard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) No report is expected from the advance party. The purpose of the Party's visit is only to make a preliminary survey of the possible sites and collect data for study by the full Mission.

(c) No.

Shri Heda: May I know the places visited by this team so far?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They have visited Geonkhali in Bengal, Paradip site in Orissa, Tuticorin in Madras, Cochin in Kerala, Bhatkal and Karwar in Mysore; Mangalore also was included later on; and Tromby and Kandla in Bombay.

Shri Heda: Before considering the estimates for the second ship-yard, have they considered the economic cost of still further expanding the present one?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As provided for in the Second Plan, we have to take preparatory steps for the location of the second ship-yard. It is in pursuance of that provision in the Second Plan, that this project has been taken up and the advance party of the Technical mission is here for that purpose.

Shri S. C. Samanta: It is reported that the advance party has finished its work and has come to Delhi. May I know whether they have had any formal or informal consultation with the Ministry?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The party is supposed to make some preliminary study or survey and collect data for the use of the mission which will come in September. Of course they did meet our officers but the question of discussions in order to arrive at any conclusion does not arise at this stage.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the advance party which has now come to Delhi will visit Andamans also and whether the Government will consider the question of establishing the ship-yard in Andamans because of the availability of suitable timber in large quantities?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think that Andamans is in their itinerary.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I will call those hon. Members who have given their names. Shri Raghunath Singh.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह पर ईस्टर्न कोस्ट पर एक शिपयार्ड है क्या वेस्टर्न कोस्ट पर भी उस तरह का कोई शिपयार्ड होगा, कास कर कारवार में ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जो भी सलाह या मसबरा हम को मिलान से मिलेगा, उस पर पूरी तरह सोच विचार करने के बाद ही इस प्रश्न के ऊपर विचार किया जा सकता है कि थाया वह पूर्वी तट पर होया या पश्चिमी

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bibhuti Mishra—absent. Shri Keshava—absent. The hon. Members ought not expect me to call them if they do not stand. Because their names appear I call them. But, how long am I to go on calling merely to be told that they are not present here. Are any of the hon. Members whose names are put in here present here? No. Now, I will call as I like.

Shri Thirumal Rao: May I know whether the itinerary prepared for the tour of this party has been prepared by the Central Government in consultation with the provincial Governments that are interested in this matter?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We invited the maritime States to give us their suggestions. They sent us certain suggestions. Barring two places which, for obvious reasons, were not found to be good enough, the advance party has visited the rest of them as recommended by the various States.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the best quality of steel and wood is available in Karwar and that the place is suitable for berthing tankers and big ships that come there and that the State Government has agreed to co-operate in all steps that may be taken to have ship building yard there.

Shri Raj Bahadur: That will be a point for consideration and study for the advance party and the mission that will come later.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Joachim Alva.

Shri Joachim Alva: My hon. friend has put it partly and I will put it this way.....

Mr. Speaker: Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of Tuticorin offering the best facilities in the east coast, will Government consider the question of locating the ship-yard at that port?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think that it is good for us to forestall the

conclusions or the recommendations of the advance party or the mission.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha rose—

Mr. Speaker: Is there a possibility of a ship-yard in Bihar? (Interruptions.)

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I do not always represent regional interests.

Shri Achar: Have they visited Mangalore?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes, Mangalore... not Bangalore (Interruptions.) They have visited Mangalore, I think.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether this team and the other team which the hon. Minister has just now referred to, will come here under the Colombo Plan and give only technical advice? May I know whether any talks have been conducted in regard to the capital investment with any other country and whether the Government can give us any indication on that point?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I said, they are here for recommending a possible site. So far as the question of capital investment is concerned, that will come up later on. But we will of course explore the possibilities of enlisting the cooperation of such countries in this project.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Has any Government been approached? That is my point.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I can very well appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Members for locating the ship-yard in their States. They will, however, have to wait till the commission has submitted its final report. Regarding the question put by the hon. lady Member, it is in a very fluid state I would not like to disclose the name just now as we have had no preliminary talks yet. Some offers have been made by one particular country and one or two other countries may also put forward their suggestions. But, I hope the hon.

Members would like to wait till it has taken some material shape.

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Minister stated that the mission is likely to arrive in September. May I know when it is expected to complete the tour and make its recommendations?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: This is merely an advance party that has come and the final mission will come later. The real party is coming in September and then they will meet and discuss.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether, apart from coastal areas, this mission has visited any of the interior parts in order to find out the facilities and advantages available for the location of the ship-yard?

Shri Tyagi: Particularly Rajasthan.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There is nothing much to answer. My Colleague has already given the names of places. I think Bhatkal and Karwar are in the interior.

Shri Dasappa: They are coastal towns. I am speaking of the hinterland. I am asking whether the Mission has gone into the hinterland.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: No, they have not gone.

Departmental Catering on Railways

*419. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether there has been any revision of the quantity of rice, bread and vegetables supplied to the passengers by the departmental catering and the contractors?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): There has been no revision as such of the quantity of rice, chappaties and vegetables to be served as part of the standard Indian style menu except that in January this year the quantity of rice was prescribed in terms of cooked rice instead of uncooked

rice and specific weights were prescribed for chappaties.

पंडित ड० ना० तिवारी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि क्या कोई ऐजेंसी है जो कि यह देखे कि साध सामग्री का जितना बजन दिया गया है उतना दिया जाता है या नहीं। बहुत सी कम्प्लेंट बुक्स में ये शिकायतें दर्ज की गयी हैं कि साध सामग्री कम दी जाती है और उन : मांगने पर अधिक दाम चार्ज किये जाते हैं ?

श्री सहनबाब खाँ : जो भी सामान दिया जाता है उसको स्टेशन मास्टर भी देख सकते हैं और उसकी इन्स्पेक्टर भी देखते हैं। कहीं कहीं ये शिकायतें मिली हैं कि पूरी मिकदार नहीं मिलती है। जहाँ ऐसी शिकायत होती है, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने भी की है, तो उस के ऊपर गौर किया जाता है और जहाँ किसी की गलती होती है उसकी सजा दी जाती है।

पंडित ड० ना० तिवारी : मुजफ्फरपुर स्टेशन पर जो शिकायत की गयी थी उसका क्या नतीजा निकला ?

श्री सहनबाब खाँ : यह मामला अभी जेरे तकतीस है उसका कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ है।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Along with this question of quantity, may I know whether the question of quality is also taken into consideration?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Yes, Sir; that is always taken into consideration.

रतनाम में पानी कल

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४२०. { श्री राधेनाथ खात :
 { श्री सहनबाब खात :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व मध्य भारत सरकार ने रतनाम (मध्य प्रदेश) में पानी कल

बनाने के लिये भारत सरकार के पास कोई योजना भेजी थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या भारत सरकार ने उस योजना का परीक्षण किया है ; और

(ग) उस योजना पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है और राज्य सरकार तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस कार्य के लिये खर्च की क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करवकर) : (क) और (ख) जी हाँ। राज्य सरकार ने अभी तक आवश्यक इंजीनियरी विवरण नहीं भेजे हैं।

(ग) लगभग १५० लाख रुपये व्यय होने का अनुमान है। केन्द्रीय प्रथवा राज्य सरकार के प्रायोजनों में इस योजना के लिये खर्च की अभी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

श्री राजेसाल व्यास : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि पूर्व मध्य भारत सरकार ने द्वितीय पञ्चवर्षीय योजना के लिये और किन किन जगहों के लिये नल कल योजना भेजी थी ?

श्री करवकर : इस के बारे में असब सूचना चाहिये।

श्री राजेसाल व्यास : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह विदित है कि रतसाम में जिस की धाबादी ७०,००० है उस का बहुत ज्यादा कष्ट है और लोगों को सैकड़ों हजारों घड़े दिन भर और रत भर कुबों और नलों पर लगाये रहना पड़ता है। क्या इस कष्ट को निवारण करने के लिये वहाँ के लिये जल्दी मैटीरियल मंगाया जायेगा ?

श्री करवकर : मुझे इस बात का पता नहीं था। अभी जाचा पंटा पहुँचे आननीय सदस्य ने मुझे यह बात बतसायी है।

दिल्ली में गेहूँ के भाव

*४२१. श्री नवल प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में देशी गेहूँ के भाव बहुत बढ़ गये हैं ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार आयात किसे हुए गेहूँ के स्थान पर सस्ता देशी गेहूँ देने की व्यवस्था कर रही है ?

सहकार मंत्री (डा० पं० डा० बेसमुख) :

(क) पंजाब राज्य तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश और दिल्ली संघीय क्षेत्रों का संयुक्त गेहूँ क्षेत्र बनने के पश्चात् दिल्ली में देशी गेहूँ का भव गिरना प्रारम्भ हुआ और इस मास की ८ तारीख को १३ रुपये १४ पाने प्रति मन हो गया। तब से भाव बढ़ता चटता रहा है। १८ तारीख को बढ़ कर १५ रुपये हुआ परन्तु २२ तारीख को फिर गिर कर १४ रुपये ६ पाने हो गया। २७ जुलाई को पुनः बढ़ कर १५ रुपये ८ पाने हो गया है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

श्री नवल प्रसाद : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो सस्ते धनाज की दुकान है उन पर देशी गेहूँ को साढ़े १४ रुपये मन बिकवाने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री ज० प्र० जैन) : कुछ दुकानें मुकदर हैं और उन को इस बात का अधिकार है कि वह इस गेहूँ को ले सकती हैं।

Shri Ajit Singh: May I know whether Government propose to open fair price shops for the purchase of food-grains in the country and, if so, may I know when these shops will be started?

Shri A. P. Jain: Fair price shops are for the sale of foodgrains and not for the purchase of grains.

Rolling Flour Mills

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*422. **Shri Ansar Harvani:**
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how many rolling flour mills are operating at present;

(b) what quantity of foreign imported wheat is supplied to these mills and at what rate; and

(c) at what rate these mills are selling maida, atta and suji to retailers?

The Minister of Cooperation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) According to reports received by the Government 85 Roller Flour Mills are operating in India at present.

(b) Imported wheat from Government stocks is now supplied only to the mills outside the three wheat zones. The quantity issued amounts to about 60,000 tons per month. The price charged is Rs. 14/- per maund inclusive of the cost of bags.

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 13].

Shri Ansar Harvani: The ex mill price of flour in Bombay is Rs. 15.25, in Calcutta Rs. 15.00 and in South India Rs. 13.00. May I know the reasons for the difference in prices?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): That is due to difference in milling charges and difference in cost of production.

Shri Ajit Singh: May I know whether the Government want to open more fair price shops in any of the towns in the country?

Shri A. P. Jain: We have got about 29,000 fair price shops in different parts of the country. If they are needed anywhere we may open more.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the Government is aware that in the last 15 days the price of atta has gone up to the extent of four chattaks per rupee in Delhi?

Shri A. P. Jain: We are aware that the price of atta has gone up from Rs. 39 per bag to Rs. 41 and a few naya paisas per bag. This is mostly due to the seasonal fluctuation on account of rains as the arrivals of wheat from rural areas are low.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know how many shops have been opened in the villages?

Mr. Speaker: How does that arise out of the main question? The main question is about rolling flour mills operating at present; fair price shops do not arise out of that. We will go to the next question.

Fresh Water Supply in the Coastal Tracts of Kerala

*423. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 691 on the 31st May, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the Government of India have under its consideration any schemes submitted by Kerala State to provide fresh water supply in the coastal tracts of Kerala;

(b) if so, what are those schemes; and

(c) the nature and extent of financial aid sought by the State Government in respect of these schemes?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A Scheme namely "Tube Wells in coastal areas" estimated to cost Rs. 7.20 lakhs was approved by the Government of India during the First Plan period.

(c) 50% grant-in-aid of the estimated cost of the scheme as approved by Government of India

Shri Mediyar: May I know whether it is a fact that there is possibility of some of these works being held up owing to the difficulty of getting the necessary water pipes from abroad and, if so, may I know what steps Government have taken to overcome these difficulties?

Shri Karmarkar: I am not aware of the rural water-supply schemes being held up for want of water pipes, but recently the Minister for Health, Kerala, made a representation, I remember, and with some effort we could get for Kerala foreign exchange of Rs 38 lakhs as a special case

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether the figures given by the hon Minister are for the First Plan period or for the Second Plan period?

Shri Karmarkar: This figure of Rs 7 20 lakhs relates to the First Plan period being the cost of those schemes which have been approved for the First Five Year Plan. Many of them have not been completed. We are now making grants for the "spilled over schemes", schemes from the First Five Year Plan which have been spilled into the Second Plan

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know the amount allotted for rural water-supply under the Second Plan?

Shri Karmarkar: This year a sum of Rs 4 lakhs has been earmarked for rural water-supply in Kerala

Late Running of Trains

*434 { **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:**
Shri S. V. Ramaswami:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a lot of public criticism about the chronic

unpunctuality of trains coming to and leaving Madras;

(b) whether Government have received reports of a public meeting held in Madras on the 21st June, 1957 in this connection, and

(c) the steps Government have taken to remedy the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes

(b) The Government have seen a press report in this connection.

(c) Punctuality drive has been intensified and sustained efforts are being made to improve the performance of trains

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: What is meant by the intensification of punctuality drive? May I know whether any results have been noticed in Madras? Certain proposals were put forward both during the discussion on Demands and also in the meeting about doubling of tracks and taking measures to overcome over-crowding and so on. May I know whether Government is taking any steps with regard to them, because "punctuality drive has been intensified" does not mean very much?

Mr. Speaker: How does over-crowding come in with punctuality?

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I want to know the specific steps taken and the results achieved.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member wants to know, what is the kind of intensification of punctuality drive.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The punctuality drive has been intensified and the Divisional Operating and Mechanical Officers have been directed to pay sustained attention to this matter. Causes leading to unpunctual running of trains are analysed and appropriate remedial action is taken. Sustained efforts are being made to improve the performance of trains.

Mr. Speaker: All that is being done is being done.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: For the last ten years, with regard to the Delhi-Madras route, the same answer is being given. May I request the Ministry to request the Railway Board to find some new answer or explanation?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I do not think the G. T. Express has been running late for the last ten years.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: The hon. Minister has not been the Railway Minister for the last ten years. For 20 days in the month, probably it is not coming in time.

Shri Thirumala Rao: In view of the fact that people coming from the south for official and other public purposes are greatly inconvenienced on account of the systematic late running of trains that connect the south and Delhi, will the hon. Minister look into this matter and see that some serious steps are taken to see that the trains run according to time, especially the G. T. Express?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: We fully appreciate the inconvenience that is caused to the hon. Members. But I would like to point out, as Members are aware, that a lot of line capacity works are going on. In some places the track is being doubled and in some places, the track is being strengthened. So, on account of the restrictions that have been imposed, this inconvenience is caused.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: On which portions of the Southern Railway is the track being doubled?

Mr. Speaker: List of all those tracks cannot be given off-hand; the hon. Member will put down a separate question.

Shri Tangamani: In view of the fact that the four express trains running in the metre gauge from Egmore have been running late particularly during the month of June, will Government

take special measures to see to the punctual running of these trains?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I shall look into that matter. June is a difficult month; I am not quite sure about that, but in some places there is scarcity of water and that also affects the running of trains. I will look into that question.

Food Position in Manipur

*425. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the tribal villages of Tolyang and in Hmar areas in the Churachandpur Sub-Division of Manipur people are experiencing great scarcity of foodstuffs;

(b) whether these tribal people made any representation for supply of foodstuffs at subsidised rates; and

(c) whether any action has been taken by the Manipur Administration to relieve the food scarcity?

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmakh): (a) and (b). Petitions were received from a few villages in Churachandpur Sub-Division referring to low yield of last harvest and local scarcity of foodgrains and requesting free supply of foodgrains. On enquiry by the Manipur Administration it has been found that rice is available in villages in this sub-division at Rs. 10/- per maund.

(c) Villagers have been informed by the Manipur Administration that if they are unable to obtain supplies the Sub-Divisional Officers would assist them to get supplies at Churachandpur at Rs. 10/- per maund.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: In view of the fact that most of the agricultural crops in the hills of Manipur have failed due to the late arrival of monsoon this year and also in view of the absence of irrigation facilities there, may I know what steps have been taken by the Government to relieve the food scarcity there during the coming months? May I also know whether,

in view of the poor communications in that area, Government will build up some stock of rice and other foodgrains in some selected places?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I find from the information I have that adequate supplies have been sent. Manipur, as a matter of fact, is a surplus State. Still, we know the difficulties and so far as the Central Government is concerned, we are giving the necessary help.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will Government build food stocks in that area?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have not followed the question.

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon. Member repeat the question?

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the hill areas are not connected with plain areas by proper communications, it is difficult to get supplies from those areas. So, do Government propose to build foodstocks there in order to meet the scarcity?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Manipur is a surplus area. In fact, exports from Manipur are now banned except with permits and the Chief Commissioner has been taking every care to see that exports from that area are stopped.

Price of Foodgrains

*426. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to fix the minimum price of foodgrains in the near future; and

(b) if so, whether they are to be fixed on zonal or State basis?

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). A copy of the Press note issued by the Government on 14-6-1957 is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 14.]

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In the statement, it has been said that the Government is always prepared to control the food prices going down below a certain level. May I know whether any economic level of food prices in the country has been worked out at all and if so, what is it?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The assurance itself says that at the moment the prices are rather on the high side. If at any time, they fall below, necessary steps will be considered.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In order to fix the minimum price of foodgrains, a certain amount of control is required; it is involved in the basic factor of fixing the price. May I know how many State Governments have favoured this putting of some sort of control in order to fix the minimum price?

Shri A. P. Jain: It is rather not a correct premise that maintenance of the price at a certain level necessarily involves control. If the prices go down, we will go into the market and purchase the foodgrains.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In order to balance the food prices in the country, the Government have now resorted to zonal restrictions. For example, there has been an Andhra zone. May I know whether the Government are finding this difficulty that the surplus zones are not able to send their foodgrains to the deficit areas? What is the reason for foodgrains not moving the way that Government desire?

Shri A. P. Jain: The question put by the hon. lady Member is not within the ambit of the main question. The main question is, prices are going down and what Government is going to do about it; whether it is going to fix any price. This question relates to the movement of stocks from Andhra to other places. If you want, I can answer it, but it is not related to the main question.

Mr. Speaker: What has price fixation to do with zones?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Between the maximum and minimum prices, there is an equalisation of the price level of foodgrains. I wanted to know how far the steps taken by the Government, by way of zonal restrictions and zonal movement of foodgrains, have helped to equalise the price level.

Shri A. P. Jain: We have authorised the Andhra Government to issue permits up to 10,000 tons for export to Calcutta and another 10,000 tons for export to Bombay. We are also arranging movement of foodgrains from these regions, which will naturally result in the equalisation of prices.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether in the recent conference of the hon. Minister with the Andhra State officials and Ministers, this question of economic price for paddy and rice has been discussed?

Shri A. P. Jain: This question very often comes up for discussion in a general way. There was no specific reference to the fixation of any minimum price. But everybody agrees that when the prices go down, Government must take action to fix the price at an economic level.

Railway Trade Unions

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*427. { **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 129 on the 28th March, 1957 and state—

(a) whether Government have prescribed the conditions under which a Railway Trade Union is recognised;

(b) the percentage of membership required for recognition, and

(c) whether the "Model Constitution" for unions given in the State Railway Establishment Code is in force for grant of recognition?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Rules in the Establishment Code do not provide for any minimum percentage of membership, but generally a membership of not less than 10 per cent is accepted as sufficient.

(c) Yes, Sir, subject to any local variations considered necessary.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Government would consider the recognition of unions which have got a membership of more than 10 per cent?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Not necessarily, so long as there are more representative recognised unions on that particular Railway.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Government would consider the recognition of the Southern Railway Labour Union which was recognised in 1947, which now claims a more than 10 per cent membership?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: This Union was recognised in 1949. The hon. Member is aware that its recognition was withdrawn in the same year and the union was disaffiliated from the then Railwaymen's Federation. There is a more representative union on the Southern Railway. Therefore, the question of considering recognition of this particular union does not arise.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether it is the policy of the Government not to recognise more than one union in a particular zone?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is the general policy.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether recognition is being granted to the Uttariya Railway Mandoor union?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: There is one recognised union already in that Railway.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is another union. There were some disputes....

Shri Jagjivan Ram: There is a small splinter group the parent body of which was merged with the recognized union. There is no question of recognising it.

Railway Accident

*428. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) which of the recommendations made by the Government Inspector of Railways in connection with the accident to 565 Down Passenger Train on the night of 1st/2nd September, 1956, have been accepted; and

(b) what steps have been taken to implement these recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Immediately on receipt of the report by the Government Inspector of Railways on this accident it was referred to the Commission of Enquiry consisting of Shri Sunderlal Trikumal Desai, High Court Judge, as its sole Member, assisted by two assessors, to consider the report of Government Inspector of Railways and make such additional investigation as may be necessary and state its findings as to the causes of the said accident and the person or persons, if any, responsible therefor. The Commission of Enquiry submitted its report which was considered in detail by the Ministry of Railways and action was taken on it vide Resolution No. 6062-TT dated 11-5-57.

The more important of the other recommendations of the Government Inspector of Railways were covered in the terms of reference of a Committee of Engineers which was appointed with Shri Venkataram as Chairman to examine the question of adequacy of waterways of bridges on the ex-Nizam State Railway. The recommendations

of this Committee have been received. Copies of the Report have been placed in the Library of the House. The Report is under examination of the Board; meanwhile the Railway Administration have been told to implement such of the recommendations as are readily acceptable.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the 14 recommendations made by the Government Inspector himself have been considered by the Administration and any effect given to them?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: They have been considered. It has been possible to take action on some of them. Some of the recommendations are still under consideration.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My question is specifically about the recommendations made by the Government Inspector of Railways. It is only confined to that particular issue. These recommendations were made more than a year ago. May I know which of the recommendations have been accepted, which have not been accepted and what are the reasons for that?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: It is a very long statement, Sir, about 15 recommendations. If you so desire, I shall read out.

Mr. Speaker: There are 15 recommendations.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: A statement could have been furnished to me or laid on the Table of the House. The question specifically relates to these recommendations. There are only 14, not 15 recommendations. I want to know which of the 14 have been accepted. May I know which of them have not been accepted?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: No. (1) Accepted; No. (2) Accepted; No. (3).....

Shri Mohiuddin: Does it carry any meaning to us?

Mr. Speaker: Whoever is interested in such questions must go to the

Notice Office and look into the statement

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There is no statement given to me; there is no statement for the House

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: I can supply one to the hon Member if he is keen to have it

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon Member have the statement, study it and then come to the House

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Recommendation No 14 presupposes that the ministerial control of the Government Inspector will not be with the Railways. May I know if a final decision has been taken in this matter and the chapter closed?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: It is still under consideration.

Janata Train (Poona-Hubli)

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*434. { **Shri Mahagaonkar:**
Shri D. A. Katti:
Shri Goray:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Janata train running between Poona and Hubli on the Southern Railway has been discontinued on Hubli-Miraj Track and continued on Kolhapur-Poona track, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawaz Khan): (a) While there was no Janata train running between Poona and Hubli, there was an Express train with 2nd and 3rd class accommodation. The run of this train has, with effect from 1st July 1957, been cancelled between Miraj and Hubli and continued on Poona-Kolhapur Section

To find the necessary stock for providing an additional through train each

way between Miraj and Bangalore City in order to relieve over-crowding on the Poona-Bangalore Mail and Express trains between Hubli and Bangalore City

Shri Nath Pal: My supplementary question is to the latter part of the reply given by the hon Minister. Is it not a fact that even when this train was running, additional bogies had to be attached to it when it came to Belgaum because of over-crowding? If you go into the statistics which the station master will be able to supply, you will see that 400 passengers were every day joining this train. This is the main station for a very large area, Southern Ratnagiri and Northern Kanara. All these people have been put to tremendous inconvenience. There is great misapprehension in this area. What steps are now being taken to relieve this congestion at Belgaum and nearby stations? I want to ask.

Mr. Speaker: With respect to the particular question, the hon Member is interested. He need not tack in on to a general question. He may put an independent question. I will allow an unstarred question.

Shri Basappa: The train that the hon Minister referred to will not stop in Honnavalli Road and Sampige Road, etc. Another train which was running from Arisikere to Bangalore used to stop in these stations and that has been cancelled. Thereby, the facilities enjoyed by the villages in this area have been taken away. In view of the fact that facilities enjoyed all these years are being taken away, may I know?

Mr. Speaker: Is it ever possible, with 30,000 miles of railways, for an hon Minister, however diligent he may be, to answer such questions?

Shri Basappa: I have brought this to his notice in writing.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Goray. Absent.

Shri Goray: I am present. No. 431.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members must rise in their seats, put the question in a loud voice. How can I look at all the 500 Members as soon as a question is put?

Shri Goray: I thought you were dealing with Question 430.

Bombay Post Offices

*431. Shri Goray: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state whether the contract system obtaining in the treasury department of the Bombay Post Offices is to be continued after 1957?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The matter is under consideration.

Grow More Food and Soil Conservation Schemes

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*432. { Shri B. K. Gaikwad:
Shri D. A. Katti:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total loan and grant asked for by the Bombay Government under Grow More Food and Soil Conservation schemes during the year 1957-58; and

(b) the amount actually sanctioned for these schemes?

The Minister of Co operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The total loan and grant asked for by the Bombay Government and the amounts actually sanctioned are as follows:—

| Soil Conservation Schemes | Amount asked by the State Government | Amount actually sanctioned |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Loan | Rs 87.359 lakhs. | Rs. 32.417 lakhs. |
| Grant | Rs 24.318 " | Rs. 7.832 " |
| G. M. F. Schemes | | |
| Loan. | Rs. 134.06 " | Rs. 129.15 " |
| Grant. | Rs. 30.35 " | Rs. 20.54 " |

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I can ask only one or two supplementaries.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow. The one hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Calcutta Water Supply and Drainage Schemes

*409. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Calcutta Corporation has made proposals through the State Government for (i) water supply; and (ii) drainage; and

(b) the action Government are taking thereon?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) Yes.

(b) The comments of the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation on the schemes have been communicated to the State Government. The schemes will be re-examined on receipt of fuller details.

Hostel for Railway Employees' Children

*410. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 726 on the 31st May, 1957 and state:

(a) the progress of the construction of a subsidized hostel for 200 children of Railway employees schooling at Secunderabad;

(b) what will be the estimated cost of the building; and

(c) whether the work will be carried out departmentally or by contractors?

The Deputy-Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The estimate for the work is under scrutiny of the Railway Administration.

(b) Rs. 5.00 lakhs approximately.

(c) Normally by contract.

Diabetes Mellitus

*411. { Shri V. P. Navar:
Shri Kaswara Iyer:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the auspices of the Government of India any organised research is being carried on in finding out a cure for Diabetes mellitus; and

(b) Indian drugs, if any, that are being worked upon in such research?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Indian Council of Medical Research and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have instituted a comprehensive programme for the testing of indigenous drugs considered to be efficacious in the treatment of Diabetes mellitus and allied diseases.

(b) The following indigenous drugs are under investigation:

(1) Jambul or Jamun (Eugenia Jambolana Lam)

(2) Gular (Ficus Bengalensis Linn), Peepul (Ficus glomerata Roxb), Neem leaves (Ficus religiosa & Melia azadirachta).

(3) Bhimb, Kanduri (Coccinia Indica)

(4) Tarwar, Awal (Cassia auriculata).

(5) Rattanajot, Sadaphul (Vinca Rosea).

(6) Hartho (Securigera Securidacca)

(7) Kallana Gida (Rivera Cuneata).

Cotton Development Schemes

*429. Shri Ganpati Ram: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the schemes on cotton research, seed multiplication and distribution, marketing and crop surveys in 1956;

(b) the amount granted to the various States for the purpose;

(c) how many States have taken interest in its promotion and the steps taken in this regard; and

(d) whether any research has been made so far and whether any progress has been made by its application?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (d). Research Schemes:

44 Research schemes were in operation during 1955-56, and, as a result, 11 improved strains were evolved. Of these, 4 have been recommended for general cultivation;

Multiplication and Distribution Schemes:

24 seed multiplication and distribution schemes were in operation. The area under the improved varieties increased from 11.7 million acres in 1954-55 to 13.6 million acres during the year 1955-56, showing an increase of 16 %. The total extra income earned by the growers of different improved varieties is estimated at Rs. 14.4 crores;

Marketing and Crop surveys:

Details of work done, in connection with marketing and crop survey

schemes, are contained in the Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1956, copies of which are being made available to the Library of Parliament.

(b) The total expenditure incurred during the year 1955-56 on the various schemes amounted to Rs. 12.56 lakhs, as shown below:—

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Cotton research | Rs. 10.65 lakhs. |
| Seed multiplication and distribution schemes | Rs. 1.70 lakhs. |
| Marketing & crop surveys | Rs. 0.21 lakhs. |
| | Rs. 12.56 lakhs. |

Statewise figures are being collected and will be kept on the Table of the House shortly.

(c) All cotton growing States have cooperated with the Indian Central Cotton Committee in carrying out the various schemes on cotton research, seed multiplication and distribution and marketing and crop surveys.

Grow More Food and Soil Conservation

*433. Shri Shivnanjappa: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount allotted to the State of Mysore for Grow More Food and Soil Conservation for the year 1957-58?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The amounts allotted for the Grow More Food and Soil Conservation Schemes for 1957-58 are Rs. 137.96 lakhs and Rs. 44.55 lakhs respectively.

Licentiate and Condensed Courses in Medicine

*434. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) how many institutions which used to conduct Licentiate Courses have been upgraded to Degree standard; and

(b) what steps have been taken to extend the Condensed Courses in

Medicine in various Universities in India to afford adequate facilities to the Diploma-holders to qualify themselves for the Degree?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) 14.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix II, annexure No. 15]

Wagon Utilisation

*435. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to his speech in reply to the general discussion on Railway Budget on the 23rd May, 1957 and state:

(a) the steps proposed to be taken to utilize the wagons for more than four hours on an average in a day; and

(b) to what extent there will be increase as a result of the implementation of the same?

The Deputy-Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): (a) and (b). For further intensive utilisation of wagons, special measures continue to be taken by Railways including reduction of detentions at terminals, marshalling yards, transshipment points, marshalling of trains to the farthest destination possible, running of through trains and other operating measures.

It is not possible to assess precisely the quantum of improvement which would result from these steps but a progressive improvement is already discernible. The full effects would be realized only when all the additional facilities which have been programmed are completed, and the negative effect of large scale remodeling works has been eliminated.

Job Analysis of Railway Administrations

*436. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any job analysis of the various Railway Administrations

has been made by the Railway Department during the last one year; and

(b) if so, the result of such analysis and the steps taken in that regard?

The Deputy-Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, in certain branches of the Railways as considered necessary.

(b) Based on results of Job Analysis in some cases, additional posts had been sanctioned, or adjustment of duties attached to certain posts had been made. In some cases the proposals for additional posts based on job analysis are under examination.

Andaman Forests

*437. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that elephants, are used in the exploitation of Andaman Forests;

(b) if so, how many elephants are at present working under Government agencies;

(c) whether they are indigenous or they have been imported from main land; and

(d) what sort of works are being done by these elephants?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. F. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) 99 elephants including 9 calves.

(c) Elephants are not indigenous to the Andamans.

(d) Elephants are engaged in timber dragging, stacking, loading and unloading in trucks, rafting of logs and to pull timber trucks along tram tracks.

Imphal Water Supply

*438. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has not been appreciable improvement of the Imphal water supply since the integration of the State;

(b) whether an amount of Rs. 28 lakhs had been allotted for the improvement of Imphal water supply during the First Five Year Plan;

(c) whether the amount was utilised; and

(d) the progress of the work undertaken in this connection?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmakar): (a) Due to non-availability of cast iron pipes, the scheme could not be executed expeditiously.

(b) The Imphal water supply scheme was sanctioned in 1955 at an estimated cost of Rs. 28.36 lakhs

(c) Not yet.

(d) Cast iron pipes which were indented sometime ago, are now being received. Order for other items such as filtration plant and water lifting pumps has also been placed. For structural work such as service reservoirs etc. tenders are being invited.

Third Class Coaches

*439. { **Shri Heda:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many new third class coaches with two inch thick plio-foam cushions covered by rexine have been built and put on the lines;

(b) what is the target for the year 1957-58; and

(c) what are those lines where these coaches have been put?

The Deputy-Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Six broad gauge and six metre gauge coaches have been built and two more M. G. coaches are under construction.

(b) Further construction of such coaches will depend on the success of this experiment.

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 16].

Counterfeit Postal Stamps and Covers

*440. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether a printing press for printing counterfeit stamps and postal covers has recently been unearthed in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the value of counterfeit stamps and postal covers found with that press; and

(c) whether any arrest has been made in that regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes

(b) and (c) The matter is under police investigation.

Congestion in Bombay Port

*441 { Shri Naushir Bharucha:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Assar:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of grave congestion in Bombay Port resulting in a number of ships being unable to find berths;

(b) the reasons for this unprecedented congestion and how far wagon shortage accounts for it;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the last week of June, 1957, over 8,000 tons of imported fertilisers were lying in docks uncleared, while agriculturists, with the onset of monsoon, are clamouring for fertilisers;

(d) the quantity of imported food-grains lying uncleared as on 30th June, 1957;

(e) whether Government have taken any special steps to clear this congestion and if so, what; and

(f) what steps are proposed to be taken to prevent recurrence of such congestion, and whether Port Trust has been asked to take any steps in this direction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government are aware of the situation in Bombay Port

(b) An abnormal increase in the number of ships calling at the port and in the quantity of cargo carried by each ship, monsoon conditions and a nine-day strike of a section of stevedore workers are the main reasons for the present congestion. The congestion is not attributable to wagon shortage.

(c) No, Sir. On the 30th June, the balance of fertilizers lying uncleared was only 1,361 tons.

(d) 4,116 tons.

(e) and (f) More mechanical equipment has been provided for handling cargo. The administrative and operational arrangements have been geared up. Some ships carrying food-grains and iron and steel cargoes have been diverted to less congested ports. Steps have also been taken to ensure that imports on Government account are planned in advance in the light of the traffic position at the ports.

Shoranur-Cochin Railway Line

*442. Shri Kadiyan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to double the Shoranur-Cochin Railway line; and

(b) whether the Cochin Port Administration has recommended the doubling of the above-line?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Housing Colony for P. & T. Workers

*444. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to build a Housing Colony for the Posts and Telegraphs workers in Madurai; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in that direction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No scheme has been sanctioned so far. A proposal to provide some quarters in the Telegraph Office compound will be taken up during 1958-59.

Bombay Telephone Service

*445. Shri Nankar Bharucha: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Telephone service in Bombay City has considerably deteriorated since the introduction of 6-digit numbers;

(b) whether Government are aware that faults remain unattended for days together in spite of repeated complaints;

(c) the reasons for such deterioration; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to remedy the defects?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The service has not deteriorated. Average number of faults per 100 connections per month before conversion to 6 digits was 59 and after conversion it is 37.

(b) The faults receive prompt attention. Average duration per fault

before conversion to 6 digits was 4.9 hours and after conversion it is 3.6 hours.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Railway Anti-Corruption Organisation.

301. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the work done during 1956-57 by the Anti-Corruption Organisation of the Central Railway, Division-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): A statement is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 17.]

Railway Claims Cases.

302. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of old claim cases pending settlement on the Central Railway on the 1st April, 1956;

(b) the number of new claims received on the same Railway during 1956-57, and

(c) the number of claims settled by the 31st March, 1957?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 8,933.

(b) *90,690 (including 7637 cases re-opened)

(c) *90,004 (including re-opened cases).

*Provisional Figures, as audited figures are not yet available.

Payment of Railway Claims

303. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of claims so far paid by the Railway department to traders in the Secunderabad Division of the Central Railway from 1955 for the loss of their goods; and

(b) the total number of claims at present under consideration?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): (a) Total value of claims paid from 1st January, 1955 to 15th July, 1957, was Rs. 14,15,044.

(b) The total number of claims outstanding on 15th July, 1957 was 1070

Import of Birds

304. Shri Sampath: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the varieties and the number in each variety, of poultry, chickens as well as adult birds imported, and the names of the countries from which they were imported; and

(b) the number of birds and the varieties distributed to each State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A consignment of 30,555 chicks and 8,640 hatching eggs of the following varieties was imported in February 1957, from the USA under the TCM aid programme:

Chicks.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| (i) White Leghorn | } about 15,000 each. |
| (ii) Rhode Island Red | |

Hatching eggs.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| (i) Rhode Island Red | } 2,160 each |
| (ii) White Leghorn | |
| (iii) New Hampshire | |
| (iv) White Cornish | |

(b) Two Statements are laid on the Table [See Appendix II, annexure No. 18]

Production of Potatoes

305. Shri Sampath: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the production of potatoes in the year 1956-57 statewide; and

(b) the contributions if any, made by the Central Potato Research Institute, Simla, in stepping up the production of potatoes?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 19].

Cooperative Societies

306. Shri A. C. Guha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how many State Governments have so far participated in share capital of co-operative Societies;

(b) the amount for each Government, and

(c) the number of Societies to which each State Government have contributed?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) All the State Governments.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha.

Training Centres in Southern Railway

307. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any Training Centre for skilled technicians in Southern Railway similar to those established at (i) Mhow in Madhya Pradesh (ii) another at Shahjahanpur in Uttar Pradesh and (iii) the third at Madhopur in Bihar;

(b) if not, whether the establishment of such a centre is under the contemplation of Government; and

(c) if so, the time it would take and the locality selected for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): (a) No, Sir

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Unlicensed Wireless Sets

308. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unlicensed wireless sets seized in India, state-wise during the years 1956 and 1957 so far; and

(b) the names of the places where they were seized?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Fourteen transmitting sets in all During 1956—13 sets (five in Delhi, four in Punjab; two in UP and two in Bombay)

During 1957—1 set

(one in Delhi)

(b) 6 in Delhi, 3 in Bhatinda, 1 in Faridkot, 2 in Hapur, and 2 in Khandala (District Poona)

Pending Railway Claims

309. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new claims received on the Northern Railway during 1956-57;

(b) the number of old claim cases pending settlement on the 1st June, 1957, and

(c) the number of claims settled by the 31st May, 1957?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) *77576 during the period 1st April, 1956 to 31st March, 1957 (including 2882 cases re-opened)

(b) £*9477

(c) Total number of claims settled during the year ending 31st May, 1956 was £*77618.

*Provisional figures, as audited figures are not yet available

£*These include also cases of claims received prior to 1st April, 1956 and

subsequent to 31st March, 1957 as separate particulars under these heads for claims received during 1956-57 only are not available.

Import of Coaches

310. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coaches imported from foreign countries during 1956-1957, and

(b) the names of those countries?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 61 Electric Multiple Unit coaches Ordinary passenger coaches are, however, not imported

(b) Italy

Train Service between Bezwada and Masulipatam

311. **Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether any representation was received for speeding up all trains on Bezwada-Masulipatam Section (Southern Railway) and conversion of metre gauge into mixed gauge, and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes

(b) As regards speeding up of passenger trains on the Bezwada-Masulipatam section, arrangements are in hand to reballast the track. After the track is adequately ballasted the maximum permissible speed of all passenger trains on the section will be increased gradually from 30 miles (existing) to 40 miles per hour

After due consideration as a most economical and desirable long range solution of the gauge and line capacity question in the area, the conversion of this section from M.G. to B.G. is being progressed as originally provided in the second Five Year Plan and the suggestion of having a mixed gauge was not agreed to.

Calcutta Dock Area

312. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

- (a) how many foreign nationals are employed in Calcutta Dock area; and
- (b) what are their nationalities?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The number of foreign nationals employed under the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta is 2746.

- (b) Pakistanis 2720 and Europeans 26.

Colonies in Delhi

313. Shri Radha Raman: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

- (a) the total area of lands acquired during the past ten years round about Delhi by different colonisers;
- (b) the lands for which layout plans were sanctioned so far and the conditions on which they were sanctioned; and
- (c) how many of these lands are being used for construction purposes and have been provided with water and electricity?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Government have no information.

- (b) The Delhi Development (Provisional) Authority have so far sanctioned the lay-out plans of 27 colonies comprising an area of 2180 acres.

The conditions which are generally imposed in according sanction to the lay-out plans are as follows:—

- (1) The provision by the colonizer of engineering services such as roads and lanes, storm water drains, sewerage, water supply, street lighting, and horticultural operations.
- (2) Payment to the Authority of prescribed contributory

charge, as also the security deposit for the satisfactory completion of the development works;

- (3) Execution of the prescribed agreement with the Authority guaranteeing the development of the colony according to approved standards.

(c) Building plans are being sanctioned at present in the following colonies:—

- (1) Kailash (Main).
- (2) Friends Colony.
- (3) Defence Colony.
- (4) Rajouri Garden (Main).
- (5) Hauz Khas.

Sanction of building plans in the case of Rajouri Garden and Hauz Khas has been temporarily suspended pending improvement to drainage arrangements in the former and water supply in the latter.

- (6) Harijan Colony.

The present position regarding availability of water and electricity in these colonies is as follows:—

Friends Colony and Defence Colony.—

Filtered water supply and electricity available.

Rajouri Garden and Kailash (Main).—

Electricity available. Limited water supply from tube-wells.

Hauz Khas.—

Limited water supply from tube-wells for washing purposes—drinking water supplied from surface wells nearby through water-carriers. Electricity available.

Harijan Colony (Wazir Road).—

Neither filtered water nor electricity available. Drinking water supplied from surface wells.

Specialists in Anaesthesia

214. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Central plan to train up adequate number of specialists in Anaesthesia to enable one such being available at least in every District Hospital;

(b) if so, what are the details of such plan; and

(c) the number of doctors with post graduate training in Anaesthesia available in India now?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha in due course.

अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन

३१५. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कलकत्ता पत्तन प्रायुक्त के कार्यालय में अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन की समस्या पर चर्चा के लिये एक बैठक हुई थी जिस में पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार और आसाम के प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया था ; और

(ख) यदि हा तो उस में अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन सम्बन्धी किन-किन महत्वपूर्ण समस्याओं पर चर्चा की गई थी ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी हाँ ८ जून १९५७ को ।

(ख) इस बैठक में जिन महत्वपूर्ण समस्याओं पर विचार विनिमय किया गया—
वे इस प्रकार हैं :—पुराने इस्तेमाल न किये जाने वाले जहाजों को बदलने तथा अन्तर्देशीय

बड़े के विकास के लिये वित्तीय व्यवस्था का प्रश्न, बिहार में अन्तर्देशीय जल-परिवहन सविस तथा कलकत्ता में स्थानीय सविस की स्थिति, नदी सफाई साधनों के लिये जुम्मेवारी, नदी-भाड़ा दरों के बारे में भारतीयों के लिये अन्तर्देशीय जल-परिवहन क्षेत्र में अधिक रोजगारी प्राप्त करने का प्रश्न और बहाजी कम्पनियों द्वारा परिचालन कार्यों के लिये कोयला भेजने तथा जहाजों की मरम्मत के लिये इस्पात के मामलों में अनुभव की जाने वाली कठिनाईयाँ ।

इसके तथा तार विभाग का संग्रहालय

३१६. श्री भक्त वर्धन : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १५ मई १९५७ के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या ६० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इसके तथा तार विभाग के संग्रहालय की स्थापना के बारे में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : यह विषय अभी विचाराधीन है ।

Imphal Municipality

318. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of grants-in-aid given annually to the Imphal Municipality since its inception;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase any recurring or non-recurring grant for improvement of the Imphal Municipality during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether the sum of Rs. 5 lakhs earmarked for Imphal Municipality during the Second Five Year Plan has been reduced?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Imphal Municipality which was constituted in 1966-57 is not receiving any annual grant from Government.

(b) Does not arise. A proposal for sanctioning a loan of Rs. 40,000 and a grant-in-aid of Rs. 20,000 to this

Municipality for the purchase of a building required for its office accommodation is under consideration.

(c) No amount was earmarked for the Imphal Municipality during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Co-operative Societies in Manipur

319. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the number of Co-operative Societies registered during the years 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57 under the Manipur Administration;

(b) how many Co-operative Societies have been granted Government loans for development purposes during these years and what are the terms of these loans;

(c) how many Co-operative Societies have been liquidated so far; and

(d) whether there is any plan for starting an Apex Bank in Manipur?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (d). A statement giving the available information on the basis of the reports of the Manipur Administration and the Reserve Bank of India is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 20.]

Railway Staff Quarters

320. Shri Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct quarters for the Railway staff and labour during 1957-58;

(b) the number of quarters to be constructed; and

(c) the places selected for building such quarters?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahmawar Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The detailed information required is being collected and

will be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

Runner's Lines

321. Shri Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any runner's lines have been replaced by more expeditious means in the rural areas in Punjab;

(b) the number of such lines and the mileage covered;

(c) the expenditure incurred in making such arrangements; and

(d) the mode adopted on various lines for using more expeditious means?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) 18 runners lines covering a mileage of 182 miles were replaced by more expeditious means during 1956-57.

(c) There has been a net saving of about Rs. 260.

(d) Motor Services and Cycles.

Taxis in Tripura

322. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made to Government by the Taxi-owners of Tripura for increasing carrying capacity of taxi cars; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter will be considered at the next meeting of the State Transport Authority of Tripura to be held in August, 1957.

Bridge at Cheattuvay, Kerala.

323. Shri I. Eacharan: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state what happened to the proposal to construct a bridge at "Cheattuvay" in Nattika Firka (part of present Trichur District) which was under consideration before reorganisation of States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): No proposal for the construction of a bridge at "Cheattuvay" in Nattika Firka was under the consideration of the Government of India prior to the reorganisation of States.

In January 1957, the Government of Kerala sent a list of 11 works which they considered as suitable for grants from the Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve. In this list the work of constructing a bridge at "Cheattuvay" was placed last in the order of priority. As the State Government had not furnished essential details, they were requested early in June, 1957 to furnish these. Their reply is still awaited.

बिस्फी की सड़कों

३२४. श्री नवल प्रसाद : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में दिल्ली में कितनी नई सड़कें बनाई गईं और कितनी चौड़ी की गईं;

(ख) कुल कितने मील सड़कें बनाई गईं; और

(ग) नई सड़कों पर तथा सड़कों को चौड़ा करने पर कुल कितना खर्च हुआ ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) दोनों सौलह सौलह ।

(घ) नई सड़कों पर : ७६ लाख रुपये ।

बीड़ी की नई सड़कों पर : ४८.५६ लाख रुपये ।

Electrification on South Eastern Railway

325. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state when the Railway station from Sambalpur to Rourkela in the South Eastern Railway will be electrified in view of the fact that the Hirakud Dam project is completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): On the section between Sambalpur and Rourkela station, Sambalpur, Jharasuguda, Rajgangpur and Rourkela have already been electrified. Stations Sambalpur Road and Kalunga have been programmed for Electrification during 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively. The remaining stations are not yet programmed but will be considered for Electrification in due course in consultation with Users' Consultative Committee.

Railway Accidents on North Eastern Railway

326. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several accidents of serious nature have taken place on North Eastern Railway in June, 1957;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and seriously injured in these accidents;

(c) whether enquiry has been completed in each of the accidents; and

(d) if so, the causes of accidents in each case?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No such serious accident occurred.

(A Serious Accident is defined as an accident to train carrying passengers attended with loss of human life and/or grievous hurt and/or damage to Railway property to the value of approximately Rs. 20,000 or over.)

(b) to (d). Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a) above.

Andaman Forest Department

327. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Andaman Forest (Timber) Department is running at a loss, and

(b) the comparative figures of income and expenditure for the last three years?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b) A statement giving the figures of income and expenditure of the Andamans Forest Department for the 3 years 1953-54 to 1955-56 is laid on the Table [See Appendix II, annexure No 21] Figures for 1956-57 are not yet available

It will be seen that except in 1955-56, the Department worked at a profit

Rail Link with Jammu

328. Shri A. S. Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 378 on the 23rd November, 1956, and state when the rail link with Jammu is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The construction of a Railway line to Jammu is not included in the 842 miles of new construction approved by the Planning Commission for the Second Five Year Plan Period.

State Family Planning Boards

329. Shri Nausahir Bharucha: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state.

(a) whether in second week of June, 1957 the National Development Council placed before State Governments a plan to set up Family Planning Boards;

(b) whether this plan includes setting up of 370 family planning clinics by the end of the current financial year,

(c) what will be the Centre's contribution towards (i) clinics set up by State Governments, (ii) clinics run by Municipal bodies, (iii) by private individuals or organisations;

(d) whether there are any State Governments whose official policy is against family planning; and

(e) if so, which are those States?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Ministry of Health circulated a scheme for family planning to the various State Governments on the 13th September 1956

(b) The target laid down in the Plan is for the opening of 300 rural and 70 urban family planning clinics during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58

(c) Grants for the setting up of family planning clinics are not given to private individuals Financial assistance to State Governments, Municipal Bodies and Voluntary Organisations is provided according to the following pattern —

NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURE

(Including stocking of contraceptives for sale) 100%

RECURRING EXPENDITURE:

| | State Govt & Municipal Bodies | Voluntary Organisation |
|-------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| First Year | 80% | 100% |
| Second Year | 70% | 80% |
| Third Year | 50% | To be decided |
| Fourth Year | 30% | -do- |
| Fifth Year | 20% | -do- |

(d) No

(e) This does not arise in view of the reply to para (d) above.

National Harbour Board

330. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the number of meetings of the National Harbour Board held in 1955, 1956 and 1957?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The National Harbour Board last met in November, 1955. The next meeting is to be held in August, 1957.

Aerodrome in Bombay State

331. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to construct an aerodrome somewhere in the district of Parbhani or Nander (Bombay); and

(b) if so, the time by which the aerodrome will be ready for use?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

नर्मदा नदी पर पुल

३३२. पंडित उमा० प्र० ज्योतिषी : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या २६ पर नर्मदा नदी पर तथा सागर एवं ब्राह्मण घाट के बीच की अन्य नदियों पर पुल बनाने का निश्चय किया था; और

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या सरकार अपने निश्चय को जल्दी क्रियान्वित करने के लिये कदम उठायेगी ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में मुख्यमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इस के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

De-Luxe Trains

333. **Shri V. Raja:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the average expenditure per passenger-mile on the de-luxe air-conditioned trains introduced in some sections;

(b) the average earning per passenger-mile from these trains; and

(c) the comparative corresponding figures with respect to ordinary trains?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The information is not available, nor will it be feasible to work out with any accuracy the average expenditure per passenger mile by any particular train or group of trains.

(c) The average earnings per Passenger-mile by all trains on Indian Railways in the year 1955-56 were:—

| Class | Average earning per passenger mile (non-suburban B.G. Railways) |
|-----------------------|---|
| (1) Air-conditioned | 32.8 pios |
| (2) First Class | 16.4 " |
| (3) Second Class Mail | 10.4 " |
| Ordinary | 8.99 " |
| (4) Third Class Mail | 5.91 " |
| Ordinary | 4.90 " |
| (5) All Classes | 5.79 " |

सामुदायिक विकास खण्ड

३३४ श्री श्रीवास्तव : क्या सामुदायिक विकास मंत्र यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सरकार ने आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में अब तक कितने सामुदायिक विकास खण्ड

खोले हैं और द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में कितने खण्ड खोलने का विचार है; और

(ख) राजस्थान के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में सरकार ने कितने खण्ड खोले हैं ?

सामुदायिक विकास मंत्री (श्री एस० के० दे०) : (क) राज्य सरकारों से जानकारी की जा रही है और ज्योंही सूचना मिलेगी सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) ११

Railway Week Celebration

335. Shrimati A. Kale: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on the celebration of the Railway week, during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 on each Railway;

(b) the amount spent out of that on giving tea, light refreshment and parties to officials and non-officials, during that week; and

(c) whether Government propose to cut down the above expenditure or any portion of it?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The information is given in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 22.]

(c) The question of economy in the expenditure for the celebration of the Railway Week is constantly kept in mind and is reviewed every year in the light of the circumstances obtaining at the time.

Welfare Officer

336. Shrimati A. Kale: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Welfare Officer has been appointed on each Railway;

(b) if so, what special qualifications and training are prescribed for his recruitment; and

(c) what is the mode of recruitment of such Officers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) One Senior Scale and 2 Assistant Officers

have been posted on each Railway to deal with the work relating to Unions, Labour Relations and Welfare.

(b) These Officers are drawn from other departments e.g., Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial, Civil Engineering Establishment and Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power). No special qualification and/or training are prescribed for them.

(c) Does not arise.

Co-operative Credit Societies

337. Shrimati A. Kale: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Co-operative Credit Societies of Railway staff on different Railways at present;

(b) whether any enquiry into their working was made by the Special Officer;

(c) if so, whether his recommendations have been implemented; and

(d) whether a copy of the special officer's report will be laid on the Table of the Sabha?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Total 29: Western 8, Central 2, Eastern 3, South Eastern 1, Northern 3, North Eastern 5, Southern 3 and miscellaneous 4.

(b) Yes.

(c) Not yet. They are being examined.

(d) This is for purely departmental use.

Railwaymen Housing Co-operative Societies

338. Shrimati A. Kale: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of housing co-operative societies of Railwaymen at present; and

(b) what is Government's plan for development of such societies?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Nine.

(b) Under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme envisaged by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply these societies are required to secure loans direct from the State Governments concerned. The State Governments, at the request of the Ministry of Railways, have ensured that these societies will be given equal benefits, financial and otherwise, like other Housing Societies which have been set up under State Governments.

Jaipur Post Office (Orissa)

339. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that due to delay in constructing a building of its own, the Post Office at Jaipur town, Orissa continues to be housed in the local Town Hall causing inconvenience to the public,

(b) if so, what steps are being taken for the speedy completion of the work and the target fixed for it, and

(c) the annual amount of expenditure incurred on account of rent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Jaipur Head Post Office has been temporarily located in the Town Hall premises pending construction of departmental building for the office. No complaint has been received about inconvenience caused to public due to its location in the Town Hall.

(b) Administrative approval and expenditure sanction to the construction of the building was issued in May, 1954, but the work could not be executed as the CPWD authorities were unable to fix the agency for its execution. Fresh tenders invited by them were expected to be opened on 25th July, 1957.

(c) Rs 960

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

12 hrs

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion regarding

the serious situation caused by the sudden rise of the Jamuna in Delhi affecting several villages and so on.

So far as this matter is concerned, there is a starred question regarding floods in Jamuna river which has been admitted for the 6th August, 1957. A calling attention notice by Shri Nausahir Bharucha regarding the Jamuna floods and the damage caused thereby has also been received today. In addition, there is this adjournment motion.

If Jamuna goes on rising, what is the meaning of adjourning the House? I can only say to the hon. Minister, because every day, every morning we find that the danger point is being reached and so on, any statement on the floor of the House might be welcome. The hon. Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is obvious, as you yourself have been pleased to indicate, that this is not a matter for an adjournment motion.

This is an annual occurrence and a normal occurrence. Unfortunately sometimes it creates difficulties which cannot immediately be dealt with because now that Delhi is spreading out, people start living in the low-lying areas and they are being removed. Anyhow, it will interest the House to know that at 11-30 a.m. this morning the water level on the Jamuna was 671.4 ft., that is it has gone down a little. The danger point is 672 ft. above sea level. The water started receding at 12 noon yesterday and is fast continuing to recede. It has not, therefore, been necessary to carry out any relief measures.

This, I may point out, is in answer to future questions also.

Mr. Speaker: All steps are being taken.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): I beg to lay on the

Table, a copy of each of the following Notifications, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 —

(1) SRO 1851, dated the 3rd June, 1957 making certain further amendments to the Bombay Wheat (Movement Control) Order, 1956 (Placed in Library See No S-140/57)

(2) SRO 1852, dated the 3rd June, 1957, containing the Bombay Rice (Export Control) Order, 1957 (Placed in Library See No S-141/57)

(3) SRO No 1917, dated the 6th June, 1957 (Placed in Library See No S-149/57)

(4) SRO 1916, dated the 6th June, 1957 containing Orissa Rice (Prohibition of Export) Order, 1957 (Placed in Library See No S-142/57)

(5) SRO 1983 dated the 12th June 1957, making certain further amendment to the Bombay Wheat (Movement Control) Order, 1956 (Placed in Library See No. S-143/57)

(6) SRO 1984, dated the 12th June, 1957, making certain further amendment to the Calcutta Wheat (Movement Control) Order, 1956 (Placed in Library See No S-144/57)

(7) SRO 1986 dated the 13th June, 1957, containing Inter-Zonal Wheat Movement Control Order, 1957 (Placed in Library See No S-145/57)

(8) SRO 2251, dated the 6th July, 1957, making certain amendment to the Orissa Rice (Prohibition of Export) Order, 1957 (Placed in Library See No S-146/57)

(9) SRO 2258-A, dated the 10th July, 1957, containing the Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1957 (Placed in Library See No S-147/57)

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

FIRST REPORT

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad) Sir, I beg to present the First Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House

I also lay on the Table a list showing the names of Members who were continuously absent from the sittings of the House for 15 days or more during the First Session, 1957

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE BOMBAY DOCK WORKERS AND THE GOVERNMENT

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi) Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Transport and Communications to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon

Agreement reached between the Bombay Dock Workers and the Government

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (**Shri Raj Bahadur**): The statement runs to three pages Shall I read it or place it on the Table of the House?

Mr. Speaker: It may be laid on the Table

Shri Raj Bahadur. I lay it on the Table of the House [See Appendix II, annexure No 23]

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

INDIAN CENTRAL ARECANUT COMMITTEE

The Minister of Co-operation (**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh**): I beg to move

"That in pursuance of clause 3(vi) of Resolution No 43-11/48-Com dated the 21st May, 1949, as amended from time to time, of the

[Dr P S Deshmukh]

Ministry of Agriculture (now Food and Agriculture), the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, three members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee"

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause 3(vi) of Resolution No 43-11/48-Com dated the 21st May, 1949, as amended from time to time, of the Ministry of Agriculture (now Food and Agriculture), the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct three members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee"

The motion was adopted

INDIAN LAC CESS COMMITTEE

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I beg to move

"That in pursuance of sub-section 4(iii) of section 4 of the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930, as amended from time to time, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Lac Cess Committee"

Mr. Speaker: The question is

"That in pursuance of sub-section 4(iii) of section 4 of the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930, as amended from time to time, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Lac Cess Committee"

The motion was adopted.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO 2 BILL*

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjiwan Ram): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1957-58 for the purposes of Railways

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1957-58 for the purposes of Railways"

The motion was adopted

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: I introduce** the Bill

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948

Mr. Speaker: The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948"

The motion was adopted

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I introduce the Bill

MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill

to provide for the regulation of mines and the development of minerals under the control of the Union.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation of Mines and the development of minerals under the control of the Union."

The motion was adopted.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I introduce the Bill.

INTER-STATE CORPORATION BILL*

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): On behalf of Shri Asoke K. Sen, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the organisation of certain corporations functioning in two or more States by virtue of section 109 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, and for matters connected therewith

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the reorganisation of certain corporations functioning in two or more States by virtue of section 109 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, and for matters connected therewith"

The motion was adopted.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I introduce the Bill

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd. MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Community Development Out of 5 hours allotted for the De-

mands of this Ministry, about 3 hours have already been availed of and 2 hours now remain. The time may be extended a little if the House so desires.

The list of moved Cut Motions relating to the Demands of this Ministry has already been circulated to Members on the 27th July, 1957.

How long will the hon Minister take?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): One hour.

Mr. Speaker: We are now at 12.10.

Shri Bhakt Darshan. (Garhwal): Some more time may be allotted.

Some Hon. Members: Some more time may be allotted

Mr. Speaker: Hon Members will have opportunity to go on till 2.10 when I will call upon the hon. Minister Let him take as much time as he likes I have extended it not by one hour, but by more than one hour

A number of hon Members want to participate in the discussion. Therefore, let them be brief Not more than ten minutes if possible.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): The community development programmes have been often described as one of the most dynamic programmes It is no doubt a dynamic programme. A programme which aims at changing the face of our villages has got to be a dynamic, but my misfortune has been that all my efforts to find the dynamo of the programme have so far been a failure

I quite admit that great progress has been made in our villages. I do believe that considerable psychological change has been achieved in our villages. But it is yet to be seen that how much contribution has been due to this great and dynamic programme, how much has been due to the change of times, and how much

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 29.7.57 pp. 397—401.

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Ansar Harvani]

has been the contribution of the constructive and voluntary workers, who have been working in the villages from the days of Gandhiji and his associates.

To understand the community development programme, we should first analyse the set-up which has been called upon to carry out this programme. At the Centre there is the Community Development Ministry with all the usual paraphernalia of a Ministry, from the Secretary onwards. It has Secretaries of all varieties, joint, deputy, under, advisers and so on, which a usual Ministry has. At the State level, there is the Development Commissioner. The Development Commissioner is usually a very senior ICS officer, an officer who could not be appointed as the Chief Secretary of a State, or could not be shunted to the Centre to be a Secretary or to be a managing director of one of the State undertakings. It is called upon to function as the Development Commissioner. In the usual course, he would have had twenty years of training and twenty years of experience of magistracy and collectorate work, with that experience, he has been called upon to lead the revolution in our villages, and to lead a dynamic programme.

At the district level, the Ministry is represented by the District Magistrate and the Collector. The very designation describes the functions of the officer. The very traditions that the officer has shown how much capability he has to lead a revolution in the villages, to change the face of our villages, to make people desire change, and to give them the lead towards the goal of a free and decent living in the villages.

12.13 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Then, we have the Block Development Officer. In the past, mostly, the Block Development Officer was a *tahsildar*. But, now, some recruits are being taken from outside also. However, in the usual course, they are the retrenched staff either from the Ra-

tioning Department or from the other departments which have been liquidated. Some of them are very nice people. They are given very good training in the training schools.

Then comes the village level worker, the last point agent of the programme. The other day, my hon. friend Shri A. C. Guha had something to say about the village level worker. But I would say, all glory to the village level worker, all glory to the *gram sevaks* and *gram sevikas*, for, in spite of having at the top people who have hardly any tradition of constructive work, these people have done great work in our villages. Whatever success this programme has achieved in the villages, to a very great extent the responsibility lies on these young men and women who as *gram sevaks* and *gram sevikas* have been going round the villages on their cycles, carrying the message of hope and cheer to the villages.

Now, let me tell you how this programme of community development is working in our villages. I would refer to the *vana mahotsava* which was organised in most of the villages under the national extension service blocks. A directive was sent from here saying that the celebrations should be organised in the villages. The directive from the Development Commissioner was passed on to the district magistrate. Obviously, the district magistrate in his turn passed it on to the block development officer. The block development officer called for the *gram sevaks* and *gram sevikas*, and the village was selected. In the morning, the *gram sevaks* went to the village on cycle, and went from house to house telling the *kisans* to assemble at the spot fixed for the purpose, and also telling them that some big people were coming and they would plant a sapling there.

In the afternoon, on a jeep came the veterinary officer; then, another jeep came bringing the agricultural officer. Then, a third jeep came bringing the health officer. Then, another jeep came bringing some other officers. In

the end came a staff car, in which the district magistrate was there. He kept on waiting there. After some time, there came a big car which brought a dignitary. He came out with two chaprasis dressed like the Bengal lancers, he delivered a speech, and then planted a sapling, to the chanting of vedic mantras. There was perfect co-ordination. The representatives of all the Ministries were represented there, and there was co-ordination with the Information Ministry also, because the news cameraman was there taking film. The next day, thanks to the publicity directorate, and thanks to the publicity organisation, in the newspapers, there was news about this with big headlines. But what happened subsequently was something which nobody knew. A goat came and ate away the sapling.

That is the way in which most of our programmes are being carried out in the villages. When we talk about the community development programme and some of its failures, the chits from the foreign dignitaries are thrown at our face. I have got with me here a beautiful book entitled *As Others See it*, which contains the chits from the foreign visitors. We quite appreciate the good sentiments of some of our foreign friends who come here. We appreciate their good thoughts and good messages for us. But we have seen such chits being published by commercial organisations, hotels, restaurants only. If India is to live, we cannot go by the chits from these foreign dignitaries, however friendly they may be. If India is to live, we have to go by what the people of our country feel about this programme, by how much work has been done in the villages, how much psychological change has been brought about in the villages, how much developmental work we have done in the villages, how much food production we have increased in the villages, and how much hunger and starvation we have removed from our villagers. From this point of view, the expenditure from the public exchequer on this programme cannot be very much appreciated by this House.

I congratulate the Minister of Community Development on his great achievements. I do not deny that great achievements have been made. I congratulate him, especially, because he has achieved these things with the set-up and team with which he is working, he has achieved these things with the help of those people who had just training of magistracy and collectorate work, and who had hardly any missionary zeal for constructive work, who, twenty years ago, were recruited by alien rulers to rule over us.

I assure you Sir, that we would have achieved much more, if only we had sought more co-operation from the people who have the missionary zeal for constructive activity and who have spent their whole life in constructive work. There is no dearth of men and women in this country who laid down their lives for the freedom of this country. There is no dearth of men and women in this country who under the leadership of the Father of the Nation, worked for village uplift. But today, we have forgotten the name of Mashruwalla, and others. Today, if we go and mention the name of Mashruwalla to a community development Commissioner, he will ask to what Ministry he belongs, that is the training which these people who are entrusted with constructive work have, and that is the re-orientation which these people have had in Gandhiji's programme.

I would urge that we should seek the co-operation of the voluntary organisations. We should seek the co-operation of the people who have had experience of constructive work. Still, there are people in this country who have learnt and practised the lesson of village construction which they learnt on the feet of Gandhiji. Still, there are men and women in this country, who have decided their whole lives for the cause of khadi, for the cause of prohibition, and for the cause of removal of untouchability, for the cause of the promotion of village industries and *gramodyogs*. They are the really capable people whose support should be enlisted, if this programme is going to be

[Shri Ansar Harvani]

really a dynamic programme which is going to do some good for our country

In this connection, I would like to say a word more about the advisory committees. There are advisory committees, no doubt, but they are mere advisory committees; their advice may or may not be accepted. They used to meet only once in six months or so, but some progress has been made in this direction now. But still the advisory character of these committees remains. If we want this programme to be a real success, and the State pays for it, then we should have not an advisory council, but an administrative council under the leadership of one of the leaders of the State, who has experience of working among the villagers.

I do not want to take up the time of the House any more. I would only urge that the Minister should tap those people who have fought for freedom, he should tap the resources of those persons who have worked in the constructive field, for, then alone, can this programme be made part and parcel of our village development activities. On the other hand, with the present set-up, I have a very bleak picture of community development before me.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विषय पर बहम करते हुए मुझे याद आता है महात्मा गांधी का वह १८ सूत्री रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम जिम्मे द्वारा गांधी जी हिन्दुस्तान के उस समय के सात लाख गावों को सात लाख प्रजातंत्रों में परिणत करना चाहते थे, और चाहते थे कि राजनीतिक सत्ता और सामाजिक सत्ता एवं धार्मिक सत्ता धीरे धीरे गावों के इन प्रजातंत्रों के पास चली जाये और सारा शासन चाहे वह सामाजिक क्षेत्र का हो, चाहे धार्मिक क्षेत्र का हो, चाहे राजनीतिक क्षेत्र का हो, विकेंद्रित होकर सात लाख गावों में चली जाये। गांधी जी का वह सपना स्वतन्त्र भारत में वीध्रातिशीघ्र पूरा होना चाहिए था। लेकिन अभी उस सपने का पूरा होना सम्भव

नहीं दीखता है। फिर भी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सामुदायिक विकास योजना का काम आज से पाँच वर्ष पहले अपने हाथ में लेकर देश के अन्दर एक ऐसा वातावरण उत्पन्न किया है जिससे कुछ भाषा की झलक दिखलाई पड़ती है। हो सकता है कि इस सदन में माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा इसकी कुछ समालोचना हो, हो सकता है कि बहुत सी खामियों की तरफ, बहुत सी त्रुटियों की तरफ ध्यान खींचा जाए, हो सकता है कि ऐसी बातों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया जाए कि जिन के अभावों के कारण यह आन्दोलन कमजोर मालूम पड़ता है, लेकिन मुझे विश्वास है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में यह आन्दोलन बिल्कुल दिन मजबूत होगा, दृढ़ होगा और यह सारे भारतवर्ष में फैलेगा और जैसा कि हम चाहते हैं, जैसा कि भारत की जनता चाहती है कि हिन्दुस्तान का देहाती इलाका जल्द से जल्द चमक उठे, और हमारी भाषा पूर्ण हो।

यह बात सही है कि हिन्दुस्तान के छ लाख गांव अभी अंधकार में हैं शिक्षा की सुविधायें वहां पर पूरी नहीं हैं, अभी भी प्राथमिक अवनति है, गरीबी का वहां कोई ठिकाना नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस महत्वपूर्ण काम का बड़ी तेजी के साथ हिन्दुस्तान के उस कोने में फैलाने का निश्चय किया है कि जिस कोने में सरकारी अफसर माधारणतया जाना पसन्द नहीं करते थे।

मैं भी इस आन्दोलन का एक समालोचक हूँ। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यह आन्दोलन पहली बार ही किसी सरकार के द्वारा प्रयोग के तौर पर चलाया जा रहा है। आज तक जो परम्परा रही है वह यह रही है कि जितने भी सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं उनका ध्यान सिर्फ आफिस में बैठ कर हुकम जारी करने तक था, वहां पर बैठ कर काम करने तक ही सीमित रहता था। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री का यह पहला प्रयत्न है जिस के जरिये से वे चाहते

हैं कि सरकार के कर्मचारी देहाती जनता के बीच जाकर, उनकी तरह से रहें, उनके साथ बैठें, उनके साथ विचार विमर्श करें, वहां बैठ कर योजनाएं बनायें तथा उन योजनाओं को वहां की जनता के सहयोग से पूरा करें। हो सकता है कि नेहरू जी के कहने के मुताबिक उनकी इच्छा के अनुसार, हमारे कर्मचारियों का जो रवैया है वह पूरे तौर पर न बदला हो या न बदल रहा हो, लेकिन मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर यह कह सकता हूँ कि हाल के वर्षों में जो सरकारी कर्मचारी बहाल हुए हैं और जो पहले के मिजिल सर्वेंट्स है, इन दोनों के दृष्टिकोणों में काफी अन्तर आ गया है। हो सकता है कि इतना ही काफी न हो। लेकिन निराशा की कोई बात नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस उत्साह से इस आन्दोलन को चलाया गया है उसी उत्साह के साथ इसको अगर आगे चलाया गया; जो विचार माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा यहाँ पर पेश किए जाते हैं, उनको मद्देनजर रखा गया; जिस तरह से एक मूल्यांकन समिति की नियुक्ति की गई है इस की जांच करने के लिए और जो नुटिया वह बता-येगी, उनको दूर करने का बराबर प्रयत्न किया गया और इस आन्दोलन को अपने उद्देश्य को सामने रखते हुए बढ़ावा देने की कोशिश की गई, तो सबकुछ हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की जो आशा है, जिसको कि मैं यहाँ पर पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ वह जरूर पूरी होगी। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है :—

"I think nothing has happened in the world during the last few years so big in content and so revolutionary in design as the Community Development Projects in India. They are changing the face of rural India and in the course of the next four or five or six years, they will cover every village in India".

इसका जो पहला हिस्सा है वह सामुदायिक योजना में बड़ा क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन लाने वाला है इसमें तो कोई सन्देह ही नहीं है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री

की यह आशा कि भारत के देहातों का दृश्य जल्दी से जल्दी बदल जायगा और बदल रहा है, शीघ्र से शीघ्र पूरी होगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्योंकि समय कम है, इसलिये मैं इस पर और अधिक न कहते हुए कुछ एक सुझाव पेश करना चाहता हूँ। सबसे पहली कमजोरी जो मैं इस योजना में देखता हूँ वह यह है कि हमारे जो आफिसर लोग हैं, जिनको कि इस में नियुक्त किया जाता है उनका यह खयाल रहता है कि उनको गाँवों में भेज कर और सामुदायिक योजना कार्यक्रम में लगाकर, उनके जो ऊपर के अधिकारी हैं उन्होंने उनके साथ ईसाफ नहीं किया है। एक ही केडर के कुछ लोग तो शहरों में बैठकर सुख की जिन्दगी बिताते हैं, वहाँ पर उनके बच्चों के लिए पढ़ने लिखने का अच्छा इति-जाम है, उनके पास रहने के लिए अच्छा मकान भी है लेकिन उनी केडर के दूसरे कुछ लोग जिनको गाँवों में भेजा जाता है वे वहाँ जा करके तकलीफ का अनुभव करते हैं, उनको इस बात का दुःख होता है कि उनको तो सामुदायिक योजना कार्यक्रम में भेज कर के ईसाफ नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि दूसरे लोग जो अच्छे अच्छे शहरों में रहते हैं, ऐश करते हैं जब कि यह उनको नसीब नहीं होता। मैंने एक आफसर से पूछा कि क्या कारण है कि जब आप इस काम में तकलीफ अनुभव करते हैं तो क्यों अपनी अस्व-कृति गांव में जाने के लिये नहीं दे देते। उनका यह कहना था कि यदि हम स्वीकृति नहीं देंगे तो हमारे जो ऊपर के आफसर हैं वे नाराज हो जायेंगे और हमारा जो भविष्य है वह अंधकारमय हो जायेगा। इस लिये हमें स्वीकृति देनी पड़ती है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि अगर इस सामुदायिक योजनाको हमने केवल ट्रेनिंग का ही साधन बनाया और एक आफसर को दो साल तक ट्रेनिंग देकर उसको ऊपर के केडर में भेज दिया तो हमें सफसता प्राप्त नहीं हो सकती है। इसलिये जो कर्मचारी इस विभाग में काम करें, उनकी तरफकी इसी विभाग में

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

नीचे से ऊपर तक होनी चाहिये। अगर ऐसा हुआ तो इन कर्मचारियों को इस बात का आभास होगा कि इसी विभाग में रह करके उनकी तरक्की हो सकती है और जो उनकी उचित मांगें हैं वे यहीं पूरी हो सकती हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनके बच्चों के पढ़ने लिखने का विशेष इंतजाम भी किया जाना चाहिये और जब तक वे तब विभाग में काम करें और गांव में रहे जब तक उनको विशेष एलाउंस भी मिले। अब ऐसा होगा तब वे अपना दिल और विभाग एक करके सामुदायिक योजना को सफल बनाने की कोशिश करेंगे। आजकल ऐसा होता है कि वे लोग हमेशा यह सोचते रहते हैं कि वह दिन कब आयेगा जिस दिन की हमको देहात की हवा में निकाल कर शहर की हवा में ले जाया जायेगा। ऐसी सूरत में उनका काम में मन नहीं लग सकता है और हमारा जो यह कार्यक्रम है, वह सफल भी नहीं हो सकता है। बहुत से भाइयों ने यहां पर कहा है कि जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं उनकी पोशाक, उनका रहन सहन, उनके तौर तरीके देहाती जनता से बिल्कुल ही भिन्न होते हैं जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि वे गांव वालों में मिल जुल नहीं पाते हैं। गांव में रहने वाली जनता यह महसूस नहीं कर पाती है कि वे उनके बीच के ही हैं क्योंकि इन दोनों के दृष्टिकोणों में मौलिक भिन्नता होती है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि वहां की जनता दिल खोलकर अपनी बात उनके सामने नहीं रख पाते हैं और इन दोनों में जो सम्पर्क होता है वह ऐसा नहीं होता है कि जनता को अपने दुःख-दर्द उनके सामने रखने का प्रोत्साहन मिले।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो दूसरी कमजोरी है उसकी ओर मैं आपका तथा माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। वह मैं मानता हूँ कि वह एक

कान्तिकारी कार्यक्रम है लेकिन मुझे भ्रष्टाचार के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इसको ऊपर से लादने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है। इस कार्यक्रम को हर लेवल पर चाहे वह प्रान्तीय लेवल हो, चाहे डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल हो चाहे ब्लॉक लेवल हो, ऊपर से नीचे की ओर लाया जाता है। होना तो यह चाहिये कि इसको नीचे से ऊपर की ओर लाया जाए। यह प्रोग्राम जनता का प्रोग्राम है और सरकारी सहायता इसको मिलती है। सरकार चाहती है कि जनता का सहयोग उसे मिले। यह बहुत भारी मौलिक गलती है जो सरकार कर रही है। अगर सरकार जनता का सहयोग चाहती है तो कोई ऐसा उपाय ढूँढा जाना चाहिये जिस से कि यह सारा प्रोग्राम जनता की तरफ से ही बनाया जाए। सरकार जो कार्यक्रम बनाते समय, उसको पूरा करते समय, इस पर मोक्ष विचार करते समय जनता की राय लेनी चाहिये और इस तरह जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त करना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब जो तीसरी कमजोरी है, उसका ध्यान मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस काम में पंचायतों तथा महत्कार ममितियों में अधिक से अधिक सहयोग प्राप्त किया जाए। इस बात को मैं मानता हूँ कि पंचायतों तथा महत्कारिता के विभाग राज्यों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं। फिर भी हम मंत्रालय के अन्दर में पंचायतों का विकास तथा महत्कारिता का विकास यदि आ जाये, तथा उनके काम को सुसम्बद्ध करने के लिये उनके काम को श्रृंखलाबद्ध करने के लिये हम काम को यह मंत्रालय यदि अपने हाथ में ले ले तो काम सुचारूप से हो सकता है। मैंने देखा है कि राज्यों के अन्दर जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं पुलिस विभाग के तथा दूसरे विभागों के, वे पंचायतों को ऐसी मजद से देखते हैं कि जैसे वे संस्थायें उनके काम में बाधें बालती हैं और समझते हैं कि उनको

जो कार्य करने की स्वतंत्रता है उसमें ये पंचायतें बाधा डालती हैं। इस लिये अगर आपको सामुदायिक विकास योजना में पंचायतों तथा सहकार समितियों का पूरा सहयोग लेना है तो जैसा कि गांधी जी चाहते थे और जैसा कि आज विनोबा भावे चाहते हैं, ग्राम पंचायतों को अधिक से अधिक मदद मिलनी चाहिये, उनको अधिक से अधिक अधिकार दिये जाने चाहिये। हो सकता है कि शुरू शुरू में वे कुछ गलतियां करें लेकिन गलतियां हर किसी से होती हैं। अगर नीचे वाले गलतियां करते हैं तो हम भी गलतियां करते हैं। इस चीज पर ध्यान न देकर हमें चाहिये कि हम पंचायतों को अधिक से अधिक अधिकार दें और सहकार समितियों को अधिक से अधिक प्रोत्साहन दें।

टैक्सेशन इन्क्वायरी कमिशन ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि ग्राम पंचायतों को डायरेक्ट टैक्सिज लगाने का अधिकार है लेकिन फिलहाल पंचायत द्वारा लगाये गये इन टैक्सों का भ्रष्टाचार नहीं पड़ता है और ये पापुलर नहीं होते हैं। इस लिये राज्य के राजस्व का कुछ हिस्सा पंचायतों के लिये हर साल एलाट कर दिया जाए जिससे कि गांव में वे सुधार के कार्य कर सकें। यदि ऐसा किया गया तो मैं समझता हूं कि सामुदायिक विकास योजना का कार्य जिस तेजी से किया जाना सम्भव हुआ, उससे कहीं अधिक तेजी से बढ़ होने लगेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब समय नहीं है इस लिये मैं आपकी आज्ञा के खिलाफ नहीं जा सकता। इस लिये मैं और अधिक न कहकर यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मेरा विश्वास है कि यह एक ऐसा कार्यक्रम है जो गांधी जी के स्वप्न को पूरा कर सकता है। भारतवर्ष गांवों का देश है और उसके लिये दूसरी कोई समस्या पीछे धाती है, पहले ग्राम सुधार की समस्या धाती है। इस लिये देश के ग्रामों की सर्वांगीण और बहुमुखी उन्नति के लिये यह जो सामुदायिक विकास योजना और

राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा का काम जारी किया गया है, उसके लिये मैं गवर्नमेंट को बधाई देता हूं साथ ही साथ अब तक जो काम हुआ है उस लिये मैं बधाई देता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि चारों तरफ से जो समालोचना होती है और जो त्रुटियां बतलाई जाती हैं उन सब त्रुटियों और खामियों को मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय जो कि नौजवान और दिल लगा कर काम करने वाले हैं उनको जल्द से जल्द दूर कर देंगे और पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के दिमाग में जो भावी हिन्दुस्तान का नक्शा है उसको जल्द से जल्द लाने में सफल हो सकेंगे।

Shri Kumaran (Chirayinkil): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I feel grateful that I have been called upon to speak on this subject. I believe this is one of the most important subjects that have come up before this House for discussion. Our Prime Minister declared some two years ago that the most significant development in India after independence was the development of Community Projects and the National Extension Services in the vast rural areas of the country. He said that this is the great revolution that is taking place in the villages of India, which have been the backbone of India for thousands of years. I hope that everybody in this House will agree with the Prime Minister when he says that this is the most important work which India has undertaken after independence.

This programme concentrates its attention on the welfare of the rural population. More than 85 per cent. of India's population live in the rural areas. So, any national plan which does not do something for the uplift of the rural people will not be complete and it will not be worth the name of a national plan.

The Community Project development is an integral part of the national plan of India. The Planning Commission expressed the hope that through this development programme together with some other complement-

[Shri Kumaran]

any programmes, the rural people can be lifted out of their economic backwardness and can be put on the road to progress and prosperity

We have certain important reports submitted by certain organisations and committees before us. And, a perusal of those reports shows that the results so far achieved are not to our satisfaction. We know that the prime aim of the Community Development Projects is the increase of agricultural production. But, in that field, though we have registered some progress, everything is not very much satisfactory according to the report prepared by the Evaluation Organisation and the Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha.

In another field, which is very important as far as the village people are concerned, i.e. the field of cottage and small-scale industries, the Fourth Evaluation Report says that the programmes concerning cottage industries are neither widespread nor particularly successful. We know that almost half the year the village people are idle because of want of work opportunities. Any programme which does not give work opportunities to the rural people will not be enough and will not do any good to the rural people. In this programme, especially in the development of cottage and small-scale industries, the Community Project has almost failed.

We are told that in the Second Five Year Plan, the small-scale and cottage industries are relegated to the background and importance is given to some other items. If we want to bring about some balance in the rural economy, certainly, we must organise a network of industries throughout the country. Otherwise, we cannot eliminate unemployment and poverty of the rural people.

We are nowadays hearing so much about social changes and the removal of disparity in the village community. But, here also, the Evaluation Report gives us a very depressing picture. It is stated in the Fourth Report:

"As regards the benefits of the programme for the economically handicapped classes and the extent of the bridging of the distance between the better off and worse off sections of rural society, P.E.O.'s reports do not give room for optimism."

Then, it is said.

"In addition, the better off classes get loans, are more easily able to adopt improved practices, and otherwise derive larger benefits from the development programmes. The non-owner classes have not got the status that possession of land alone can give them, land re-distribution still remains in the realm of thought and discussion."

The result of all this is that while some people are undoubtedly benefiting from the development programme and improving their economic and social conditions, these usually belong to those sections in the village who were already somewhat better off than their fellow villagers."

There is very widespread complaint about the system of distribution of loans to the rural people by the development agencies. We are told that the loan is distributed among the village people on the basis of the creditworthiness of the recipient. Of course, I know that the hon. Minister promised on the floor of this House that purposeworthiness of the recipient will be taken into consideration. But, so far, this has not been done and this sort of difficulty has to be removed if the rural people who are really in need are to be benefited.

Coming to the failure to elicit co-operation from the people also, the Report of the Estimates Committee and the Fourth Evaluation Report have made it their main target of attack. They say that the Advisory Committees are ineffective and useless things. The Estimates Committee has agreed with Dr. Taylor when he stated that the claim on the part of the officials about people's co-operation is a doubtful claim. These views are voiced by many hon. Members in this House. This must en-

gage the attention of the Ministry and the Minister must see that real co-operation of the people is sought through effective means

In my State, I know that the membership of the committee was considered to be the privilege of certain people and the sympathisers or members of a political party were recruited into these committees. The situation has a little improved. We hope that the advisory committees will become more representative and also more effective.

So also we know that the Bharat Sevak Samaj is an agency to enlist the co-operation of the people for development work. I do not know much about the working of it in other parts of the country but so far as Kerala is concerned, it has become a veritable refugee camp for ex-M.P.s, ex-Ministers, ex-M.L.As (An Hon. Member. (Ex-somebodys) May be, ex-nobodys. In other places perhaps it may be doing some good work but in our parts it is a bogus organisation which cannot enlist the co-operation of the people.

I now come to the particular problems of Kerala. Recently a seminar was held by the Development Officers in the State and they made certain suggestions for the consideration of the State Government and the Central Ministry. They have suggested that the programme should be modified to suit the particular conditions of the Kerala State. Except perhaps the Malabar area, the need of Kerala is not for more schools and adult literacy centres. We want intensification of agriculture and more development of cottage and small-scale industries. We are a people who have to face a very acute unemployment problem and the problem of over-population. I hope that the Minister will take all these things into consideration and modify the programme to suit the conditions of Kerala.

I do not want to discredit or discourage or say anything against the officers who are working earnestly.

Some young people working in this movement in our State are known to me, they work with a missionary zeal. I am only pointing out these defects because this programme must become more useful and effective.

Whatever may be the defects and shortcomings of this programme, it is the hope of the rural population of India. Sometime back, Mr. Bevan, compared the community programme to the Taj Mahal. That is a meaningful statement. He said that Taj Mahal was Shah Jahan's community project—Shah Jahan giving shape and form to his devotion and affection to his beloved wife. Let us—the people of India—give shape and form to our affection and devotion to our great country and let us say, as Mr. Bevan has said, that the community project is India's new Taj Mahal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should not say anything after this.

Shri Kumaran: Thank you for your kindness in extending the time. I once again appeal to the Minister in charge to pay particular attention to the problem State of Kerala, problem State not in a political sense but in an economic sense.

Dr. K. B. Menon (Badagara): We have had five years of experience in the working of the community projects which began in 1951 with 55 projects. In order to review the achievements of the project a committee of investigation was appointed and I am glad to say that it has submitted a good report. It has been free, frank and forthright in its criticism and evaluation of the achievements of the community projects.

I wish to point out that the report has raised certain question marks and asked the Government whether it is keeping in mind the original aims and objectives or whether it is not drifting away from the right ends. That is exactly how some of us feel who have been closely watching and studying the work of the community projects in our areas. I shall come back to it very soon.

[Dr K B Menon]

The evaluation report does not make any mention of the work of the community project in Kashmir State. I do not know whether it is just an omission on the part of the committee or whether it was excluded. The only source of information that one could gather about the working of the project in Kashmir is from stray reports that have come in the papers. In that connection, I would like to refer to Shri Dey's remark praising the work in Kashmir and congratulating Kashmir for stealing a march over the other States by making panchayats as the basis of the community project work. I would like to tell him that Kashmir is not the only State where panchayat is made the basis of such work, it is done in some States in the South in an exclusive way and in other States other agencies are also associated with the work of the community project.

It is only right that a popular movement like the community project should have as its basis the panchayats. But, I would like also to say, immature as we are in politics, the panchayats are riddled with personal and local politics. The community project work is interested in constructive activities and not in deciding policies. It would be nice if local politics is kept away from the work of the community project. To that extent it is a handicap to have the panchayats alone as the basis of the community project. In this, I understand, Kashmir has not been an exception when we consider in connection with this work.

I feel that the Community Project is one of the most important, if not the most important, work of the Planning Commission. I say so because one of the primary objectives of the project is to renovate and rehabilitate the villages.

I feel that the villages in India have played a very significant role in history. It is that peculiar institution of village that has helped to preserve almost intact the ancient culture and civilisation of India from

the ravages of frequent invasion. There is no parallel, I feel, for villages in India except perhaps the Mir in Russia, which in the last 30 to 40 years has undergone considerable changes.

In India, however intensive and widespread the industrialisation may be, I feel that the villages are bound to survive, and are bound to influence the trend, the course of national life in our country. To that extent, the community work, since it undertakes a rehabilitation and renovation of this institution of the village, is very important.

Another reason why I place so much stress and importance on the community work is because it is a people's movement, as the Evaluation Report also points out. As a people's movement I would consider the community project a failure if the community project is not able, during a given period of time, to wipe out the inherited inhibitions in the villages, inhibitions arising from the ancient institution of castes, communities and religion.

We must also remember that long foreign tutelage has also moulded in a way the behaviour of the villagers. They have developed a certain psychology, a certain behaviour, a certain habit attitude, which also needs change. It should be the objective of the community project to stimulate in the village self-help, to create self-confidence, and also to inspire in the villagers a certain responsibility for initiative.

If the community projects are to be taken as a people's movement, it cannot be a success unless there is education. Just like a co-operative, a community project before it is introduced into the villages needs some education of the people. The people should be educated as to its aims and objectives. This is not done. This is a mistake of omission.

As a mistake of commission I would like to point out that the Government are taking a wrong approach

to the problem and are forgetting the psychology of the village when Government officials are made the central figures in the community projects I have nothing against these officers themselves, but we must remember that because of the foreign tutelage a villager looks to the Government for everything to be done, and there is also among the villagers a sense, not only of obedience but even of subservience to authority. When these officials become the central figures in the community projects, that attitude of the villager is encouraged. That is not wiped out, which is very necessary in order to create new attitudes and new aptitudes in the village.

Since my time is over, I would like to close my remarks with a request to the Government to pay more attention to the psychological attitudes in the villages, and to see that a community project is taken as a popular movement and that everything is done in order to overhaul these psychological attitudes in the village with a view to create a new life in the village.

श्री श्री ७० नम्बर (वाहा दिल्ली)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में काफी बातें कही जा चुकी हैं लेकिन उनकी प्रैक्टिकल चीजों में क्या-क्या कमियाँ हैं और उसमें क्या-क्या सुधार हम कर सकते हैं उसके बारे में कुछ बातें रोशनी नहीं डाली गयी है।

इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि इस काम में ज्यादा आफिशियलडम होने की वजह से ग्राम जनता का सहयोग कम मिला है। हमारी तमाम मिनिस्ट्रियों में यही एक मिनिस्ट्री है जो कि पब्लिक कोऑपरेशन को हासिल कर सकती है और जो हमारे देश के लाखों करोड़ों इंसानों को संगठित करके डेवेलपमेंट का एक बहुत बड़ा मूवमेंट चलवा सकती है। इसी उद्देश्य से इस मिनिस्ट्री की स्थापना की गयी थी। जब मैं डेवेलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री पर सोचता हूँ तो मुझे राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी जी की याद

आती है। उनके तमाम प्रोग्राम में रचनात्मक कार्य पर सबसे पहले ध्यान दिया गया था। उन्होंने अपने नान-कोऑपरेशन प्रोग्राम को कलकत्ता की स्पेशल कांग्रेस में पेश करते हुये कहा था कि मेरा सबसे पहला प्रोग्राम होगा ग्रनटचेबिलिटी को हटाना और हरिजनों का सुधार। उनका कहना था कि इसके बगैर हमारा देश सुधर नहीं सकता। जब अहमदाबाद में उनकी ट्रायल हुई तो उनमें पूछा गया कि आपका पेशा क्या है तो उन्होंने कहा था कि मैं एक किसान और एक जुलाहा हूँ और इन दोनों को उठाने के लिये उन्होंने अपने तमाम जीवन में प्रयत्न किया। उन्होंने रचनात्मक कार्यों में हरिजन सुधार और हिन्दू मुस्लिम यूनिटी के बाद सबसे पहले खादी पर ध्यान दिया और साथ ही साथ तमाम और ग्राम उद्योगों को महत्व दिया। उसके साथ किसान संगठन, विद्यार्थी संगठन आदि इस प्रकार के ग्राइटम्स उसमें मिलाये गये।

हमारी स्वराज्य प्राप्ति के बाद इस विभाग का कायम होना कुदरती तौर पर लाजिमी था। इसमें यही चीज रखी गयी है कि कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट किस तरह से होना चाहिये। लेकिन अफनोस की बात यह है कि कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट जो कि हिन्दुस्तान के राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के बीच में मौजूद था, उसे हमने कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट के नाम से शुरू किया और उसके लिये वह शब्द इम्पोर्ट किया। अमेरिका से हमने इस शब्द को इम्पोर्ट किया। उसमें हमको कोई ऐतराज नहीं है, लेकिन साथ ही साथ जो काम करने का तरीका रखा गया वह भी अमेरिकियों के दिमाग की ही चीज थी।

फर्स्ट फाइव इयर प्लान के बारे में हमारी शिक्षायात यह थी कि वह ब्यूरोक्रेटिक मशीनरी का बनाया हुआ एक प्रोग्राम था। लेकिन वह दूसरा ही नहीं सकता था क्योंकि स्वराज्य मिलने के बाद हमें इतनी

[श्री च० क० नायर]

फुरसत नहीं थी कि हम तमाम नान-आफिशियल फोर्सों को इकट्ठा करके एक फस्ट फाइव इन्फ्र प्लान को जल्दी से तैयार करते, यह नामुमकिन था। इसलिये वह प्रोग्राम आफिशियल तरीके पर बनाया गया। इसको नेशनल प्लानिंग कहा गया लेकिन ऐसा कहना बिल्कुल गलत था। लेकिन हमारी उम्मीद यह थी कि दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना देहात से शुरू होगी, ग्राम बिचो। इसमें भी सबसे ज्यादा पोशियल अगर हो सकत। है तो यही बेल्पमेट मिनिस्ट्री हो सकती है। लेकिन हमें अफमोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि प्रेक्टिकली हम इसमें कोई अच्छा काम नहीं कर पाये हैं।

13 hrs.

दिल्ली की मिसाल लॉजिये। कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट का काम सबसे पहले हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दिल्ली के अलीपुर गांव में शुरू किया था। उस वक्त लोगो में बड़ी उमंगें थी और मैं आपको क्या वह ६ महीने के अन्दर हमने देहातो में बहुत काम करवा दिया। डार्ड लाब रपया चांगों न अपना नफा से सबस्क्रिप्शन के तौर पर स्कूल तथा कम्युनिटी हॉल्म स्मोलन के लिये देने का प्रामिज दिया लेकिन अफमोस के साथ मुझे यह कहना पड़ता है कि हम उस रुपये को युटिलाइज नहीं कर सके हैं क्योंकि हमारे विलेज सेबल वर्कर्स को इस तरह की ट्रेनिंग दी गई है जो कि हमारे वातावरण के बिल्कुल भी अनुकूल नहीं है बल्कि उसके बिल्कुल विपरीत है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से भारत सेवक समाज करता है, उसी तरह से हमने नान-आफिशियल तौर पर लाला ब्रिज किशन के नेतृत्व में जो देश के माने हुये रचनात्मक कार्यकर्ता हैं, ट्रेनिंग देने का आयोजन किया। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि उन लोगो ने समझ लिये केवल डार्ड महीने के अन्दर ही कि यह जो आयोजन है यह हमारा है और हमें गांव गांव में जा

करके अपने आपको मिटा देना है। उन नौजवानो को गांधी जी के बताये हुये रास्ते पर ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही थी। लेकिन मुझे अफमोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उनको नॉलोलेडी भेज दिया गया और वहां से जब वे लोग ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त करके आये तो उनकी भावने ही बदल गई। उनके अन्दर लोपो के साथ निकट सम्पर्क कायम रखने की जो हमने लगन पैदा की थी इस दो महीने की ट्रेनिंग के दौरान में और लोगो को करीब नाला शुरू किया था उसके फलस्वरूप डार्ड लाख पया देने का गांव वालों ने वादा किया। ट्रेनिंग का एक हिस्सा हमने लोगों के साथ सत्रक स्थापित करना भी रखा था। उस वक्त ये लोग गांवों में जाते थे, लोगों के साथ मिलते थे, कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट से जो बड़ा इनक्लाव आने वाला था, उसका नक्शा देहाती जनता के सामने पेश करते थे जिस का नतीजा यह होता था कि लोग उत्साह के साथ आगे आते थे और काम करने को तैयार हो जाते थे। लेकिन बाद में यही लोग आये तो लोगो के दिलो में निराशा की लहर दौड़ गई क्योंकि जो उम्मीद वे इनसे लगाये बैठे थे वह पूरी नहीं हुई। इन लोगो को एक काम तो जरूर मिला और वह था कागजात भरने का। उनको मुबह से शाम तक इस बात की फिक्र रहती थी कि कागजो को किस तरह से पुर किया जाये। ऊपर से आर्डर आने थे कि उनको कागजात को भर कर भेजना है और वे इसी काम में अपना वक्त जाया कर देते थे। इनमें वे क्या लिखा करते थे? वे यह लिखा करते थे कि इतना बीज वितरित किया गया, इतनी खाद लोगो ने खरीदी, इतनी सब्ज बनी इत्यादि। यह जो खाद है या दूसरी चीजें हैं वे लोग खुद ही खरीदते हैं और जो काम करते हैं, खुद ही करते हैं लेकिन विलेज सेबल वर्कर उनकी पिडास को इकट्ठा करता रहता है और ऊपर भेजता रहता है। स्कूल भी लोगों की तरफ से बनाये जाते हैं, सब्जें

भी लोगों की तरफ से बनाई जाती है और इनमें उस विलेज लेवेल वर्कर का कोई हाथ नहीं होता है सिवाय इसके कि वह कागज में इन सब चीजों को भर देता है। इस सब का जो नतीजा है वह हमारे सामने है। यह जो रिपोर्ट पेश की गई है यह बहुत ही सुन्दर ढंग से पेश की गई है। कागजात से तो ऐसा पता चलता है कि यह जितना भी कार्य हुआ है यह सारे का सारा गवर्नमेंट मशीनरी द्वारा कराया गया है लेकिन असमियत यह है कि जो गांव वालों ने खुद भी किया है, उसका भी जिक्र इसमें कर दिया गया है। ब्योरोक्रेटिक सिस्टम में कागजात तो बड़ी अच्छी तरह से रले जाते हैं और उनको बड़े सुन्दर ढंग से पेश किया जाता है और यह दिखाने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है कि बहुत तरक्की हुई है लेकिन होती सब कागजों पर ही है। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जो कुछ काम भी लोगों ने किया है वह इसके बावजूद किया है कि विलेज लेवेल वर्कर्स की ओर से रुकावटें डाली गई हैं। इसका एक मात्र कारण यह है कि उनको ठीक ट्रेनिंग नहीं दी गई। अगर इनको अच्छी तरह से ट्रेनिंग दी गई होती तो ये विश्वास-पूर्वक कह सकता हूँ कि अब जितना काम हुआ है उससे कई गुना ज्यादा हो गया होता।

आप देखिये गांवों में आजकल बाढ़ें आ रही हैं। इसकी डिबेलेपमेंट कमिश्नर को कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है। विलेज वर्कर्स से अगर आप पूछें तो उसको इसका कुछ भी पता नहीं है। उसको तो जो कुछ पता दिया जाता है वही वह करता है। इनका काम होना चाहिये इनिशियेटिव लेना, लोगों का सह-योग प्राप्त करना, लोगों में उत्साह भरना, लेकिन उसको इन कामों के बारे में कुछ पता ही नहीं होता है ऐसी सूरत में किस तरह से काम चल सकता है।

आज हमारे सामने तीन चार समस्याएँ हैं। एक तो फ्लड की है। हमारे यहाँ बाटर साइड एरिया है। नागसोई

एरिया में, नजफगढ़ एरिया में, नरेला के एरिया में कई हजार बीघा जमीन पानी के नीचे चले जाती है और दोनों फसलें खराब हो जाती हैं। लेकिन अगर डिबेलेपमेंट कमिश्नर से पूछा जाये तो उनके पास न कोई रिपोर्ट होती है और न ही कोई प्रायम। ब.न्यों नई मड़ते बने हैं और नया कंसोलीडेशन हुआ है। इसमें हब्ब-बंदियां काफी बढ़ती हैं। इसके नतीजे के तौर पर जो नैचुरल ड्रेनेज का सिस्टम है वह ब्लाक हो चुका है। पानी ठीक तरह से नहीं गुजर रहा है। इन सब के बारे में विलेज लेवेल वर्कर को कोई खबर नहीं है। हम लोगों को कोशिश करनी पड़ती है और तब जा कर काम होता है। लेकिन इसके साथ ही जब तक कोई काम हकूत की मशीनरी की मार्फत नहीं होता है तब तक वह पूरा नहीं होता है। ऐसी सूरत में जो कम्युनिटी डिबेलेपमेंट का महकमा है वह हमारे रास्ते में रुकावट सिद्ध होता है क्योंकि जब तक कोई हुकम उनकी मार्फत नहीं आता है, हम भी काम नहीं कर पाते हैं, जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि हमें तब लोगों को बड़ी तकलीफ का सामना करना पड़ता है। मैं समझता हूँ दिल्ली के बारे में मंत्री महोदय को आस तौर से सोचना चाहिये और यदि यहां पर काम भली भांति हुआ तो दिल्ली बाकी हिन्दुस्तान के लिये एक माडल बन सकती है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को बत-साना चाहता हूँ कि शायद तीन महीने पहले जब हेल स्टॉम हुआ था, उस वक्त हमारे प्रधान मंत्री खुद गांवों में गये थे। प्रधान मंत्री को उस वक्त बताया गया था कि लोग काम करना नहीं चाहते हैं। लेकिन अब उन्होंने खुद जा करके गांव वालों से पूछा तो लोगों ने उनसे कहा कि हम सब काम करने को तैयार हैं लेकिन हमसे काम लेने वाला कोई नहीं है। इसके बाद हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब, कम्युनिटी डिबेलेपमेंट मिनिस्टर साहब भी गये और मेरी भी उनसे मुलाकात हुई। मैंने उनसे कहा कि आपको

[श्री खं० कृ० नायर]

नान-आफिशल्स के साथ सहयोग करना चाहिये और उनकी मदद लेनी चाहिये। समय कम है, इसलिये मैं इसमें और अधिक विस्तार से नहीं जाना चाहता। नेकिन मैं इतना अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह दिल्ली को बाकी देश के लिये एक मॉडल बनायें और इस तरह से काम करके सफलता प्राप्त करें, जैसा कि यह बाकी देश के लिए एक मिसाल बन जाए।

अन्त में मैं भारत सेवक समाज के बारे में थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूँ। चूँकि मेरे एक काउन्सिलर, आई. रे. इम्फाल जिल्हा किण्ड है, इस वान्ते मैं भी अपना फ़र्ज समझता हूँ कि मैं इसके बारे में कुछ बूँ। भारत सेवक समाज एक ऐसी मन्था है जिनके अन्दर सारी पोलिटिकल पार्टियों में काम करने वाले लोग, नान-आफिशल्स, कांग्रेसजन, गैरकांग्रेसजन सभी शामिल हो सकते हैं और कार्य कर सकते हैं। किसी पर भी किसी विस्म की ठेक नहीं है। इस बारे में दिल्ली एक मिसाल कायम कर चुकी है। इसमें जो लोग हैं वे बदल लगा कर काम कर रहे हैं। जब मैं यह कहता हूँ तो यह बड़े बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि इसमें कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं है। भारत सेवक समाज किसी की जायदाद नहीं है। हर भारतीय का कर्तव्य है कि इसमें आकर काम करे। भारत सेवक समाज के नाम से हम लोगों को बहुत आसानी से झूल कर सकते हैं। मैं कांग्रेसी भी हूँ लेकिन कांग्रेस के नाम से मेरी झूल इतनी इफ़ेक्टिव नहीं होती है जितनी कि भारत सेवक समाज के नाम से होती है। इस मन्था को प्रांत्माह्न देना हर किसी का कर्तव्य होना चाहिए।

श्री अक्षय वर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले तो मैं विजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी को धन्यवाद देना हूँ कि उसने इस विभाग के लिए कुछ समय निश्चित किया। पिछली लोक सभा के अधिवेशन से अब तक केवल दो बार इस विषय पर वाद-विवाद

हुआ है; एक बार मेरे माननीय मित्र श्री रघुवीर सहाय का जो गैर-सरकारी सक्त्य था, उस पर विचार करते हुए इस सदन में विचार हुआ था, और उसके बाद आज ही इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर विचार-विमर्श किया जा रहा है।

मुझ से पहले कई मित्रों ने जो तमवीर सामुदायिक विकास केन्द्रों की खीची है वह बहुत निराशापूर्ण थी। लेकिन मेरी अपनी सम्मति में स्थिति इतनी निराशाजनक नहीं है जितनी कि उसको खींचने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। मैं इस बात का स्वीकार करता हूँ कि शुरू-शुरू में इस कार्यक्रम के प्रति जनता में जितना उत्साह था, उतना अब नहीं रहा है, तथा जितने उत्साह की आशा की गई थी उतना उत्साह जनता द्वारा प्रदर्शित नहीं किया गया है। उसके कई कारण हैं। परन्तु हमारा कर्तव्य है कि हम उन कारणों में गहराई से जाने का प्रयत्न करें, ताकि उनको दूर करके इस कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाया जा सके।

इसमें पहले कि मैं इस मन्थालय में कुछ अपने विचार रखूँ, मुझे यह जानकर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि इस मन्थालय को खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्थालय के साथ सम्बद्ध किया गया है। यह विभाग इतने व्यापक महत्व का विभाग है कि उसे किसी एक मन्थालय के साथ जोड़ देना, इसका किसी मन्थालय के साथ गठबन्धन कर देना, मैं समझता हूँ, इसके साथ पूरा न्याय करना नहीं है। इससे अच्छा तो यह था कि इसे योजना मन्थालय यानी प्लानिंग डिपार्टमेंट के साथ सम्बद्ध कर दिया जाता, जैसा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में या दूसरे राज्यों में है, ताकि जितने और विभाग हैं वे सब उसके आदेशों का पालन कर सकते। इस बात को मैं मानता हूँ कि खाद्य-उत्पादन बढ़ाने की आज बहुत आवश्यकता है और यह कार्य सामुदायिक विकास के कार्यक्रम से जुड़ा हुआ भी है। परन्तु मैं विनम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर फिर से विचार कर लिया जाए

और इस विभाग को योजना-मंत्रालय के साथ सम्बद्ध कर दिया जाये।

द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के कार्यक्रम में इस कार्य के लिए दो सौ करोड़ रुपये निश्चित किये गये हैं। सका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि जहाँ सघन क्षेत्रों में पहले १५ लाख रुपये खर्च करने का अनुमान किया गया था, वहाँ अब केवल १२ लाख रुपये ही खर्च किये जायेंगे; तथा राष्ट्रीय प्रसार सेवा क्षेत्रों में जहाँ पहले साढ़े सात लाख रुपये खर्च करने थे वहाँ अब केवल चार लाख ही खर्च होंगे। पहले जो रकम निश्चित की गई थी इन सेवा-केन्द्रों के लिए उससे भी जनता की आकांक्षाएँ तथा आशाएँ पूरी नहीं हुई थी; जहाँ से उत्तेजन तथा उत्साह हम पैदा तो कर पाये थे, लेकिन रुपये की कमी की वजह से तथा उनके पूरी तरह सदुपयोग न होने की वजह से जनता को निराश होना पड़ा था। और अगर अब यह रकम कम की जाती है तो उससे जनता में एक निराशा की भावना फैलेगी। मैं गवर्नमेंट से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ चूँकि आजकल अखबारों में इसकी बड़ी चर्चा है कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना पर फिर से दुबारा नजर डाली जा रही है और प्राथमिकताओं की सूची तैयार की जा रही है, तो यह जो सामुदायिक विकास-योजना के बास्ते २०० करोड़ रुपये खर्चा गया है यह काफी नहीं है और उसमें और अधिक धनराशि मिलनी चाहिए। हमारे मनी महोदय बड़े उत्साह और याग्यता के साथ इस मंत्रालय का संचालन कर रहे हैं और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि वे पूरी शक्ति और सामर्थ्य के साथ अपने मंत्रालय की वकालत करेंगे और उसमें सफल होंगे।

चूँकि समय बहुत कम है, इसलिए मैं एक-दो बातों की ओर ही सदन और गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहता हूँ। इस रिपोर्ट में हमें बतलाया गया है कि जब से यह कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ हुआ है तब से लेकर दिसम्बर १९५६ तक सारे देश में ६० करोड़

और शायद ४ लाख रुपये सरकारी तौर पर खर्च हुए और जनता ने अपने श्रमदान द्वारा ३६ करोड़ ३१ लाख रुपया व्यय किया अर्थात् जितना गवर्नमेंट ने खर्चा किया उसके मुकाबले में करीब ६० प्रतिशत जनता ने अपनी ओर से उसमें लगाया है। यह कोई साधारण चीज नहीं है। जनता से आशा की जाती थी कि वह आधा अपनी ओर से लगायेगी या कहीं-कहीं पर एक-तिहाई श्रमदान करेगी, लेकिन उन्होंने इस बात का मिद्ध कर दिया कि अगर इस कार्य का संचालन ठीक तरीके से किया जाय तो जनता गवर्नमेंट को इस पुकार को सुन सकती है।

लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि कहीं-कहीं पर बड़े बड़े श्रमदान के कार्य हुए, अग्रजी की कहावत है "लब्ज लेबर लौस्ट", जनता ने बड़े उत्साह से काम लिया और मैं ने स्वयं अपने आँखों से देखा है और एक भुक्तभोगी के नाते मेरी जानकारी में है कि किस तरह से जनता का श्रम बेकार जाता है। आप सब मेरे पड़ोसी जिले की कठोर चट्टानों से परिचित होंगे; उन स्थानों पर, जहाँ तीन फुट का रास्ता चलने लायक बनाना भी काफी कठिन होता है वहाँ पर हजारों नर-नारियों ने अपना खून-पसीना एक करके लगभग ५० मील लम्बी मोटर-सड़क बना दी; लेकिन उस सड़क के मेन्टेनेन्स (रख-रखाव) के लिए हमने प्रान्तीय सरकार से बहुत कहा लेकिन वह भार प्रान्तीय सरकार ने अभी तक नहीं लिया। बरसात के दिनों में वे सड़कें टूट जाती हैं, जाड़ों में उनकी मरम्मत की जाती है, और बड़ी कठिनाई से उन पर ५-६ महानें हो ट्रैफिक चल सकती है। अब हमें यह नहीं भूल जाना चाहिए कि श्रमदान का जो काम भी कराया जा रहा है वह जनता में एक ऐसा अभूतपूर्व उत्साह पैदा करके कराया जा रहा है और ऐसा खून-पसीना एक करके कराया जा रहा है, जिसका कि इतिहास में साक्षी नहीं मिलता, और इसलिए यह बहुत आवश्यक हो जाता है कि सरकार

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

इस चीज को देखे कि जनता का श्रम बेकार न जाये और उनके द्वारा किये हुए काम बर्बाद न होने पाये। जनता द्वारा सड़कों, नहरों, पुलिसो और विद्यालयों के निर्माण कार्य व्यर्थ नहीं जाने चाहिये और उनको राज्य सरकारों या वहाँ की पंचायतों द्वारा लोकल बोर्ड्स या डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड्स की तरह की संस्थाओं को अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ, जिसकी कि और हमारे बहुत से मित्रों ने ध्यान आकर्षित किया, और वह यह है कि इस विभाग से हम यह आशा करते हैं कि इस विभाग के कर्मचारी अन्य विभागों के लिए एक आदर्श बनें। उनके अन्दर मैं एक सेवा की भावना देखना चाहता हूँ। वे सेवा की मशाल लेकर गावों में काम करने जायें, और ऐसा होने से मैं समझता हूँ कि अन्य विभागों, उदाहरणार्थ रेवेन्यू और पुलिस विभाग, जिनके कि प्रति जनता के दिल में पहले के आतंक है, उसका निराकरण हो सकेगा। लेकिन मुझे बड़ी विनम्रता के साथ निवेदन करना पड़ता है कि कहीं-कहीं पर इस विभाग के खिलाफ भी भ्रष्टाचार की कहानियाँ सुनने में आ रही हैं। मैं इस विभाग का समर्थक और सहयोगी होने के नाते अभी मद्द्दय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कहीं-कहीं पर सुना गया है कि पुरानी नहरों को मरम्मत करा ली गई और उनको नई बनने वाली नहरों की सूची में जोड़ दिया गया, इस बात की खानबीन होनी चाहिए। सुनने में आया है कि इस तरह की भी गड़बड़ होती है कि मान लीजिये दो हजार रुपये गवर्नमेंट ने किसी काम के वास्ते मंजूर किये और कम से कम एक हजार रुपये जनता ने देने हैं, तो एक हजार रुपये जो गवर्नमेंट से मिल रहे हैं उसी रुपये में दो हजार रुपये का काम दिखा दिया जाता है! यह ठीक है कि जनता के श्रमदान की जरूरत है, लेकिन बुनियादी बात यह है कि जब तक हम इसके लिए योग्य, ईमानदार और उत्साही कर्मचारियों की भर्ती

नहीं करते, जिनके कि दिल में सेवा की भावना मौजूद है और जिन्होंने कि जनता-जनार्दन की सेवा का बस लिया हुआ है, तब तक हम इसमें सफल नहीं हो सकते हैं।

अब आज हम ऐसे कच्चे ग्रेजुएट रंगरूटों को बी० डी० प्रोजेक्ट बनाते हैं, जिनको कि गावों के बारे में कुछ जानकारी नहीं है और जिनको कि हर समय अपने 'पैट की कीज' की फिक्र रहती है। वे गावों में किसानों के बीच क्या काम कर सकते हैं? मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस कार्य में ऐसे लोगों की लिया जाय, जिन्होंने कि सार्वजनिक जीवन में पहले कार्य किया है तथा अनुभव प्राप्त है। अब मान लीजिये कि शिक्षा की योग्यता या अन्य प्रतिबन्धों की वजह से अगर ऐसे लोग नहीं मिलते हैं तो आप ऐसे लोगों को लें जिन्होंने कि खादी व ग्रामोद्योग में काम किया है और जिन्होंने कि अपना सारा जीवन गावों में खपा दिया है। यदि ऐसे लोग भी आपको नहीं मिलते तब एक तीसरी श्रेणी के लोग हैं, यह वे लोग हैं जिन्होंने कि पंचायतों में काम किया है, पंचायत निरीक्षकों के रूप में ही सही या जिन्होंने कि सहकारी विभाग में काम किया है, वे गावों को भर्त्ता प्रकार जानते हैं और वहाँ के जीवन के अभ्यस्त हैं, ऐसे लोगों को आप इस काम के वास्ते चुनें। लेकिन आपने इस काम पर ऐसे बी० डी० प्रोजेक्ट को लगाया है जिनको कि गावों का कुछ भी अनुभव प्राप्त नहीं है और जिनको कि यह भी पता नहीं होता कि गेहूँ का 'पड़' कितना बढ़ा होता है और जो कि गेहूँ के पौधों को भी नहीं पहचानते; वे सारा जीवन शहरों में बिताते हैं, उनसे आप कैसे आशा कर सकते हैं कि गावों में जाकर गिट्टी और कीचड़ में वे रचनात्मक काम कर सकें?

अब चूँकि समय खत्म हुआ जा रहा है, इसलिए और अधिक न कह कर केवल एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि इस मन्त्रालय ने अन्य मन्त्रालयों की अपेक्षा सब से अधिक साहित्य का प्रकाशन किया है।

८७ प्रकाशन की सूची इस रिपोर्ट के अन्त में मन्त्री की गई है, जिनमें से बहुतों को स्वयं "प्रोब्लेमीट" लिख दिया गया है अर्थात् उनका महत्व समाप्त हो चुका है। मैं ने अक्सर इस साहित्य को पढ़ने की कोशिश की, लेकिन कुछ ऐसा मानूँ होता है कि शायद वही लेखक है और वही उसको छापने वाले है और ऐसा मानूँ होता है मानो नई बोटलों में शायद पुरानी शराब भरी हो नये लेबलों के साथ। उसमें बार-बार "पीटीशन हो रहा है और साहित्य-प्रकाशन भी बहुत अच्छा नहीं है। अब अंग्रेजी की जो "कुरुक्षेत्र" पत्रिका निकलती है उसकी कुल २०,२३३ प्रतिमा छपती है, केवल १६११ प्रतिमा उसकी बिकती है और १८,३२२ प्रतिमा निःशुल्क वितरित होती है। इसी तरह हिन्दी की "कुरुक्षेत्र" पत्रिका की ५,४५८ प्रतिमा छपती है, केवल ६८७ प्रतिमा बिकी होती है और ४७७१ प्रतिमा निःशुल्क बटती है। इसी तरह "ग्रामसेवक" के भी दो संस्करण हैं और उसका भी अधिकांश भाग निःशुल्क वितरित किया जा रहा है। यही हाल "योजना" पत्रिका का है जो कि अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपती है। उसकी भी अधिकांश प्रतिमा निःशुल्क है। मैं नहीं समझता कि इन तीन पत्रिकाओं में अलग-अलग बात होती है, रिपिटिशन होता है और इस कारण मेरा निवेदन है कि आप तीन पत्रिकाएँ निकालने के स्थान पर केवल एक ही पत्रिका निकालिये, लेकिन एक स्टैंडर्ड पत्रिका निकालिये और उसकी बिक्री और उसके वितरण का समुचित प्रबन्ध कीजिये।

अन्त में चलते-चलते केवल एक ही बात कह दूँ। हम देखते हैं कि इस विभाग में सैमिनारों और सम्मेलनों और ग्रांठियों की बड़ी धूम रहती है, और मुझ अक्सर बहुत से कर्मचारियों ने बतलाया है कि हमें इन समारोहों और सम्मेलनों के कारण असली काम करने का अवकाश ही नहीं मिलता है। हेडक्वार्टर में टिक कर काम करने ही नहीं पाते। मसूरी में सम्मेलन हुआ, बीस दिन

उसमें निकल गये, लखनऊ में बस्ती के तालाब पर और नीलोखेरी में सम्मेलन हुए और इस तरह काफी समय उनमें निकल जाता है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि अब यह सम्मेलन जिनको कि खमा करेंगे अगर मैं इनको हास-परिहास-सम्मेलन कहूँ, इन से समय की बर्बादी होती है। क्यों न कर्मचारी लोग अपने समय का ६०-६५ प्रतिशत भाग रचनात्मक कामों के करने में लगावें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मन्त्रालय के अनुदानों का समर्थन करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय मेरी बातों पर ध्यान देंगे।

श्री ७०. श्री केशरिाम (भाटवीर-रक्षित अनुसूचित आदिम जातियाँ) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय देश के बहुमुखी विकास के लिए जो प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं और जो जनता से उनको उन कार्यों में मदद मिल रही है, उनकी मैं सराहना करना चाहता हूँ। उनके मन्त्रालय की जो अनुदानें यहाँ पर स्वीकृति के लिए रखी गई हैं उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारे मंत्री महोदय में सचमुच बड़ी लगन के साथ अपने काम को किया है और उनके बारे में अंग्रेजी की यह कहावत ठीक ठीकी है कि "गौड हेल्प्स दीज हू हेल्प देमसेलण्ड"।

आज हमारे देश में सबसे बड़ा अभिशाप गरीबी और जनता में आर्थिक असमानता का होना है और उसको मिटाने के लिए और ग्राम जनता में अपनी उन्नति करने के लिए एक भूख जाग्रत करके जान मेहनत से सामुदायिक विकास का जो कार्य हो रहा है वह बहुत ठीक तरीके से हो रहा है। लेकिन आज विकास की प्रवृत्तियों के लिए सरकारी कर्मचारियों में एन० ई० एस० ब्लाक्स और कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट में जो काम हो रहा है, उस में नान आफीशल एजेंसीज हैं सामाजिक संस्थाएँ हैं उन में सहयोग लेना चाहिए। उसके न लेने के कारण उस में जो तीव्रता आनी चाहिए, जो जोर आना चाहिए,

[श्री छ० म० कंदरिया]

वह अभी तक नहीं आ पा रहा है। इस लिए सामूहिक विकास को जो सफलता मिलनी चाहिए वह आज सचमुच में नहीं दिखाई देता। मंत्री जो से मेरा प्रार्थना यह है कि ग्राम सेवक से लेकर कलेक्टर तक सच्ची भावना से काम करें। ऐसे सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता जिन्होंने सारी जिन्दगी समाज के लिए दे दी है, वहां पर ऐसे आदमियों को ही लिया जाय जो तबियत लगा कर उन में काम कर सकें। क्योंकि उन्हीं लोगों द्वारा सफलता मिल सकती है। ऐसे जानकार कार्यकर्ताओं को अगर यह काम सौंपा जाय, तो मैं मानता हूं कि हमें सामूहिक विकास को योजनाओं में सफलता मिलेगी।

आज इंटेसिव विकास को जो प्रवृत्तियां चल रही हैं उन में भी गवर्नमेंट को जो एंवांस प्लैनिंग होनी चाहिए, उन को न करने के बजाय, होता क्या है कि स्टाफ रख लिया जाता है, उन को बेकार बिठला कर तन्खाह दी जाता है, परन्तु काम बिल्कुल नहीं होता है। इसलिए इस में सरकार जो खर्च कर रही है, वह मेरा राय से बरबाद हो रहा है। इस काम को जो नार्मल डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं उन के कर्मचारियों द्वारा कराया जाना चाहिये।

कम्प्यूनिटी डेवेलपमेंट ब्लाक्स और एन० ई० एस० ब्लाक्स के अलग प्रलग डिपार्टमेंट्स में जो डिपार्टमेंट के कर्मचारी होते हैं, उन में बहुधा ऐसे कर्मचारी या गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट्स देखने में आते हैं जो या तो बहुत नीचे दर्जे के होते हैं या इनएफिशिएंट (inefficient) होते हैं और यही कारण है कि विकास की प्रवृत्तियों में जो काम होना चाहिये वह नहीं होता। इस लिए ऐसे कर्मचारियों जो कम्प्यूनिटी डेवेलपमेंट ब्लाक्स में आते हैं उन को कुछ ऐनाउंस दिया जाय और स्पेशल प्रमोशन के बारे में सोनियारिटो को न देख कर उन के काम के हिसाब से तरक्की दी जाय। अगर उनको इस तरह के प्रोत्तन दिये जायें तो मैं समझता हूं कि

ज्यादा अच्छे आदमी आगे आयेंगे और जो आदमी काम कर रहे हैं, उन का दिल धाम में ज्यादा होगा।

दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में गवर्नमेंट ट्राइबल वेलफेयर को जो योजना बनाई है उस को मल्टी परपज स्कीम्स कहा जाता है। हमारी बम्बई गवर्नमेंट को ऐसी सात प्रोजेक्ट्स की स्कीम्स दी गई हैं, लेकिन मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि जहां पर ट्राइबल कम्प्यूनिटीज ज्यादा हैं, यानी भरोच की सागवारा और डिरिया-पारा जैसी जगहों को, उन को यह स्कीम नहीं दी गई है। मेरी राय में गवर्नमेंट को इस तरफ फिर ध्यान देना चाहिये क्योंकि सूरत और पंचमहल के बाद गुजरात में आबादी और प्रदेश की दृष्टि से वह तीसरा आता है। जो कि चांदा डिस्ट्रिक्ट के आहिरी ब्लाक में वहां स्कीम तो बन गई है, लेकिन न तो वहां कोई कार्यकर्ता है और न संस्था। केवल बीच के दर्जे के आदमी और अफसर जो वहां हैं वह स्कीम को सफल नहीं बना सकेंगे। वहां पर तो अभी तक कार्य भी शुरू नहीं हुआ है। जब कि हमारे यहां रत्न सिंह माहिड़ा जैसे कार्यकर्ता और आदिवासी सेवा संघ जैसी संस्थाएं मौजूद हैं जिन्होंने Valia (वालिया) प्रोजेक्ट स्कीम को सफलतापूर्वक पूरा कर दिखाया है। आज सागपाड़ा और डिडियापाड़ा जैसी जगहें हैं, जहां पर वर्षा ऋतु में चार पांच महीने तक बाकी दुनियां से सम्बन्ध टूट जाता है, वहां न स्कूल हैं, न अस्पताल हैं, न कोई उद्योग है। पहले तो वह नेटिव स्टेट्स में आती थीं। इस लिये यदि इस प्रदेश के लिए योजना बनाई जाय और ट्राइबल वेलफेयर का काम चलाया जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि वहां ज्यादा सफलतापूर्वक हो सकता है।

आज सामूहिक विकास योजनाओं के द्वारा हमारी सरकार भीतिक विकास कर रही है, उस के साथ साथ नैतिक विकास की ओर भी सरकार को पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए। अभी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री न बतलाया कि नार्ब

और स्वेडन में इतना भौतिक विकास होने पर भी काको लोग सुइसाइड कर रहे हैं और वहाँ का सरकार के सामने एक प्रब्लेम है कि उन को कैसे रोका जाए। अगर हमने नैतिक विकास की ओर ध्यान न दिया तो हो सकता है कि हमारे यहाँ भी इस तरह की समस्याएँ पैदा हो जाएँ। जब आज हिन्दुस्तान में विकास के कार्य हो रहे हैं तब दोनों तरह के विकासों की ओर ध्यान देना होगा। अगर वहाँ एक तरफ भी विकास होता रहेगा, और नैतिक विकास नहीं होगा, तब तक देश का उन्नति नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए भौतिक विकास के साथ साथ नैतिक विकास के लिए भी कोई योजना होना चाहिए। हमारी बम्बई गवर्नमेंट में माननाथ मोरारजी भाई और बाला साहेब खेर के हाथ में जब राज्य की बागडोर थी तब गांधी जी की विचार श्रेणी अनुसार सर्वोदय योजना बना कर रचनात्मक कार्यकर्ताओं को दो। यह स्कॉम और इसका उद्देश्य यह था कि खेती विकास, सांस्कृतिक विकास और आरोग्य विकास, और इस प्रकार का दूसरा प्रवृत्तियों का विकास किया जाए और इन कार्यों को संगठित किया जाए। इसी तरह से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि हमारी सरकार को भी भौतिक विकास के साथ साथ नैतिक विकास के लिए भी कार्य करना चाहिए।

कम्युनिटी ब्लाक्स की जो स्कॉम चल रही है, उन में काम करने वाले ग्रामसेवकों के लिए रहने की सुविधा नहीं है, हाउसिंग एकोमोडेशन नहीं है, ऐसी सुविधायें न होने के कारण वह लोग वहाँ नहीं रहते हैं और काम का हर्ज होता है। इस लिए ऐसे काम करने वालों को यह सुविधा दी जाये तो वह अच्छी तरह से कार्य कर सकेंगे। साथ ही सामूहिक विकास के कार्यकर्ताओं को ट्रानिंग देनी चाहिए—तालीम देनी चाहिए, और जो विलिय वर्कर्स हैं उन को हो इन में लिया जाये। अगर इस तरह से किया गया तो मैं

समझता हूँ कि सरकार का जो उद्देश्य है वह अवश्य पूर्ण होगा।

Shri Balasaheb Patil (Miraj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the community projects and national extension services are, really speaking, multi-purpose schemes; in a sense, they affect the whole of the country side population. It is stated that by this time, in 4½ years, there is some achievement in the sense that there are constructions of roads, school buildings community buildings, hospitals, etc. It is no doubt true that we see certain results. It is also stated that this scheme of national extension service has covered nearly 13 crores of the population and within the period of the Second Plan, it is going to cover nearly 30 crores of the population. These are true. But, the main point about these schemes is that we are not going to achieve certain things that we can see and hear. The object of these schemes is the cultivation amongst the people that live in the countryside, of right principles about ways of living, attitude to life, ways of cultivating land, the way in which they have to behave to each other, to the community and towards the nation. In this sense, the community projects and national extension service have miserably failed.

To quote one instance, the people living in the villages,—they may be landlords, tenants, landless peasantry or labour—feel that this is a scheme imposed upon them by the Government and not a scheme or a plan which they themselves have evolved. Whenever an officer, a gramsevik or other officers go and tell them, this is the scheme and you are called upon to work this, they go and work. The main concern of the Government must be to allow the village community to draw up their own plans and schemes and then go to their help when they have evolved schemes of their own. Let us take one example. Whenever there are credit societies, the villagers become members and get credit, but when there are non-credit societies, there is lack of enthusiasm among them to become members or to act as active participants. Then, if there is

[Shri Balasaheb Patil]

a multi-purpose society, it is so only in name. No work is done by the people living in the villages. It is somebody else that comes from the Government, and it works because of him.

Therefore, my submission is that the principle of changing the outlook of the villagers has not been worked out in the proper way, and the reason is that the personnel taken by the Government, the Gramsevak, the village workers and the community project officers lack community education. They do not understand the problems of the villagers. And what is the training given to them? It is merely a training for a few weeks or a few months. After that the person goes to the village and finds there are certain things which he cannot understand. He takes certain plans with him given by the officers above, and goes to execute them. It naturally happens that the villagers feel that it is the scheme given by the Government and not their own.

Therefore, my submission is that first of all give proper education to the village Gramsevak, village workers and other persons who are going to execute the schemes.

Secondly, my submission is this. That in this country there are nearly 32 agricultural colleges. Extension should be made a compulsory subject for every student who takes education in these colleges. I find from the reports that not all colleges, but only 19 colleges have this subject. Not only this. If we want to change and give education to the villagers, then the students in this country's secondary schools and colleges must be taught this subject of extension. After completing their education, for two years at least they must compulsorily go to the villages and thereafter if there is possibility they may be employed in other Government schemes.

Now, as it is, there are certain consultative or advisory bodies at different levels—Taluka; district and State levels—but the persons that are taken in those bodies do not represent the

real peasantry, do not represent all strata of society, do not represent the people who have different views in politics. Therefore, they contain only certain people who adhere to the principles of the ruling party, and therefore they have nothing to do with the people but not assent to whatever is said by the Government officers.

Therefore, my submission is: make the advisory bodies such that they will give certain type of advice, that will make the villagers really enthusiastic about these schemes, and do not take only persons who belong to the ruling party and not other parties.

13.35 hrs.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): So far as the community development programme is concerned, the defects are many and here and there failures are also in quite a good number, but on the whole, in my opinion, the scheme has been successful in the sense that it has awakened the democratic urge of the people to think about themselves, to plan for themselves and get things done in co-operation with others and with their own hands and minds. That urge has gone to the villages and therefore I attach to this programme a significance and I think that it is successful looked at from that angle. I will devote my time only to this point as to how far we have been successful in creating a democratic process in the minds of the villagers.

When the District and planning committees were or organised we were consulted and often meetings were held, and I was very hopeful. I thought: here is a forum where the representatives of the people and workers in public life from all classes and from all parties could work together. Certain Members from the Opposition have made complaints that only members belonging to the ruling party are taken into these committees, but my experience, though it may be limited, is this that members belonging to all the parties are taken, and particularly so far as elected members were concerned, whether they were elected to the village panchayats, local

municipalities or Assemblies or Parliament, without any exception they were members of these committees. In most cases they also co-operated with the committees.

But what I saw in these committees was that instead of making it a democratic forum, in most cases these district committees had become only a forum where individual members could approach the Collector and ask for something or other to be done in his own area, and then the Collector would use his own discretion and grant it or say it could be thought of the next time. That way it would go on. So, the result was no real assessment of the things done, there was no proper co-ordinated planning. People were not feeling that they were getting things done because of their own rights, but because of the Collector of the B. D. O.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I do not see any hon. Minister here. I think it would be better if one of them at least were here to hear the valuable points being made by the hon. Member.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is very objectionable, certainly. He has come. He ought to keep somebody here to listen to what is happening here.

Shri Heda: So these committees instead of becoming a real democratic forum have just become a forum to do what we call in Urdu *pairvi*. That would get some results here and there, but then, as some friends have said, people still do not feel that it is their own programme. They feel it is a programme thrust upon them or given in benevolence by the Central or the State Government. I think they are not far wrong in thinking so. But in the conditions which have been and still are prevailing in our country, I think to a certain extent this anomaly was to be expected and therefore it was so.

In the Development Commissioners' conference certain remarks were made that there was disparity in the deve-

lopment in different areas. My own assessment, from my observation in my constituency and other places where I, along with other Members of Parliament from former Hyderabad State, had been touring and assessing the work done, is that where the B. D. O. is a man of enthusiasm and wants to achieve certain results, he can do so, but where the B. D. Os. or project executive officers were such that had the feeling that things may be done in the natural course and did not evince any particular interest, things were not done properly.

My own constituency was fortunate in the sense that a first full-fledged community project—not a block but a project—was started in October 1952, but my constituency has been unfortunate in the sense that so far no proper P. E. O. or B. D. O. has been available in spite of the fact that the people's consciousness is much higher there than in other places. The area is also richer than other areas. In spite of all that, development could not take places as compared to backward places like Mulugu or Zahirabad.

Now that I have mentioned Mulugu, I would like to point out one particular thing. A criticism was voiced on the floor of this House that the backward areas has not been included in the project areas. Mulugu was taken, since it was thought that it was an area where the tribal people lived. I happen to be the President of the Hyderabad State Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, and in that capacity, I had gone to Mulugu, for that was the only project area where the tribal people were living. But to my great surprise I found that the real tribal area of the taluk had been left out, and only the other areas which were non-tribal in character had been included in the project area, and not only that, a very important village, but belonging to another taluk had been included in the Mulugu community development block.

[Shri Heda]

In the latest issue of Kurukshetra, there is a very good cartoon I would like to refer to that cartoon, because, to some extent, that cartoon shows the real spirit in which the things have been carried out in the community development programme. I am glad that the editor of that paper—although it is published by the Ministry—has taken courage to level a very healthy and, to a good extent, quite a bitter criticism.

The cartoon shows that there are clouds of the Mussourie Conference's recommendations and the Estimates Committee's recommendations. Then, the rains fall, and then the torrents take their shape, after W. L. Wilson's report and Taylor's report; then, there are full-fledged floods. But the safest person in these floods is the Development Commissioner who is on the top of a pucca house. Then, the block development officer is there on a very tall tree. Then, the social education organiser is also taking the help of a plank. But only the gramsevak, the poor fellow, is about to drown.

Shri Khushwaqt Bal (Kheri): What about the Minister?

Shri Heda: The Minister is at a higher level.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: He is here.

Shri Heda: So far as the people in the villages are concerned, nothing has been mentioned about them, probably because, I think, these clouds and these rains and these torrents are all imaginary, and, therefore, they do not touch the real village life. But I believe this cartoon has clearly depicted the difficulties that we are facing in the community development programme. The officialdom is so much that even the village level worker gets so many circulars, and he also wants somebody to help him in preparing reports and to put the things properly.

Another thing that I saw was that everybody wanted a conveyance.

Nothing starts unless the project executive officer or the block development officer has got a jeep. He would not start his work till his jeep goes somewhere or the other. The result is that the village level worker also has started thinking that he should also have at least a bicycle, if not a motor-cycle.

The third thing that I would like to point out is that the talks that go on at the conferences, seminars or other places do not deal with anything particular, are so vague and so generalised that they do not take us anywhere. Even after what we have heard and read in all these reports, and even after what we might hear from the Minister, we do not ourselves know yet whether the programme had been successful or had not been successful, whether anything has been made clear or still everything is vague. So, this vagueness is the third greatest defect of this programme.

सरदार इब्नाल खान (किरोज़पुर)
जनाब डिप्टी स्पेयर माहब कम्पनिटी
वि वनेपमेंट क मिलमिने मे हमारे सामने दो
तस्वारे आ कर खड़े हो जना है। एक तो
वह तस्वार है जिस को मगवार द्वारा पेश किया
जाता है और दूसरी वह है जो कि हम अपनी
आखी में गावों में देखने है। एक वह तस्वार
है जिसका नजारा हमें 'कुछ क्षेत्र' में या डिप्लोम-
मेंट कमिशनने का काम में दिखाई देता है।
और वहां पर जो कमलें होते हैं, उसकी शकल
में हमारे सामने आता है दूसरी वह है जो हमें
देहातो में नजर आता है। पहना रीढ़ की
वह है जिसके बारे में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने
कहते हैं कि इसके कामयाब होने के बाद एक
इनकलाब हमारे गावों में आ जायेगा, यह
हमारी सब से बड़ी सफलता होगी और इस
चीज को मद्देनजर रखते हुए अगर आप
गवर्नमेंट को रिपोर्ट पढ़ें, जो कुछ कुछों में
हो रहा है, उसको देखें तो आप यह कहें बगैर
नहीं रह सकते हैं कि बहुत भारी तरकीब इसके
सम्बन्ध में हुई है और देहातों के हालात में
बहुत बड़ी तबदीली आ चुकी है। लेकिन अगर

आप देहातों में जाकर एक देहाती नुवतेनजर से वहा के हालात का लेखना आपको बिल्कुल इसके विपरीत की तस्वीर नजर आयेगी। इन हालात में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आपको देहातो में इनबलाब लाना है, अगर आपको देहातो की शकल को बदलना है अगर वहा कुछ तरक्की करेंगे है, तो आपको इसमें रुह फूँकना होगा। आज आपका जो यह प्रोग्राम है यह देहातो तक नहीं पहुँचता है और अगर पहुँचता है तो ब्योरोक्रेटिक तरिकों में पहुँचना है या आफिशल तरीके से पहुँचना है जो कि लोगो का उत्साह मार देता है। इस वास्ते जरूरत इस बात की है कि आप लोगो में को-प्रोप्रेशन की स्पिरिट पैदा करे और आन्क जो वर्कमें है व लोगो में घुल मिल जायें।

मैं इस बात को भानता हूँ कि लोगो ने कुछ काम किया है और आपने गावों का नक्शा बदलने का प्रयत्न किया है। लेकिन इसमें आपके आफिसमें का कितना हाथ है, यह सोचने की बात है। आपके बी० डी० ओज. ग्राम मेंवको तथा सोशल एजुकेशन आफेंनाइजमें ने क्या काम किया है यह आपको देखना है। क्या उन्होंने बाकई में पर्याप्त उत्साह लोगो में पैदा किया है, क्या उन्होंने लोगो की हालत सुधारने का कोई यत्न किया है? अगर आप इस चीज पर ध्यान दें तो मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि कोई दूसरी ही तस्वीर आपके सामने आ खड़ी होगी।

मेरे जिले में भी दो ब्लाक है। वहा पर भी कुछ काम हो रहा है लेकिन यह लोगो द्वारा ही किया जा रहा है न कि आपके अधिकारियों की बजह से। यह उसी तरह से है कि जैसे आप एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज खोल रखे हैं और जिस किसी को भी कोई नौकरी मिल जाती है, चाहे वह नौकरी उसको अपनी कोशिश से प्राप्त होती हो और चाहे एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज की मदद से, ये सब फिगर्स एक्सचेंज

के रिकार्ड में आ जाती है और उनका क्रेडिट भी, जो लोग अपनी मेहनत में नौकर, तलाश करके लग जाते हैं एक्सचेंज से लेता है और यह बहता है कि इसको भी उम्मी ने नौकर, दिलाई है। इसी तरह में जो कम्प्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट का काम गावों में लोगो द्वारा अपने आप किया जा रहा है उसका जिक्र भी गवर्नमेंट द्वारा अपनी रिपोर्टों में कर दिया जाता है और उसका भी क्रेडिट ल लिया जाता है। आपके जो आफिसमें गाव में जा कर रहते हैं वहा पर उनका, यही कोशिश रहता है कि किस तरह में आगमन में दबन गूँगा उन स्वता है। आपके बी० डी० ओज० सोशल आफेंनाइजमें ग्राम मेंवको में कितने लोग ऐसे हैं जो कि देहाती वायूमन्टल में बाँकिए है जो देहातो में पैदा हुए हैं, देहातो में पले हैं—और जिनको देहातो में रह कर अपने जिनगी गुजारी है। इनमें बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जिनको कि शहरी में प्यार है। जिन लोगो ने देहातो का नक्शा बदलना है देहातो में इनबलाब लाना है उनको तो देहातो में प्यार होना चाहिए। इन लोगो का खजाना किस तरह है, अगर इसका जांच करने के लिए आप कोई इंडिपेंडेंट इन्वैस्टिगरी कमिटी बिठाये तो सारा नक्शा आपके सामने आ जायेगा। जैसा कि असार हरबानी साहब ने कहा आपका जो डिवेलपमेंट कमिशनमें है उनके बार में मैं यह कहूँ बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि बे और कुछ नहीं तो गांधियन टाइप के नहीं हैं। यह मैं नहीं बहता कि देहातो में सुधार आपको नहीं करना है। उसको करने के लिए जरूरी है कि देहात के लोगो की सोशल हैबिट्स को आप समझें। जाहिर है कि दफ्तर में बैठ कर आप यह नहीं कर सकते और गाव वालों के असली हालात को नहीं समझ सकते।

हमारे जिले में सिर्फ दो डेवलपमेंट ब्लाक्स हैं। मसूरी काम्पेस में और बरीब-करीब हर मौके पर इस बात की बड़ी चर्चा

[सरदार इकबाल सिंह]

की जाती है कि डेबेलपमेंट प्लाक्स इतने कीसदी एग्रीकलचर की तरक्की करेंगे जब कि वाकयात कुछ और है। कीरोजपुर जिला सन् १९४७ में जब कि पाकिस्तान बना, करीब ५० हजार बैल कौटेन की प्रोड्यूस करता था, दस सालों में ५ लाख कौटेन बैल पैदा की। उस जिले में कोई डेबेलपमेंट प्लाक नहीं था और उसका सारा श्रेय उस जिले के किसानों को है जिन्होंने कि यह पैदाबारा बढ़ाई। अब कुश्नोज पत्रिका में इस इनकीज इन प्रोडक्शन का क्रेडिट अगर यह मुहकमा ले तो कहाँ तक उचित होगा। अलबत्ता अगर स्पेशल हातात की तौर पर उन्होंने कोशिश की और दूसरे इलाकों की बनिस्वत उस इलाके को उन्होंने बेहतर बनाया और तरक्की की तो इसका क्रेडिट उनको जाना चाहिए बरना नहीं।

अब कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट्स द्वारा खर्च की जाने वाली रकम का अगर आप हिसाब लगायें और उसकी पड़ताल करायें तो आप देखेंगे कि रकम का बड़ा हिस्सा ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर खर्च होता है। अगर आप पड़ताल करें तो आप पायेंगे कि छोटे छोटे फंक्शनों में जीप्स और पेट्रोल पर काफी रुपया खर्च हो जाता है। बी० डी० थोस जीप में बैठ कर जायेंगे और एक जीप की बजाय वहाँ पर तीन तीन जीपें जायेंगी। इस तरह आप देखेंगे कि ज्यादातर रुपया इन चीजों पर खर्च किया जाता है और गावों के किसानों को जो कि जरूरतमंद हैं उनको दी जाने वाली ग्रान्ट्स की रकम बहुत कम रहती है। अब आप ही सोचिये कि कुल ६, ७, लाख रुपया तो आपके मिलने वाला है जिसमें से २ लाख रुपया आप डेबलपमेंट प्लाक्स का दफ्तर बनाने में लगा देते हैं तो उसके बाद आपके पास कितना बचेगा। इसलिए हमारे सामने एक ऐसी तस्वीर होनी चाहिए और उसके साथ एक ऐसी पड़ताल होनी चाहिए कि जो ज्यादा रुपया हो वह ग्रान्ट्स के सिलसिले में जाय और ऐसे कामों पर खर्च हो जिनके कि होने से लोगों की हालत बेहतर हो जायगी।

डेबलपमेंट प्लाक्स में जहाँ तक आप-नियों की भर्ती का सवाल है उसके बारे में मेरा कहना यह है कि उनमें देहातों के बारे में जानकारी होनी चाहिए और जब तक उनमें उसकी बैकग्राउंड नहीं होगी तब तक वे लोग कामयाब नहीं हो सकते। आप अगर ऐसे बी० ए० या दसवीं पास शहरियों की इस काम के बासते भरती करते हैं जिनको कि गांवों का कुछ अनुभव नहीं है तो वे वहाँ पर सफल नहीं हो सकेंगे। कम्युनिटी डेबलपमेंट के काम में आप ऐसे लोगों को रखिये जिनके कि दिल में सेवा की भावना हो और जो कि देहातों में किसानों के बीच में साधारण आदमी की तरह मेहनत के साथ कंधा से कंधा भिड़ा कर काम कर सके। आपको डेबलपमेंट प्लाक्स को एफ़ेक्टिव बनाना चाहिए और जनता को अपने साथ लेकर आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। ऐसा होने पर ही आपके यह विकास का कार्य ठीक तौर से आगे बढ़ेगा और निश्चित अवधि के अंदर आपके काम खत्म हो जायेंगे।

श्री अवस्थी (बिल्हीर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सामुदायिक योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में मन्त्रालय ने जो अनुदानें प्रस्तुत की हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है। मुझे कुछ विशेष नहीं कहना है, केवल मुझे एक बात सदन के माननीय सदस्यों के समक्ष और मंत्री महोदय के कहनी है और वह यह कि जो इन सामुदायिक योजनाओं का नक्शा है और जो दर्शन है वह बिल्कुल भारतीय नहीं है। इसमें कोई मदेह नहीं कि हमारे देश के अन्दर जो कुछ भी योजनाएँ बनती हैं, प्लानिंग की योजना है उनका आइडिया उसका विचार आपने रूस से प्राप्त किया, जो सामुदायिक योजनाओं का प्रश्न है और दर्शन है उसको आपने अमरीका से प्राप्त किया और आज आप रूस और अमरीका के दर्शन के आधार पर इस देश का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं। हमारे कई माननीय सदस्यों ने सदन के

समझ इस बात को कहा और ठीक ही कहा कि आज जो आप सामुदायिक योजनाएं बना रहे हैं, यह ऊपर से लदी हुई है नीचे से जनता के अंदर से कोई इसके लिए प्रेरणा नहीं हुई है। दूसरी बात जो मुझे इस मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में कहनी है वह यह है कि मैंने इस मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट को देखा और उसके कामों को देखा और मैं कह सकता हूँ कि मंत्रालय का निर्माण ही सम्भवतः व्यर्थ हुआ है। इस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत अनेक चीजें हैं। इसके पास शिक्षा है, हेल्थ है, फूड है एजुकेशन है और अन्य दूसरी दूसरी चीजें हैं और इन सब को वेस कर मुझे तो भ्रष्टाचार की वह प्रसिद्ध कहावत याद आ जाती है कि यह मंत्रालय "जैक आफ़ थ्रॉट मास्टर आफ़ नन" सा बन रहा है। इस मंत्रालय में सब काम होते हैं लेकिन यह समझ में नहीं आता कि अब तक क्या काम हुआ है? मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मंत्रालय का जो इतिहास है वह भी भ्रष्टाचार की शरीर है। जब प्रारम्भ में यह सामुदायिक योजना का काम शुरू हुआ था तो हमारे वर्तमान मंत्री महोदय कुछ महीने पहले तक इसी सामुदायिक योजना के सर्वोच्च अधिकारी थे और जो सम्भवतः केवल एक रुपया लेकर के काम करते थे और मैं मानता हूँ कि उन्होंने उस दिशा में काम करने की कोशिश की। आगे चलकर इस विभाग ने एक मंत्रालय का रूप ले लिया और वे उसके मिनिस्टर बन गये और अब शायद उसका खर्चा भी पहले से बहुत अधिक बढ़ गया है। आज आगे दिन हमें यह सुनने को मिलता है कि सरकारी खर्च में एकोनामी होनी चाहिए और गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया में एकोनामी काइड की बड़ी खर्चा है। इस मंत्रालय का जिसके कि जिम्मे कोई निश्चित काम नहीं है और जब कि हर एक काम के लिए मिनिस्ट्रियां बनी हुई हैं, जैसे कि फूड मिनिस्ट्री है, एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री है और दूसरी दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रियां हैं और एक प्रकार का दुहरा प्रशासन चल रहा है और इस कारण कार्य में असुविधा अनुभव

होती है और उसके साथ ही साथ खर्च का भी जो अपव्यय हो रहा है वह भी बढ़ाया जा सकता है उसके लिए मेरा यह सुझाव है और मेरी यह निश्चित धारणा है कि यह मंत्रालय बंद कर दी जाय और इस विभाग का कार्य उन मंत्रालयों को सौंप दिया जाय जो कि उन कामों की करते हैं तो बहुत कुछ लाभ हो सकता है।

14 hrs.

दूसरी बात जो मुझे इस मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में कहनी है वह यह है कि इस मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में एक जगह पर यह कहा गया है कि जनता में बड़ा ऊँचाहूँ है और यही एक मिनिस्ट्री है जो यह गिद्ध करती है कि सरकार रुक करने के लिए नहीं है बल्कि पब्लिक को हेल्प करने के लिए है।

जनता को सहायता करने के लिए है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सम्भवतः अभी तक सरकार का जो काम रहा है उसमें जनता पर शासन ही अधिक रहा है, उन लोगों की सहायता नहीं रही है। मैं कहता हूँ कि इस मंत्रालय का जिस ढंग से गठन है, और विलेज वर्कर से लेकर ऊपर तक सभी कुछ ब्यूरोक्रेटिक आधार पर है, नीकरशाही के भाषा पर है। आज हमारे देश की नीकरशाही ब्रिटिश परम्परा की देन है, उसी परम्परा की छोटक है। इसमें, जैसा कि कुछ सदस्यों ने कहा, वे व्यक्ति रखे जाते हैं जिनका कोई सम्बन्ध ग्रामीण जीवन से नहीं रहता है, आज इन योजनाओं को सफल बनाने के लिए कमेटियां बनाई जात हैं। डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवेल पर वह कमेटियां बिल्कुल प्रभावहीन होती हैं। भले ही आज कमेटी में बैठ कर सरकार उसके सदस्यों की बात सुन ले, लेकिन जो करना है वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट करेंगे। जो प्रतिनिधि होते हैं उनकी बात केवल सुन

[श्री अक्खर]

की जाती है, पर उन पर धन नहीं होता। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस ढंग से यह कार्य हो रहा है उस नौकरशाही के आधार पर आप इस का निर्माण नहीं कर सकते हैं। गांधी जी ने ग्राम से ही गावों के उत्थान की बात कही। आज विनोबा भावे हैं जो कि भूदान का कार्य करते हैं, जो कि वास्तव में गांधीवादी हैं, मेरे विचार से। आज वह गावों में घूम-घूम कर, कठिनाइयाँ उठा कर भूदान के कार्य के लिए काम करते हैं। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट सामूहिक विकास के लिए जो कार्य कर रही है, उसको आप देखिए। जरा तुलना कीजिए, उसके काम की विनोबा भावे के काम से।

उनो के काम में आकाश पाताल का अन्तर है फिर भी आप कहते हैं कि हम तो गांधी जी के सर्वोदय के आधार पर गावों का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह कह देना सरल है, परन्तु करना बहुत मुश्किल है क्योंकि आप उसको करना नहीं चाहते।

मैंने एक बात और कहनी है। इस रिपोर्ट में कई स्थानों पर दिया गया है सोशल एजुकेशन के अन्दर हजारों लाखों recreation Centre खोले गए, हजारों से लाखों तक आप पढ़ चुके हैं। एक जगह दिया गया है कि ८५ हजार विलेज लीडर्स आपन पैदा कर दिए हैं। गावों में ८५ हजार नेता पैदा कर दिए गए। एक तरफ भुखमरी है, पैसा लोगों के पास नहीं है, खाने को धन नहीं है, उनका जीवन नारकीय बन रहा है, दूसरी तरफ आप गावों में नेता बना रहे हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि इस देश में बहुत से नेता हैं। ८५ हजार नेता आपने और बना दिए हैं। आपने ग्राम पंचायतें बना दी हैं, इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि यह सब देखने में अच्छी चीजें हैं, लेकिन आज वही लोग जो गावों के जीवन से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं उनके बीच में घूमते हैं और वही उनमें फूट पैदा करते हैं। आज ग्राम पंचायतें झगड़े के स्थान बन गई हैं, गांव-गांव में पाटियाँ बन गई हैं। वहाँ पर और कोई काम नहीं होता सिवा इसके कि गुट बना दिया जाए। जो विलेज लीडर्स बन रहे हैं वह सब गावों के

शान्तिमय जीवन को अशान्तिमय बना देते हैं, इसके अलावा और कुछ नहीं करते।

एक जगह पर हेल्थ के बारे में कहा गया है, जैसा मैंने धर्ज किया यह डिपार्टमेंट हर काम करता है, टी० बी० को भी डील करता है, फैमिली प्लानिंग के बारे में भी काम किया है, उसमें लिखा गया है :

"the rural people are being educated to realise that they should have as many children as they can".

बड़ी अच्छी बात है, देश में जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है। चेक होनी चाहिए, लेकिन फिर भी बढ़ती जा रही है। क्या विलक्षण बात है। जो कुछ आप कहते हैं, कभी देखते भी हैं कि उसका क्या प्रभाव होता है। आप बहुत ऊँची ऊँची बातें कहते हैं पर क्या एक भी बात का आपने परिपालन किया है। अगर आप समझते हैं कि मुल्क बढ़ रहा है तो यह आप की भूल है।

अन्त में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। आज भक्त दर्शन जी ने यहाँ भाषण दिया। मैं उनकी बहुत सी बातों का समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन एक बात का समर्थन नहीं कर सकता। उन्होंने कहा कि ५० पी० में श्रमदान शुरू हुआ। ठीक है, देश में श्रम दान, सम्पत्ति दान, आदि बहुत से दान शुरू हुए, रोज कोई दान शुरू हुआ करता है। यह श्रम दान उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रारम्भ हुआ है। लेकिन वहाँ जो श्रम दान कहा जाता है, वह श्रमदान नहीं है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि क्या यही श्रम दान है कि बहुत सो जगहों पर पुलिस के जरिए से गांव वाले को बुला कर कहा जाता है कि तुम का यह सड़क बनाना है। उत्तर प्रदेश में आज पंचायत राज ऐक्ट बना है उसमें लिखा है कि गांव वाले वालेटरी लेबर करें। लेकिन अगर नहीं करेंगे तो बदले के रूप में एक रुपया नित्य जमा करना होगा। आखिर यह सब क्या है? इस तरह आप उनमें जबर्दस्ती बेगार करवा कर उसको श्रमदान का नाम देते हैं। यह सब ढकोसला बन्द होना चाहिए। इस चीज को केन्द्रीय सरकार को देखना चाहिए।

इस विकास योजना विभाग से एक पत्र ग्राम सेवक निकलता है। लेकिन वह एक ऐसी भाषा में निकलता है जिस को हमारे ग्राम सेवक और ग्राम सेविकाएँ समझती नहीं हैं। जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ यह अंग्रेजी में निकलता है जिसे हमारे ग्रामीण लोग नहीं समझते हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि जब तक इसका प्रकाशन हो रहा है तब तक वह मातृभाषा में छपा करे और उसका प्रकाशन हिन्दी भाषा में होता रहे जिससे जिन लोगों के लिए यह प्रकाशन है वह इस की अच्छी तरह से समझ सकें।

मैंने जो बातें कही हैं, मुझे उम्मीद है मंत्री महोदय उन पर विचार करेंगे और गांधीवादी आधार पर, जिस रूप में कि देश का निर्माण करने की उन्होंने योजना बनाई है, देश को आगे बढ़ावेंगे। वह अमरीकी आधार पर इस योजना को आगे न बढ़ावें यही उनसे प्रार्थना करूँगा।

Shri Subbiah Ambalam (Ramanathapuram) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad that I have been given an opportunity of participating in this discussion. The aim and object of the Community Development programme is to develop the social and economic life of the people in the rural areas. It expresses the feelings and aspirations of the people. No doubt, the Plan is a very dynamic one and needs the full participation and co-operation of the people in the rural areas. Without full co-operation of the people, the implementation of the Plan will be a failure. To get the full co-operation of the people, it is necessary that we must infuse a new spirit and initiative into the people in the rural areas. No doubt, it is a new venture and there are bound to be difficulties and disappointments. But, if the Plan succeeds, it will be a tremendous achievement and will be a lesson to the people of other countries of the world at large.

The programme, no doubt, aims to bring about a change in the psycholo-

gy of the people. To bring about a change in the psychology of the people, the Plan should know the requirements and needs of the people. We know the Plan, as it has been envisaged and executed, has been planned at a high level. No doubt, it has taken into consideration the needs and requirements of the rural areas but the people in the locality have not been consulted. If the planning had been done at a low level, that is, having consultation with the people in the rural areas, then, there would not have been any initial difficulties. They would have had the co-operation of the people even at the beginning.

For the execution of the Plan, we find the Block Development Officers, and the Gram Sewaks working in the villages. First of all, they have to approach the people, explain to them the Plan and its aim, and get them interested before they could get their co-operation. This is one difficulty in the Plan. Hereafter, the Plan should be based on consultation with the people in the areas.

Secondly, I would submit that the recruitment of the personnel entrusted with the execution of this Plan should take into consideration the quality and experience of the staff for social welfare and community development. The Gram Sewaks are important people who are mainly responsible for the successful implementation of the Plan. Their recruitment is, in a way, defective. Recruitment of the Gram Sewaks should be from the local areas. The qualification as it is, is a matriculate with six months' training. I do not think that a matriculate with six months' training will be sufficient for the proper implementation of the Plan. Proper personnel should be selected.

We know that in our country there are a number of social workers and the selection should be made from such social workers and they must be entrusted with the task of the Gram Sewaks. In some places we have got

[Shri Subbiah Ambalam]

people with a spirit of service. They work hard and tirelessly. But, in some places, they do not do their work properly. They are asked to do some odd jobs such as distribution of manures and seeds. They should live in the villages, with the people and study their conditions and try to help them in their work. There must be proper co-ordination between them and the Block Development Officers. They have been given a number of villages. They should be entrusted with a fewer number of villages so that their work may be intensive and permanent. Now, one person is given about 15-20 villages and so one is not able to do much in any one of the villages. Therefore, if a fewer number is allotted, work could be done commensurate with our expectation.

The Block Development Officer is the key man. He is a double functionary. He must be a very good administrator. He must also be able to command the co-operation of the block staff also. He must be in constant touch with the officers above him. He should be a man of humanitarian qualities, knowing the difficulties of the people in the rural areas and studying ways and means to enthuse confidence and co-operation among the people. We should be very careful in recruiting Block Development Officers. They have been recruited from the Revenue Department. I would suggest that they should make direct recruitment from people who are best fitted for the job. They should also be properly trained before being entrusted with any work.

Ladies also should be recruited as Block Development Officers. I think the success of the Plan greatly depends upon their co-operation also.

The advisory committees at the district level and the block level should be as broad-based as possible. The general complaint in this House is that the advisory committee does

not include the social workers and members belonging to other than the ruling parties. In order that their voices may be heard and their suggestions may also be implemented, no distinction should be made on the basis of political parties.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wanted only five minutes; he has taken eight or nine minutes.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Two more minutes. The main aim of the community development is to increase agricultural production. Before effecting land reforms, it is impossible to expect any increase in the food production. I would request the hon. Ministers of Community Development and also the Minister of Food and Agriculture to usher in land reform legislation. After fixing the ceiling on land holdings, the balance should be distributed to the landless peasants. Only then we would be able to enthuse new spirit in the Second Plan so that our expectations may be fulfilled.

More encouragement and more aid by way of finance, loans and grants—should be given for bringing in waste land under cultivation. We do not have any irrigation facilities in our area and in such areas, I would request the hon. Minister to be liberal in giving grants for sinking tube-wells and establishing small-scale industries in this area.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope we should conclude with the request.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: I would request the Minister to increase the training centres for these cottage industries, especially in my district of Ramnad where, practically, there are no training centres. I had been to one of the training centres in Madurai district where I found marvellous work being done (An Hon. Member: Gandhi Gram). It is near Thirumangalam. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you will be surprised to know that the handmade paper there was

so strong that it was able to carry a man; the paper was so strong. I was also informed that the Government of India had approached them for the supply of hand-made paper for printing one hundred rupee currency notes. They were so strong and so enduring that hundred rupee notes can be printed on them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If Shri Tyabji is able to condense his remarks to less than five minutes, I shall allow him.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Kakinada—Reserved—Sch. Castes): May I know whether another hour would be allocated?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am calling the Minister after Shri Tyabji.

Shri Tyabji (Jalna): Sir, on page 7 of the report of the ministry, there are these words:

"That the task of educating the farmers in adopting better and improved techniques of crop production is bearing fruit is evident from the results of the National Sample Survey which show an increase of about 20 to 25 per cent in the yields of the principal crops in the NES and CD areas."

Sir, this is an interesting statement to make. After some research, I discovered the National Sample Survey report and I have got it in my hands. I regret to find that the statement contained in the Ministry's report differs considerably from the document on which it is supposed to rely. I would refer you to page 7 of the Rabi Estimate Survey 1954-55 Report on the Community Project and NES areas. It is a very careful report and describes the various difficulties which they have had and complains that there was lack of co-operation from the Ministry of Community Development. It ultimately came to the conclusion that "it was

satisfactory to find that the survey estimates were always in excess of the general yield rates by about 25 per cent for each of the three crops considered." This relates only to wheat, gram and barley. There is no justification for making the remark in the Ministry's report.

I say this with some feeling because we do not usually have time to make researches of this type. It is not possible for us to check such statements. We accept them as correct statements. In this connection, the hon. Member who had spoken before me had referred to the fact that Rs. 60 crores had been spent by the Government and Rs. 30 crores had been subscribed by the public. The report says that Rs. 60 crores were spent by the Government and Rs. 30 crores were subscribed by the public. I would like to check this up. Have the public really subscribed Rs. 30 crores? Or, is there another discrepancy of the type which I have just pointed out?

There is an evaluation on the working of the community projects. It has been prepared by the Planning Commission. Here also, you will find that the picture is by no means as rosy as the report presents it. In Chapter I, they say:

"The third year, therefore, saw a large accumulation of unspent balances. The natural results was a great spurt in the expenditure in the fourth year, with a view to exhausting the balances before the end of the project period. A large number of works were, therefore, sanctioned and either got completed or remained under construction by the end of the project period. The result was that during the last year of the project period, which was also the year immediately preceding its transformation into the PIP pattern with a much smaller budget, proved to be a

[Shri Tyabji]

period when construction dominated the thinking and activity of the project staff, including the Gram Sevaks, and extension failed to emerge from the back-seat to which it had been relegated even earlier."

What is very significant is this. These passages which I am reading out from the Evaluation Report are exactly the passages which have been omitted from the summary of the Evaluation Report which has been given to Members of Parliament. Because I took the trouble to go through the original report I discovered these passages. This is most unfair to Members of Parliament. We should be given a proper and clear picture of what the Ministry of Community Development is doing. I have no doubt that they have done very good work, but it is not necessary for them to give compliments to themselves as they have done in the first page here, where after describing in very grandiose language what their objective is, amongst them being:

"to bring about a coalition between the people's representatives and the people's servants manning the Government agency for a concerted effort for the building of New India,"

"New" with a capital "N", they go on to say:

"Viewed in the light of the above objective, the programme has gained considerable momentum and has succeeded in a great measure in changing the outlook of the rural people towards development and creating in them a will to work for their economic betterment and a higher standard of living"

I submit, these reports are for Members of Parliament to make up their own minds, and they should not be given, I should say, an unjustified picture

I say "unjustified picture" because I have discovered a third document. This is a study in rural changes carried out by an extremely important body, the Viswabharati University, their Agri-Economic Research Centre. This is a report on a survey conducted in September, 1956. It is a survey of a village, Sahajapur, in the District of Birbhum in West Bengal. The report, unfortunately, is not yet printed and published, but I hope the Viswabharati University will soon do so. There is a very interesting chapter in it which deals with rural dynamics. The University held an investigation into this village and this is what it says:

"More than 70 per cent of the persons interviewed were aware of the abolition of zamindari system and the acquisition by the State in 1954-55 of the estates. The rent receivers and cultivators with at least some owned land--were much more aware of it than the non-agricultural classes or agricultural labourers. In fact, less than half, 42.9 per cent only of the agricultural labourers interviewed knew anything about this important measure. The extent of knowledge of the Land Reforms Act, 1955 is much less. A mere 9.1 per cent of the persons interviewed had heard of the proposed ceiling on land"

Then, the important sentence which I want to read is this:

"Finally, just about half of the people knew about the existence of the NES Block in the village"

In a village in which a NES Block is supposed to be functioning, not more than half the people knew of the existence and the functioning of the NES Block. In view of this, what is the justification in making this report? I submit, none.

Shri S. K. Dey: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I confess to a certain sense of nervousness as I stand here to address

the House after this debate of nearly six hours

[SHRI PATTABHI RAMAN in the Chair]

14 25 hrs.

Nervousness on many counts, firstly, because of the fact that to a certain extent I am a stranger to this House and to the conventions that a Member in this House should observe while answering a debate of the nature that has just preceded. I remained most of the time touring around in the villages of India for the past ten years. I have lived amongst them. I am a born villager myself. When one remains in the company of villagers for such a long time, one begins to acquire certain mannerisms of the villagers although not necessarily their virtues and therefore not quite sure how the House will react. I try to answer the various points they have raised. Therefore, I would like, at the outset, to ask for their forgiveness if I transgress any of the known and accepted conventions of this House. In future I hope I will be able to do better.

Shri Goray (Poona) : I hope the Speaker will protect us.

Shri S. K. Dey: Now, after hearing all the points that have been raised I feel the necessity of explaining the background on which we started this programme five years ago. It is very necessary that this is done, so that we can assess the achievements and the short-falls on proper perspective.

Five years ago, Sir, we began this programme on 2nd October, 1952. The first time it was conceived was on the 31st March, 1952. At that time we faced two Indias, one was a rural India and the other was an urban India, and to a very great extent the rural India happened to work as a colony of urban India, just as at one time India worked as a colony of England that ruled over India. We had in the Government apparatus people who were masterly in their treatment of their subjects, but in a particular way. They knew how to find why a particular thing should not

be done, what is particularly wrong about a proposal that has been put forward for execution of certain welfare schemes for the people. Different departments of Government vied with each other for sovereignty

Even though quite a large number of people in Government service realised that the times had changed, and that with the change over of the rulers of India the new function for the Government service was to subserve the needs of the people, yet a very large section of the same Government apparatus refused to understand that the times had changed, and in every conceivable way tried to obstruct things.

In the Central Government, the Central Ministries are responsible for providing financial aid and technical assistance in certain degrees to the State Governments for the implementation of welfare programme for the people. The Central Government is not directly responsible for implementation of the programme falling within the specialities of the nation building departments in the States. It was not possible, therefore, for the Central Government to question a State Government and enforce compliance even in schemes which had been partially financed and sponsored by the Central Government.

In the States, departments vied with each other. They had no tradition of ever working for the village people. As hon. Members here know, even today we have in certain parts of the country where we do not have an agricultural officer functioning at the level of the district. How is a department to administer the programme of agriculture to rural people unless that department can reach the people there? We did not have nation-building departments in all the States. We had representatives of agriculture, animal husbandry, education and public health functioning at the best, at the level of the tehsil,

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with a population of 3, 4 or 5 lakhs and in certain States, 10 to 15 lakhs. What happened as a result of it? These officers set up administrative fronts or institutions and tried to make the best out of those institutions for themselves. If the villager ever approached any of those institutions, either he was harassed or, in certain cases, he was driven out.

We wanted, five years ago, to promote production of food, which was priority number one. For India, which is primarily an agricultural country, to remain dependent on foreign countries for the supply of her food requirements is a matter of shame. Therefore, the Government very rightly decided that we must put emphasis on production of food and try to see that the agriculturists in the village gets interested in producing more. Soon after we had had certain experiences of the working of the Grow More Food Scheme sponsored earlier, we realised that life in the village for a villager is something completely indivisible. It was not possible to produce more foodgrains unless there was assistance in agriculture and simultaneously there was assistance in animal husbandry, there was assistance in co-operation, in irrigation in communications, through which food could be marketed, there was assistance in education of the agriculturists in better methods, there was assistance in the matter of better health facilities and better medical facilities when the agriculturist was ready either to sow his crop or harvest his ripening crops.

I have mentioned earlier that we did not have institutions of Government functioning below the tehsil level. We thought, how to get about this problem of getting the villager interested in himself, in his future and in improving food production of the nation as a whole? How should we

be able to get the Government apparatus to find ways of getting things done, how it can say "yes" against "no"? So, after a good deal of discussion in the Planning Commission, after a good deal of discussion with the Ministries in the Centre and with prominent non-officials in the country, it was decided that we should have a certain number of pilot projects, in which we should have representatives of departments who knew their job in the field of agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation, social education, rural engineering and public health in villages. We realised that it was not possible simply to have technical officers let loose on the people in the villages, unless their work had been co-ordinated at the lower level of the projects. We knew that if we placed one of the best specialists in agriculture, animal husbandry and other subjects for a block of 60,000 or 70,000 he would not be able to cater to the mounting needs of the village people. Once the villagers become aware that the Government is prepared to help them, they will take the help from the Government. So, we conceived of a multi-purpose worker, who would be a first-aid man on all subjects of rural development and we said that this person would be called 'gram sevak'. He would get special training in agriculture, because agriculture constituted the biggest and the most basic industry of India, particularly in the villages. After having given him training for one year in agriculture, we decided to give him first-aid training in all other subjects of village development. We placed him at the level of about ten villages and asked him to cater to the needs of the people and try to the maximum extent possible to function through village institutions. While he is carrying on the functions of Government in matters of finance, in matters of supplying materials, in matters of technical assistance, etc. to the village people, he would also make an effort to see that the village people feel inspired to get together and to work for themselves with such assistance as the Government can render.

When we started this programme, Sir, neither the people's representatives firmly believed that something very serious was possible, nor the people believed that anything could be done for them. Nor the Government servants, who had very little contact with the people, believed that a scheme such as this could ever have been feasible and could yield results. Therefore, we had to concentrate all our resources on a certain limited number of projects. These projects, if I may express myself that way, were intended to be like the yogic exercise for the human system. Hon. Members who are familiar with the system of yogic exercise will know that it is a remarkable form of exercise. If a person is in good health, it improves the health; if a person is in bad health and is ailing from something which cannot be easily diagnosed by a doctor, then the yogic exercise applied to the ailing system will show to the doctor what really was not visible earlier. We worked this yogic exercise on the system of the Government and we discovered a lot of troubles really ailing the Government apparatus from the top to the bottom. We also found difficulties in people's institutions and the difficulties which arose in creating new institutions and in getting the people together and making them work for themselves.

We have had experience of this programme for a period of five years or nearabout that. It is a very short period in the life of a nation, which is waking up after 1300 years of going down the *khud*. And yet, these five years have been years full of experiences of an intense type. These have indicated certain successes and failures. Hon. Members have had the opportunity of studying the report of the evaluation agency. They have had the opportunity of studying the report of foreign specialists like Dr. Carl Miller, M. L. Wilson and many others, who have found items of praise in our programme and also

items which require a lot of cautioning us about. I should like to tell House something, which I believe I owe to this House, based on my experiences of the actual working of this programme, as I have seen it during the Past five years.

As I mentioned earlier, we have started about 1800 blocks with about 130 millions of people. Out of these 1800 blocks, I have personally visited in the course of the past five years at least 400 blocks.

An Hon. Member. With information or without information?

Shri S. K. Dey: Both, Sir.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Much more.

Shri S. K. Dey: Sir, I have discovered certain success as well as certain failures in this programme. I would like to place my own assessment of it before this House and later I would like to answer as many points, as I possibly can, that have been raised on the floor of the House during the debate.

In conducting this yogic exercise, namely the discovery of what is wrong in this apparatus and in the people's institutions and in the working of the community development programme, we have passed with distinction. In getting the agency which is implementing this programme, namely, the Chief Ministers in the State, the Development Commissioner, the collector, the SDO, the Block Development Officer and the Village Level worker,

An Hon. Member: And Congress men.

Shri S. K. Dey: I am talking of the Government side—I believe we have again, in facing the issue, passed with distinction. In getting the Government apparatus as a whole involved in this programme—and by “apparatus as a whole” I mean the different departments of Government.

[Shri S. K. Dey]

not merely the agency that is handling the community development programme as the administrative and coordinating agency, starting from the Development Commissioner and the other Departments of Government in the State like the Agriculture Department, Animal Husbandry Department and the other Departments we have had by now just a mere pass.

In getting the peoples' representatives in the programme, in getting them involved, I would say, we have failed. In physical accomplishment of the programme, I would say, we have passed just about in the Second Division. Now, that is how I describe this programme, as I see it.

At the block level, I mentioned, we have a Block Development Officer, Extension Officers in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Cooperation, Social Education and Rural Engineering. They are not special officers appointed for the purpose. They are officers supposed to belong to the respective departments in the State who should represent their departments at the block level, because if they do not reach up to that point, it was not possible for the departments to reach the people with the resources they have for administration of the needs of the people. These officers provide an agency which we call the national extension service at the block level. It was expected that this agency would constitute the main funnel, or the only funnel, through which all assistance of Government would flow. The assistance of Government was offered through the budget of the Community Development Programme. Then there are other departmental programmes. If hon. Members refer to the Second Five Year Plan they will find, that there is a provision of a little over Rs. 1200 crores for the various nation-building departments which deal with rural areas. Now these resources were supposed also to flow along with the special resources of Rs. 200 crores provided for in the community development pro-

gramme through this particular agency which we call the national extension service.

It has been mentioned quite often during this debate that the administrative expenses of the programme are very high.

Shri C. K. Nair: The original departments which are represented in the block areas carry on their programme while the block development department carries on its own programme.

Shri S. K. Dey: There is no such thing as a block development department. As I have tried to explain, we have attempted to coordinate all departments at the level of the block. Because there are various agencies, it is of the utmost importance that coordination is provided. Otherwise each agency will try to go in parallel with other agencies to the village people to their confusion. But I do not say that, to the degree desired, we have yet been able to bring about that coordination, which was our objective, between the normal activities of the departments and what has come to be known as the special activities of the community development agency. There is no such thing as the special activities of the community development agency. It has been intensifying and coordinating the impact of all the resources of all the nation-building departments reaching the people with equity and justice and strictly according to the needs of the people in the areas concerned. That is the objective. I do not claim that we have yet been able to achieve the fullest coordination that we wanted.

I mentioned about the expenditure on administrative staff. From the experience that we have had during the past five years and we have got certain data here; in the national extension service and community development programme, we have had an administrative expenditure to the tune of 20 per cent up to the end of

31st March 1957 beginning with October 2nd, 1952. Now it is quite possible that while implementing the programme there will be certain blocks in which administrative expenses will be of a very high order, because there has not been work commensurate with the administrative expenses. This does not mean that the administrative expenses should be reduced by cutting down the staff. It only means that the administrative agency has to be energised so that more work is done for the people and the resources of Government meant for the area are utilised more effectively.

Now I would come to the points raised by hon. Members in this House. It is obviously not possible to answer all the points that have been raised. I would like to mention that the Ministry will make a very careful note of everything that has been said in this debate, examine every point that has been raised and bring these to the notice of the State Governments and their agencies working down below. In fact, as stated by some Members here, we produced a book "As others see it". I am sorry that we do not seem to have received credit for the almost ruthless and merciless criticisms of ours which we make every month through the issue of "Kurukshetra" and through other journals and papers that we produce and circulate all over the world. I had thought, that we may have failed in many things, succeeded in many things, but in one matter we had succeeded very greatly namely, we have established an organisation which is honest enough to face criticisms, face the problems, which attempts to find answers and tries to find them from any quarters they may be available. I have decided that the entire debate in this House, every word that has been said, without change of a comma, should be compiled in a new booklet and sent to the State Governments, to our workers at all levels so that they may understand, and at least know what hon. Members of

this House think about their programme.

A point has been raised that land reforms are basic to this programme. I am completely in agreement. I have no doubt in my mind that it is not possible to establish healthy panchayats or healthy co-operatives in the villages until land reform measures have been implemented effectively. Unfortunately, I am myself not responsible for land reforms. I know the Planning Commission has been struggling to get the States implement land reform measures. As I said, it is not merely a question of issuing a mandate from the Government to the State Governments or the State Governments trying to issue a mandate. Land reform measures cannot succeed unless the general masses of the people, who are likely to be affected by these reforms, have been educated as to what these reforms mean. Education is a long process. If we try to make a short process of education, education tries to acquire a pattern quite different from the type of education we have known. It will have to take time. This programme, to the extent it is possible, I may say, is trying to educate the people so that they should ask their hire from the minority which has been riding on their shoulders without paying hire or paying a lesser hire for services. But, again, it is a long process.

The next point was about timely assistance to the agriculturists. Hon. Members know that we have now established co-ordination with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. As far as I know, there is very little more to be desired in this co-ordination so far as the Centre is concerned. We are trying our very utmost to see that the supply lines are streamlined all along, up to the village level. But, hon. Members will appreciate that we cannot produce seeds overnight; we cannot produce fruit plants overnight; we cannot produce bulls overnight; we cannot produce cows

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overnight It all takes time There has been considerable improvement I believe, when we discuss this subject again next year, I have every reason to feel confident that we shall be able to report much better progress "Increased production of food must be reported "

An Hon. Member: Produced overnight? (Interruption)

Mr. Chairman. The hon Minister will do well to deal with the points We are trespassing into the other Ministry time

Shri S K Dey. It has been said that we aim at co-operation, not in form, but in substance We have tried to increase the rate of co-operatives formation In the community projects and NES Blocks by about 300 per cent According to the figures, the actual increase in registration of members in the community project and national extension service areas, vis-a-vis the rest of the country is 243 per cent. Similarly in the matter of fertilisers, in the areas covered by this programme, there has been an intensive utilisation of fertilisers to the extent of 240 per cent. Again, I must admit that the Community development agency itself, namely, the administrative agency, the BDOs and Development Commissioners by themselves have not brought about these things They have worked in very close collaboration with the various departments handling these subjects It is the concentrated impact of the various agencies that have brought about this substantial improvement in these areas as compared to other areas

Shri Warior (Trichur) Can we get the correct number instead of percentages? Percentage is easy

Mr. Chairman: He is endeavouring to answer

Shri S. K. Dey: I will place the figures on the Table of the House

It has been mentioned that there should be a Health centre and a Maternity centre for every block.

We do not have enough resources under the Second Plan to have a Health centre in every block We have therefore chosen to have a Health centre with three Maternity centres outside the Health centre in every Community development block There is also a proposal which is now being worked out between the Health Ministry and the departments in the States for adding 1000 Health centres We cannot do any better

There has been a substantial improvement in the training of midwives A number of them have been trained and the training facilities have also been considerably improved In these matters, in the future, we do not think there will be great difficulty experienced It has been mentioned that there are too many agencies trying to handle the training programme It is not possible for any one agency to take up the training of village level workers agricultural workers, animal husbandry workers, village industries workers So long as there is co-ordination between the Ministry of Community Development on the one side and the principal Ministries on the other, there is no difficulty and it does not matter which Ministry really conducts the training, because, in practice, the two Ministries will be conducting training jointly That is precisely what has been done We have no difficulties from the training programme being conducted by various Ministries, in the Centre

15 hrs

It has been said that the trainers do not know their job I do not say that they know their job very fully. But, we must again appreciate one other factor We had technical institutions in this country Perhaps, with the exception of Engineering and the field of Medicine, almost all other institutions on technical lines, functioned more for show purposes. They had very little contact with the village people The result is, we have today instructors who received

the text books which the instructors of those colleges had read 30 years earlier I say, Sir, from my own experience because I was a student of an Indian University in a technical college I know exactly what the situation is, which we are facing We had a staff who had practically no contact with the soil Their contact was with books and foreign journals, publishing experiences on technical lines in different parts of the world Can we expect the required standard out of the village level workers who were trained by instructors of that type? Therefore, Sir, we are trying to train up the trainers But it is a very slow process, unless we send our people to foreign countries

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada)
On a point of clarification Does the hon Minister believe that all the research institutions that are being run by Government in various departments are for merely show-purposes?

Shri S K Dey: I said "were" Even the research institutions had very little contact with the problems on the ground They were talking in theory Even when research was going on, the people were suffering in the neighbouring villages The research workers have never come to find out if the remedy can be applied in the field around them It is only now, after the intensive effort between the two ministries, that we are trying to bring research down to the ground and also training near the ground But, perforce it will have to be a slow process and hon members will have to bear with the difficulties which we inherited from a dead past and which we cannot correct

15-03 hrs

[**MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair**]

It has been mentioned that we should take lessons from old ladies We, certainly, would take lessons

from old ladies, and also from young ladies and also from other ladies in between

After a long time, we have succeeded in working out an arrangement in co-ordination with the activities of a purely non-official women's organisation I may assure the House that we shall have the benefit of the experiences of all women in the project areas

It has been said that workers should have a missionary spirit This word 'missionary' is something which has a certain dangerous connotation in the traditions of our country A mission has a very good meaning, but, in the past traditions of India, we find, wherever we started with missions, they soon became *mohunts* and we know how difficult it is to deal with the institution of *mohunts* I assure the hon member who spoke about this that we try to inject this spirit of a mission in our workers To the maximum extent possible this is attempted

When we had 55 blocks functioning in 81 areas, it was possible for Hon Members of this House, Members of the State Legislatures, prominent non-officials and even for workers of our Ministries, to establish intimate contact with what was happening on the ground from almost quarter to quarter With the programme extending upto 1800 blocks and intending to cover the whole country, extending upto 5 lakhs villages, it will no longer be possible to maintain that vigilance as in the past

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One hon. Member wants to know what is the training which is given from our point of view

Shri S. K. Dey: The programme is spreading We send out the workers. When they go out, as some hon. members have pointed out, they are fine specimens of humanity that India produces They go out with all the ardour of youthful adventure.

[Shri S K Dey]

They go out They get into the projects They do not receive the assistance that they require If they are doing good work they require patting If they do bad work they require to be pulled up It is no longer possible for the official machinery to do this as effectively as they could do this once Therefore, it becomes necessary for the non-official machinery to come to this aid Hon Members have brought this point forward during the debates in this House It is true that the success will depend very largely on the extent to which we can continuously inject fresh stimulus into them But it is no longer possible to do this through the official machinery and, therefore, to a very great extent I shall have to depend upon the non-official machinery of the people to bring this about I shall talk about this later

Sir, it has been said that the budget allotment has been revised and the provision of Rs 7½ lakhs for National Extension Services has been brought down to Rs 4 lakhs There is some misunderstanding on this subject The original National Extension Service blocks had a budget of Rs 4½ lakhs on the normal governmental side and there was a provision of Rs 3 lakhs for short-term credit from the Reserve Bank We still have the Rs 3 lakhs available from the Reserve Bank as provision for credit and we have Rs 4 lakhs against Rs 4½ lakhs which we originally provided

Shri Tangamani (Madurai) Why should there be reduction of Rs 50,000?

Shri S. K. Dey: It is due to financial stringency We were helpless

An hon Member mentioned yesterday very rightly that the community development programme was going through a crisis I would say, Sir, that we have passed the particular crisis that he had referred to That crisis was the crisis of what happened in respect of the post-intensive blocks That things have

happened that way is no wonder because in the original set of projects we functioned virtually isolated from the rest of the Government departments which gave the staff The block development officers, collectors, and development commissioners were there and the programmes were virtually independent islands in the system of Government, and little attention was paid to get the programme linked up with local bodies such as District Boards, Sub-divisional Boards etc In the enthusiasm that the people had, each one thought that he was a missionary trying to reform the particular part of the country that has been placed in his charge We soon realised that islands do not function on land and they have to be connected with all other parts of the land Particularly, in a Government apparatus, it was not possible to have islands of administration But the realisation was too late No longer any programme today is being undertaken either in the national extension service or the community blocks without having the programmes completely integrated with the programmes of the rest of the departments of Government and without having the programme integrated completely with a local institution of people if such an institution is functioning on an effective pattern in the area But, we are going through a crisis of a different type I have given a slight indication of the crisis when I mentioned about maintaining the missionary spirit in our workers The crisis is how to get the non-official representatives of the people closely involved in this programme If we do not succeed in this, we shall have certainly a developmental programme, but it will not be a community development programme There cannot be community development unless the top leaders of the people as represented in Parliament, as represented in the State legislatures and at other levels are very closely, and I would say, if I may, even inextricably involved in the implementation of the Plan.

Shri A. C. Gaba (Barasat): Effectively also.

Shri S. K. Dey: I will come to this point again later.

An Hon Member: Pursue that point

Shri S. K. Dey: I want to build up some other points which I must answer

An Hon Member: What about co-operation?

Shri S. K. Dey: A point was made that inauguration of blocks must be stopped if staff is not available. It was raised by one Member. We have already taken steps to see that no blocks are opened unless at least the block development officer, an extension officer in agriculture and trained gram sevaks are available. So, I do not believe the complaints that were raised day before yesterday will repeat in future.

Then, it is argued that loans should not be distributed by BDO. That also we have discouraged and there are instructions on the subject. We will try to look into the matter again.

Then, uneven distribution between States has been mentioned. I am very sorry. The question of any uneven distribution between States does not arise. Of all the programmes of Government, we claim this is the only programme in which there is no room for any unevenness as far as the States are concerned. We have decided to cover the whole country with the NES programme by the end of the Second Plan and about 40 per cent of the area with the more intensive type of development, namely community blocks. That will happen in all States by the end of the Second Plan. Meanwhile, the State Governments are allotted blocks as fast as they have trained workers available and for the training of these workers, every State Government has been given the resources in finance and even in

matters of technical assistance for starting of new centres according to the requirements of the States.

It is not possible for this programme to make special allocations either for special States or special areas or even for special types of people. In order to take care of the under-developed classes of people, under-developed economically, in these project areas. We have certain schemes of Government like the schemes for the implementation of special programmes in areas occupied by Scheduled Tribes. There are special schemes for the depressed classes, like providing schools, medical aid and housing. The States have given, and I understand the Centre also gives, a certain amount of financial assistance in these matters. Wherever we have a particular block where we are implementing the NES programme or the community development programme and there is an under-developed pocket, we try to concentrate the resources available under the special provisions and intensify the development of those areas. And even where no funds are available, attempts are made to give special attention to people who have been backward and under-developed economically as well as otherwise.

It has been mentioned in the programme evaluation organisation's report and it has also been mentioned by quite a number of hon. Members of this House day before yesterday and also today that there is uneven distribution of benefits of this programme in the blocks. I find myself in a very grave sense of distress over this matter, and I must share my distress with this House, so that they may come to my rescue in some matters at least.

We find that just as in the human system, if there is a carbuncle and we give special nutrition to the person, the carbuncle tends to absorb the bulk of the nutrients and the rest of the body remains more or less what it was, in our society also we have carbuncles of a type.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In the Government or society?

Shri S K Dey: In society, everywhere

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has asked the House to share with him!

An Hon Member: Is he thinking aloud in the House?

Shri S K. Dey: We are believers in Ayurveda and therefore we do not believe in surgery. We believe in conservative surgery. We hope that the dose of conservative surgery that the Finance Minister as a specialist has applied may help somewhat in toning up the spirit in the countryside and change the extraordinary importance that is today attached to the amassing of wealth by a few at the expense of the many. But I know this measure, which I hope will be only the first, is not going to go very far. It is necessary for non-official representatives of the people to become allies of the project workers. Hon Members will appreciate that a Government servant is exposed to many fires. Almost every day there are circulars that are being issued from the Centre and as an hon Member mentioned, all these circulars have to travel right up to the village level worker for implementation. Even to keep track of these new instructions and reporting and implementation of a programme according to the needs of the people is a difficult job. If Government officers have to get themselves involved in bringing about social equality and justice and eradication of carbuncles from society, I fear a very serious danger ahead of the Government workers. We are expecting far too much of them.

People who amass wealth and try to get a lion's share of governmental resources are people, by the very definition, of some influence. Some influence does not mean influence locally only. They have an influence on the Government as a whole. Now,

even the Chief Minister of a State, if I understand their difficulties properly and interpret them properly, is not an entirely free agent. Therefore, not to speak of the Government agency, even the Chief Minister of a State requires assistance and support and buttressing of enlightened consciousness of non-official representatives of people from all levels if justice is to be done.

It was mentioned that there is no co-ordination at the Centre. I am very sorry, I do not agree with this view. From the very beginning of this programme we had representatives of the various Ministries closely associated. At that time we did not want the various Ministries in the Centre to get involved in this programme. They had their own jobs and we wanted to prove that it is possible to get much more effective return for Government's resources if there is a co-ordinated impact of governmental resources direct on the people. After having proved our thesis, we came to the Central Ministries. We have now begun to establish co-ordinational arrangement with every Ministry. An hon. Member here mentioned that this Ministry should have no connection with any other Ministry but should have connection only with the Ministry of planning. I do not see how this Ministry can at all function then, because it has no primary specialities of its own.

As I mentioned earlier in this House, it is supposed to intensify the impact of governmental resources on the people. That is the programme of this Ministry. That is the primary term of reference. We have established formal co-ordinational arrangements with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. We have established the same arrangements with the Ministry of Industry. And co-ordinational arrangements exist at official levels with all the other nation-building Ministries at the Centre. I have not experienced any difficulty, and I

do not anticipate any difficulty in the future either.

It has been said that the Central Government does not get enough support from the States. I do not know. So far as this programme is concerned, it has been a co-operative programme between the Centre and the States, and I would say this has been one of the greatest achievements to the credit of this programme that both the Centre and the States are working together as common partners. At no time has the Central organisation been questioned in whatever it did—in supervising, guiding, leading or assisting the implementation of the programme in the States. In fact, I have received such abundant co-operation from the Chief Ministers of States, who are particularly in charge of this programme by and large, that there is hardly anything left that I could ask of them.

I do not have a single instance where we have made demands of a Chief Minister of a State for a particular thing being done for this programme, which has not been attempted there. But issuing of instructions, even on the part of the State Governments, for implementation, and the actual implementation by the people is something entirely different. Now, at the ground level, the instructions do not reach except in an attenuated pitch, and, therefore, in order to compensate for this, it becomes necessary to adopt special measures at the ground level, so that the attenuation can be compensated. It is for this reason that we want the assistance of non-official members.

Throughout this debate, during these two days, emphasis has been that the people's representatives have not been involved in this programme. I confess it is very correct. How do I get about it? I have found, I believe, an answer to this problem which at least will reach up to a certain point. It has been said that

the governmental apparatus has to implement the policies laid out by this House and subsequently transmitted by the State Legislature. It is not possible for the Government agencies to continue inspiring the people or even to build an institution of people. It is only an institution of people that can create another institution of people. A governmental apparatus which is merely an agency, an instrument of action, cannot bring about an institution of people which is responsible for both policies as well as execution. Therefore, it becomes necessary to take certain other steps, and it is in this that I require the help of the hon. Members of this House.

We want the block advisory committee to be made effective.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): There are advisory committees. But how are they formed?

Shri S. K. Dey: We have given instructions based on discussion with all concerned that block advisory committees should be representative of the . . .

Shri P. R. Patel: Congress.

Shri S. K. Dey: . . . members elected from the area to the State Legislature, members elected from the area to the nation's Parliament, the *sarpanchs* elected in the *panchayats* functioning in the area, the chairman of co-operative societies and other outstanding non-officials. . .

Shri P. R. Patel: Who are those non-officials?

Shri S. K. Dey: . . . if there are some available, as, for instance, prominent agriculturists and prominent social workers.

The hon. Member has raised the question of Bombay. In fact, it was raised, day before yesterday. I know the block advisory committees in the present Bombay State have not been

[Shri S K Dey]

reconstituted after the elections But I may inform the hon Members who are interested in the areas concerned that the Government of Bombay are reconstituting these committees according to the instructions received by them from the Ministry of Community Development, and, therefore, the elected representatives in the area, to whichever party they may belong, will automatically be in the block advisory committees There can be no exception made to them

I was saying that there should be activation of the block advisory committees Now, activation of the block advisory committee does not, to my mind mean only ensuring that members of the block advisory committee will have their voice heard in the committee It is a very small part of the total picture We expect the members of the block advisory committee to go into the block, see how the work is being done, and so on Where good work is being done, it is necessary for a worker, be he an official or a non-official, to receive compliments from the non-official members of the block advisory committee and also to be pulled up where he is not doing work properly Then, how the work is going on should also be brought to the attention of the State Government, and where possible also of the Central Ministry

Quite often, I receive letters from Members of Parliament who happen to visit their projects or many Members of State Legislatures and other non-officials as to their reaction to the implementation of this programme and to the extent possible we try to redress the problems And the efforts of these members have gone an appreciable distance in activating what would otherwise have remained as decadent projects

The Members of this House can certainly, during the off period of Parliament, attend as best as they can, meetings of the block advisory committees

Shri B. Dasgupta (Purulia) What are the powers of the block advisory committees?

Shri S. K. Dey: We have said now that the block advisory committee's decision or recommendation in regard to the drawal of a programme should be treated as final by the Government organisation If there is any difference between the two, the matter must be referred to the State headquarters where the differences will be resolved So, the powers of the block advisory committees are such as they can only utilise and exert

I believe also that it will be possible for Members of Parliament to assist us in the training of our workers Very shortly, we propose to open a Central Institute of Study and Research on Community Development The main purpose of this Institute is to get senior officers like Collectors Heads of Departments, Sub-divisional Officers etc for refresher training in the form of seminars and discussions based on their experiences in the field People from different States numbering about fifty, will come to this training school We propose to establish this training school in Delhi and I believe it will be quite convenient for the Members of Parliament to participate in it and give us their guidance and assistance I hope, I can count on their fullest co-operation on this matter

Similarly, in the States we have training centres When hon Members go back to their States during the recess from Parliament sessions, they may, if they find it possible to do so, go to these training centres, try to exert their own influence on the staff and let us know what they think of these training centres

We will certainly try to do whatever we can to correct the situation if they find it unsatisfactory

1531 hrs

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

We have programmed for village leaders' camps on a very large scale starting from the 2nd October—village leaders in the field of agriculture. We are thinking in terms today of functional leaders who can give leadership in the subject-matter to their counterparts in the villages. We propose in every *gram sevak* circle to hold a camp of about 50 agriculturists at the rate of 5 from each village, and this programme should go round in all the villages of India. Now, this is a matter in which we are very largely dependent on the assistance of non-official representatives of the people. Here again, I feel that hon. Members of this House can make a very significant contribution to this programme, and I would seek their assistance.

I believe I have attempted to answer as many points as I possibly could. As I mentioned earlier, all the points have been noted down and they will be attended to.

The Development Commissioners of States represent the very finest material today, as they stand, that we could locate anywhere. I say this because I have closely worked with these people for the past five years, and it is primarily through their effort that we have succeeded in bringing about whatever change and transformation to whatever extent it exists through these people as leaders at the helm of the government apparatus at the official level. If hon. Members meet the Development Commissioners, I am sure they will not only receive a welcome but they will receive a demand for their services in the implementation of this programme far more than what, perhaps, they are ready to comply with. On behalf of those hard-worked Development Commissioners and the very large number of our workers at block level and at the village level, I would make this appeal to hon. Members of this House to show the way, to the representatives of people at the State level and at other levels, to get involved with this programme.

It is the people's representatives who hold the key to the Government and, therefore, it is difficult to understand why any representatives of people should remain content with a feeling that there is an allergy on the part of the government official towards non-official association with this programme. Government officials are servants of Government to carry out the policy and if they do not carry out the policy, there are other measures which can be taken to ensure that they carry out the policy. We have never had a single instance where, when there has been a definite demand on the part of the non-official apparatus for collaboration in the actual implementation of this programme, this suspected allergy on the part of officials has been able to stand in the way.

I am very grateful to you, Sir, for having given me so much time, and to the hon. Members of this House for the intense patience with which they have listened to what I had to say. I would also say how grateful I am to them for the fact that when I myself feared that perhaps hon. Members here would give me a dish much hotter than what it actually has been. They have been so generous in their treatment of this programme and particularly of me as a functionary on their behalf.

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

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of the following heads of demands

[Mr Speaker]

entered in the second column thereof —

Demand Nos 6, 7 and 105"

The motion was adopted

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

DEMAND No 6—MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 12,11,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Community Development'"

DEMAND No 7—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 7,18,00,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service'"

DEMAND No 105—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 97,70,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital outlay of the Ministry of Community Development'"

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion of the Demands for Grants Nos 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 116, 117 and 118 relating to the Ministry of

Food and Agriculture As the House is aware, 6 hours have been allotted for the Demands of this Ministry.

There are a number of cut motions to these various Demands Hon. Members may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes, the numbers of the selected cut motions which they propose to move I shall ask the Members to move them, if the members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

The time-limit for speeches will, as usual, be 15 minutes for the members including movers of cut motions, and 20 to 30 minutes if necessary, for Leaders of Groups

DEMAND No 42—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 79 60,000 including the sums already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958 in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'"

DEMAND No 43—FOREST

Mr Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,20,76,000 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, 1958 in respect of 'Forest'"

DEMAND No 44—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker. Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 9,67,32,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Agriculture'"

DEMAND No 45—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 84,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Civil Veterinary Services'".

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

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 6,47,59,000 including the sums already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'".

DEMAND No 116—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 10,68 000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'".

DEMAND No 117—PURCHASE OF FOODGRAINS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 79,15,44,000 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, 1958 in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains'".

DEMAND No 118—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 35,14,82 000 including the sums already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'".

डा० राम मुमग सिंह (महसाराय) :
अध्यक्ष महादय बहुत दिना मे देश की खाद्य समस्या बहुत बुराट रही है, लेकिन हाल मे बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश मे रबी की फाल खराब हो जान मे कठिनाई और भी बढ़ गयी है और दश म जो मुद्रास्फीति की स्थिति पैदा हुई है उसके कारण चीजों के भाव बढ़ने लग है जिस के कारण सरकार और देशवासियों को काफी कठिनाई हो रही है। ऐसी स्थिति मे देखना यह है कि सरकार का क्या कार्यक्रम है, सरकार खाद्य समस्या के बारे मे क्या करने जा रही है और देश मे जो अन्न की कमी है उस को पूर्ति के लिये वह कहा से अन्न उपलब्ध करेगी।

भारत में बहुतेरे ऐसे कार्य अपनाय गये जिन मे अन्न का उत्पादन बढा लेकिन उतना नही बढ पाया जितनी कि यहा जरूरत है। आज देश मे एक साधारण व्यक्ति को एक पाउंड चावल या एक पाउंड गेहू की प्रति दिन जरूरत पडती है। उस से ज्यादा भी पडती होगी लेकिन यदि उसी आघार पर हम तो देश में करीब ६८ लाख टन अन्न की और आवश्यकता है। सरकार की रपॉर्ट से मालूम होता है कि इस वर्ष देश मे ५६२ लाख टन अन्न पैदा हुआ है और एक पाउंड प्रति व्यक्ति के हिसाब से इस ५६२ लाख टन अन्न से हम केवल ३३,६१,००,००० व्यक्तियों को खिरा

[डा० राम सुभग सिंह]

सकते हैं। उस के बाद ३,४१,००,००० के करीब ऐसे दूसरे व्यक्ति बचते हैं जिन के लिये हमें कहीं से भ्रम का प्रबन्ध करना होगा। इन लोगों के लिये करीब ६० लाख टन भ्रम की आवश्यकता होगी। और जो हमारे देश की जनसंख्या प्रति वर्ष बढ़ जायेगी उस के लिये और आठ लाख टन की आवश्यकता होगी। इस प्रकार कुल मिला कर हम को ६८ लाख टन भ्रम की और आवश्यकता होगी। इस जरूरत को चाहे सरकार पूरा करे या जनता करे।

इस भ्रम की व्यवस्था करने के लिये सरकार ने दूसरे देशों से रेगुलरिशन कर के भ्रम मगाने की चेष्टा की है। और जैसा कि रिपोर्ट में दर्ज है, अमरीका से करीब ३४ लाख टन गेहूँ और १६ लाख टन चावल मगाने की बात निश्चित हुई है जिस के लिये करीब २२ करोड़ डलर देने पड़ेगे। इस को तीन बरस में मगाया जायेगा। बर्मा से भी २० लाख टन चावल मगाने की योजना है और इटारनेशनल व्हीट एग्रीमेंट के भी प्रतिवर्ष २ लाख टन गेहूँ आयेगा। और देशों से भी सरकार भ्रम मगाती है। कुल मिला कर प्रतिवर्ष करीब २५ लाख टन सरकार इस वक्त तक भ्रम मगाने की व्यवस्था कर चुकी है। यदि इस २५ लाख टन को हम घटावे उस ६८ लाख टन में से तो ४३ लाख टन और ज्यादा भ्रम की देश में जरूरत है। यह ४३ लाख टन कहा से आवेगा। क्या सरकार इस भ्रम को उपलब्ध करने में सफल हो सकेगी? क्या सरकार और अधिक पैदावार बढ़ाने में समर्थ हो सकेगी? क्या हम को इस भ्रम के लिये दूसरे देशों की शरण लेनी पड़ेगी? अगर हम इस को प्राप्त करने में सफल नहीं हुए तो क्या लोग भूखो रहने के लिये तैयार हैं? इस के बारे में फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री की जो रिपोर्ट है उस में चर्चा है कि किन किन तरीकों से और भ्रम पैदा करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस में सफल हो सकेगी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी भी सरकार की एफर्ट्स हैं उन के द्वारा सरकार कितना भ्रम और पैदा करने का खयाल रखती है।

द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में एक करोड़ टन ज्यादा पैदा करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है। उस में बताया गया है कि मेजर इरिगेशन प्राजेक्ट्स (सिंचाई परियोजना) से करीब २४ लाख टन, माइनर इरिगेशन (छोटी सिंचाई) से करीब १८ लाख टन, फर्टिलाइजर्स वगैरह से करीब २५ लाख टन और इम्प्रूव्ड सीड्स (परिष्कृत बीजों) से करीब १० लाख टन, लैंड रिकलमेशन से और डिवेलपमेंट से करीब ८ लाख टन तथा दूसरे इम्प्रूव्ड मॅथड्स से करीब १५ लाख टन अधिक भ्रम पैदा होगा। इस तरह से कुल मिला कर तकरीबन एक करोड़ टन गल्ला पैदा करने की योजना है। लेकिन सवाल दूसरे मंत्रालयों का पैदा होता है। हमें देखना है कि चाहे मेजर इरिगेशन हो चाहे माइनर इरिगेशन हो, चाहे खाद्य मंत्रालय हो, चाहे इरिगेशन एंड पावर (सिंचाई तथा विद्युत) मंत्रालय हो, इन सब के द्वारा क्या प्रयास हो रहे हैं और जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है उस को पूरा करने के लिये ये कहा तक भ्रमसर हो रहे हैं और कहा तक कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इस के साथ ही साथ यदि हम देखें तो हम पायेंगे कि सन् १९५३-५४ में देश में ५ करोड़ ८५ लाख टन भ्रम पैदा हुआ था। सरकारी प्रवक्ताओं द्वारा बताया गया है कि प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में तथा द्वितीय योजना के इन एक दो सालों में काफी प्राजेक्ट्स चालू किये गये हैं और इन सब से करीब ६३ लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई हुई है। यह सम्भव हुआ है या नहीं लेकिन रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि करीब ६३ लाख एकड़ जमीन सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत आई है। अब हमें देखना यह है कि ६३ लाख एकड़

जमीन में कितना अन्न पैदा हो सकता है। चाहे जमीन कौसी भी हो, जब वह सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत आ जाती है तो औसतन चार एकड़ जमीन में एक टन अनाज का उत्पादन अवश्य बढ़ सकता है। यह जो ६३ लाख एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की गई है तो १६ लाख टन अन्न अधिक पैदा होना चाहिये था। लेकिन १९५३-५४ में अन्न का उत्पादन ५ करोड़ ८५ लाख टन हुआ था। लेकिन इतनी सिंचाई की सुविधायें प्राप्त हो जाने के बाद भी हम देखते हैं कि आज जो उत्पादन हो रहा है वह कम हो रहा है। यह हो सकता है कि उस वक्त मौनसून अच्छा रहा हो। लेकिन १९५४-५५ में उत्पादन घट कर ५ करोड़ ४६ लाख टन रह गया, १९५५-५६ में वह ५ करोड़ ५७ लाख टन हो गया और १९५६-५७ में ५ करोड़ ६२ लाख टन हुआ। भालडा नगल से सिंचाई की सुविधायें उपलब्ध हो जाने के बावजूद, ट्यूब वेल्स का प्रोग्राम चालू हो जाने के बावजूद और दूसरे प्रयत्न किये जाने के बावजूद भी हम अभी १९५३-५४ के लक्ष्य तक नहीं पहुँच पाये हैं। उस को हमें बढ़ाना है। आज जितना उत्पादन हो रहा है उस से हमें १ करोड़ २३ लाख टन ज्यादा करना है क्योंकि १९५३-५४ के उत्पादन से एक करोड़ टन ज्यादा हमें पैदा करना है। इस के लिये जैसाकि मैं ने पहले कहा द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है उस की पूर्ति की ओर सरकार कहा तक अग्रसर हो रही है, इस का कोई स्पष्ट निर्देश किसी रिपोर्ट में नहीं है।

मेजर इरिगेशन प्रोग्राम के तौर पर भालडा नगल चालू किया गया है, दामोदर वैली भी कुछ दिन हुए चालू हो गई है। आज हम ने देखा कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने क्वेश्चन आवर में हमें बताया कि पंजाब और बिहार को ट्यूबवैल्स के लिये बिजली नहीं मिल रही है। जब ऐसी बात है तो इन प्राजेक्ट्स को चालू करने से क्या फायदा

हुआ है। आज भी हम अमरीका पर भरोसा रख रहे हैं तथा दूसरे देशों पर निर्भर कर रहे हैं इस अन्न की सप्लाई के लिये। हमें अन्न आज बर्मा से लेना पड़ रहा है। भालडा से बिजली मिल जाने के बावजूद भी क्या कारण है कि ट्यूबवैल्स के लिये बिजली नहीं दी जा रही है। दामोदर वैली की बिजली पटना तथा कलकत्ता भेजने के बजाय क्यों नह ट्यूबवैल्स (नलकूप) के लिये दी जा रही है। इस में यह साफ जाहिर होता है कि कोई केयर न तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट करती है, न डी० वी० सी० के अधिकारी करते हैं और न ही भालडा नगल के अधिकारी करते हैं और न ही सट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अधिकारी करते हैं। यदि इन सब के बीच उचित कोऑर्डिनेशन होता और इन को ठीक जानकारी होती तो ये इस तरह की बात नहीं होने देते।

१९५३ में तिलैया डैम का उद्घाटन प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने किया। उसी दिन कोनार डैम का उद्घाटन भी उन्होंने किया। योजना के अनुसार दामोदर वैली से बगल में ६ लाख एकड़ और बिहार में एक लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई होनी चाहिये। दामोदर वैली की ओर से कई अधिकारी नियुक्त कर दिये गये हैं नहरें आदि बनाने के लिये। तिलैया डैम क्षेत्र से ५६ गांव हटाये गये और रिजर्ववायर बनाने के लिये हम ने उन गांवों के लोगों को रिफ्यूजी बना दिया और आज उन के पास कोई घरबार नहीं है। सरकार कहेगी कि हम लोगों ने ८० लाख रुपये उन पर खर्च किये हैं लेकिन उस का खर्च उसी तरह से हुआ है जिस तरह में दामोदर के बांधों का पानी बगल की खाड़ी में गिर रहा है। पार साल वह पानी न दुर्गापुर की कैनाल में जा पाया है और न बिहार में। योजना के अनुसार बगल को भी पानी मिलना चाहिये था लेकिन पार साल नहीं मिला। वहा के अधिकारी कहते हैं कि हम लोग

[डा० राम सुभग सिंह]

तैयार थे मगर किन्नी में समझौता नहीं हो पाया। आज जहाँ अन्न के लिये सरकार अमरीका में समझौता कर सकती है तथा दूसरे देशों से समझौते कर सकती है और करने के लिये आतुर है वहाँ क्यों नहीं सरकार बंगाल की सरकार में, बिहार की सरकार में दामोदर वैली के अधिकारियों में, मिल कर कोई एक योजना बना लेती वहाँ पानी देने की। धान की बुवाई के लिये एक बूंद भी पानी नहीं दिया गया है। दामोदर वैली से दुर्गापुर के नीचे और यहाँ तिलैया में जो नहरें बनाने की योजना थी हाई लेवल कैनाल, लो लेवल कैनाल, लिफ्ट ऑरिगेशन इत्यादि और जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा वहाँ पर इंजीनियरिंग, सुप्रिटेन्डिंग इंजीनियरिंग इत्यादि भी बहाल हो गये थे, टेंडर भी मांग लिये गये थे और उस के अनुसार लोगों ने रपया भी नहरें बनाने के लिये दे दिया था लेकिन जिम बांध का २१ सितम्बर, १९५३ को उद्घाटन हुआ था, वहाँ आज तक एक इंच भी नहर नहीं बनी है। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई है। आप ने करोड़ों रपया खर्च कर के ५६ सक्वेयर मील में पानी जमा किया है और वह एक समुद्र की तरह से दिखाई पड़ता है और हुआ यह है कि वहाँ के रहने वाले लोग रिफ्यूजी बन गये हैं। यह जो आप की नीति है यह समझ में नहीं आती है।

आप जो फिजूल खर्ची कर रहे हैं इस में तो मैं जाना नहीं चाहता था। नकिन इतना कहे बगैर मैं नहीं रह सकता कि सोन नहर जब बनी थी उस वक्त रैस्ट हाउस बनाने का खर्चा आपने उसमें शामिल नहीं किया था लेकिन अब जो भी नहर बननी है वहाँ पर आप रैस्ट हाउस बना देते हैं। दामोदर वैली में कई एक डाक बंगले बने; दुर्गापुर में बना, बोखारो में दो दो रैस्ट हाउस बने, हजारीबाग में दो बने, तिलैया में रैस्ट हाउस बना, मैथन में दो बने। समझ में नहीं आता यह रपया वहाँ से आता है और किस तरह की यह इकोनोमी

है। और दूसरी ओर अपव्यय करते हैं और कहते हैं कि हम को डेवलपमेंट (विकास) के कामों के लिए रपया चाहिए। इतने अपव्यय के बावजूद भी जो पानी आप इकट्ठा करते हैं उस पानी को उन किसानों को नहीं देते हैं। अब या तो उन में समझने की शक्ति नहीं है या जानबूझ कर ऐसी गलती होती है तो ऐसे लोगों में देश का क्या बनेगा इसको भगवान् ही जाने।

ट्यूबवैल्व और फर्टिलाइजर्स के मामले में सीमेंट वगैरह का जो अपव्यय हुआ और बड़े बड़े प्राजैक्ट्स में जो सरकारी धन का अपव्यय हुआ है उसको मैं दुहराना नहीं चाहता। पहले जो फर्टिलाइजर का बैग ३२ और ३४ रुपये का मिला करता था आज उसके दाम ३६ रुपये हो गये हैं और हमारे किसान को एक पसेरी फर्टिलाइजर के वास्ते १ रपया साढ़े पन्द्रह आने देने पड़ते हैं। अब इसके मूल्य में यह वृद्धि क्यों हो गई। इसके लिए आप शायद यह कहेंगे कि किसानों द्वारा फर्टिलाइजर का अधिक मात्रा में उपयोग किया जाना है।

अभी श्री डे कह रहे थे कि हमारी सोसाइटी जैसी होनी चाहिए वैसी नहीं है और उसमें कारवकल्स मौजूद हैं ता उसके लिए मेरा यह कहना है कि मैं उसको रेपुडियट करूँगा और मेरा क्लेम है कि हमारे देश के किसान और कहीं के किसानों की अपेक्षा अधिक समझदार हैं और वे तैयार हैं कि हमारी अच्छी से अच्छी बातों को अपनायें और अच्छे अच्छे तरीकों को अपनायें। फर्टिलाइजर के लिए पहले बढ़ा जाता था कि किसान उसको नहीं लेगा लेकिन हमने देखा कि वह उसका उपयोग कर रहा है और हमारा सिंदरी का कारखाना जितनी डिमांड है उतनी प्रोड्यूस नहीं पा रहा है, स्प्लाई से डिमांड तीन गुना और चार गुना बढ़ गयी है। जहाँ तक किसानों में धन जमा करने की प्रवृत्ति का सवाल है तो उन आदमियों द्वारा जो कि स्वयं ४ हजार मासिक लेते हैं, वे किस मुह से उनकी आलोचना

कर सकते हैं। हा यदि वे केवल ५० रुपया महीना लें तो बेशक दूसरों की आलोचना करने का हक रखते हैं और उस हालत में कह सकते हैं कि अरे भाइयों मैं भी तुम्हारी श्रेणी का हूँ और तुम अब ज्यादा धन जमा करने की चेष्टा मत करो। चार हजार रुपया लेने वाले और कारों में बैठने वाले इस आलोचना के हकदार नहीं हो सकते।

सिंदरी में फटिलाखर प्रोड्यूस होता है, उसकी कोस्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन कितनी पड़ती है इस बारे में मैं चाहूंगा कि गवर्नमेंट बतलाये कि सिंदरी के कारखाने पर रेकरिंग एक्सपेंडीचर (आवर्तक व्यय) क्या है? नान रेकरिंग एक्सपेंडिचर (अनावर्तक व्यय) तो जो होना था हो चुका लेकिन जहाँ तक रेकरिंग एक्सपेंडिचर का सवाल है उसमें पैसे पैसे का हिसाब दे, उसमें कितनी फटिलाखर पैदा होती है किस भाव से उनको मिलना चाहिए और वह कहा जाती है।

इम्प्रूव्ड सीड्स से भी पैदावार बढ़ाने की योजना है। इस के लिए सेटल गवर्नमेंट ने करीब ७४ लाख या साढ़े ६४ लाख रुपये की रकम स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंट्स को सबसिडी की शकल में दी है और ४८ लाख या सवा ४८ लाख के करीब लोस के रूप में दिया है ताकि वहां पर ४७५ सीड्स फार्मस खोले जाय। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे कितने फार्मस खोल गये हैं और उनके द्वारा कितना इम्प्रूव्ड सीड किमानों को बांटा गया है। अभी बाढ़ आने में हमारे वहां के किसानों का धान का बीज सब सड़ गया और हालांकि वहां पर कम्युनिटी प्राजक्ट का हेडक्वार्टर है लेकिन लोगों की चिड़िया आती है कि हम को बीज नहीं मिल पा रहा है। मैं अभी महोदय और उनके मंत्रालय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वहां कम्युनिटी प्राजक्ट्स की ओर से किसानों को सीड देने का प्रबन्ध क्यों नहीं होता है। जिन इलाकों में बाढ़ आई हुई है और जहां के किसान अपने घरों से उजड़ गये हैं और बेघर-बार हो गये हैं, उनकी

तात्कालिक सहायता भी इस विभाग के द्वारा की जानी चाहिए।

अब जहां तक लैंड रिकलेमेशन, ला डेवलपमेंट (भूमि विकास) का सवाल है सवायल इरोजन का भी सवाल है। जापानीज मेथड आफ एग्रीकलचर (कृषि का ढंग) को अपना कर इस विभाग द्वारा एग्रीकलचर प्रोड्यूस को बढ़ाने की कोशिश की गई और किसानों ने भागे बड़ कर उस जापानी तरीके को अपनाया और खेती के उत्पादन में वृद्धि की और इस तरह सिद्ध कर दिया कि हमारे किसान लोग कजरवेटिव (रुद्धिवादी) नहीं हैं बल्कि प्रगतिशील हैं और वे हर उस तरीके को अपनाने को तैयार रहते हैं जो कि खेती की पैदावार को बढ़ाने वाला सिद्ध हो।

यह ठीक है कि स्वायल इरोजन के काम में उतनी प्रगति नहीं हुई है जितनी कि हम देखना चाहते हैं। दामोदर रेली में उसका फार्म खोला गया है और वहां पर एक्सपेरिमेंट हो रहा है जिनमें इस दामोदर रेली में स्वायल इरोजन के चलते जिनको पंचत और मैथन डैम को पत पड़वेगी उसकी काट बन्दपना नहीं कर सकता। १०० वर्ष के वजय उसकी लाइफ ६० वर्ष का होन जा रही है। पंचत डैम जिनमें कि ऊपर खंडा रुपया खर्च हुआ है क्या नहीं उसका जा पिछली योजना या उमा व अनुसार व्यवस्थित रूप में चलने?

जहां तक क्राइड का सवाल है तो क्राइड किमानों को पहले जमींदारों में और ज़रियो में और अपन दास्ता में मिलना था लेकिन अब यह एक नया एक्सपेरिमेंट किया जा रहा है। किसानों के ऊपर सब लोग एक्सपेरिमेंट करने को चलते हैं और वे लोग भी एक्सपेरिमेंट करने को चलते हैं जिनको कि तनकि भी बाकिफियत नहीं है कि किसानों का जीवन कैसा है। अब मैं आपको बतलाऊ कि एक किसान रेफ्यूजी के वास्ते डाक बगले के टाइप का एक बगला एंलाट किया जाता

[डा० गम सुभा सिंह]

है जो उसके लिए बिल्कुल मौजू नही है। वह बेचारा कहा तो भूसा रखे कहा अपने बैल बाँटे और कहा अपनी गाय रखे कुछ उसकी समझ में नही आता और परिणाम-स्वरूप उस जगह को दुबारा रिमोडेल करने की जरूरत महसूस होती है और इस तरह दुबारा खर्च होता है। ठीक इसी तरीके से किसानों को क्रेडिट देने का सवाल है। यह हो सकता है कि जो हमारे फाइनेंस के अफसर हैं या डेवलपमेंट आफिसर्स हैं वे फाइनेंस के पंडित होंगे लेकिन क्या उन क्लर्कटो और कमिश्नरों ने अपने जिलों या कमिश्नरियों में घूमखोरी बंद की है बल्कि तथ्य यह है कि कितनी ही क्लर्कटोरिया ऐसी हैं जहाँ कि घूमखोरी बंद होने या कम होने की बजाय ५०० परसेंट ज्यादा बढ़ गयी है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब से कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट का काम चला है क्या एक भी कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट आप ऐसा बतला सकते हैं, जहाँ पर घूमखोरी बिद्यमान न हो, कम से कम मैं अपने प्रदेश की बात कह सकता हूँ कि एक भी ऐसा एन० ई० एस० क्लार्क नही मिलेगा जहाँ पर घूमखोरी न चल रही हो। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं चाहूँगा कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहबान, मैं भी नही चाहता कि मैं भी आग मूद कर किसी को आलोचना करूँ, वे लोग आग मूद कर तारीफ करने की अपनी प्रवृत्ति छोड़ दें और यदि वे ऐसा करेंगे तो ठीक रहेगा अन्यथा आज तो थोड़ी आलोचना ही होती है कुछ दिनों के बाद तबाही हो जायगी।

अब जहाँ तक क्रेडिट (उधार) देने का सवाल है रूरल क्रेडिट सर्वे की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार स्टेट बैंक की इसके लिए स्थापना हुई है। हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर आज कहते हैं कि मैं रुपया कर्ज लेने के लिए अमरीका जाऊँगा लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट बैंक जो किसानों को कर्ज देने के लिए बना था वह कहाँ तक अपने कर्ज को अजाम

दे रहा है। उसके बोर्ड पर कितने किसान हैं। इसी तरह यदि आप कारपोरेशन इसलिये बनाने जा रहे हैं कि उसमें आप अपने अफसरान को रखें और इसमें देश के पूँजीपतियों को रखें तो हम लोगों को मजबूर होकर कहना पड़गा कि आप इस तरह का मनोवृत्ति को त्याग दे वरना देश आपके साथ पीछे चलने में हिचकिचायेगा और देशवासी चाहेंगे कि ऐसे लोग देश की नीति का निर्धारण न करें। यह कहा गया है कि स्टेट बैंक किसानों को कर्ज देगा लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट बैंक की शाखा देहातो में कहीं खुली है? हमारे गढ़, चल्डिया, नगर में स्टेट बैंक खोली गयी मैं कहूँगा कि वह वैसे स्थान पर नही खुला जहाँ पर किसान आसानी से जा सकता हो। आज चार सौ शाखें खोलने की बात थी, लेकिन उन में से कितनी खोली गई? उन में लोकेशन कहा है। क्या वह पूँजीपतियों के लिए और बड़े बड़े आदमियों की सुविधा के लिहाज से खोली है या गाँवों की सुविधा के लिहाज से खोली गई है, जो साधारण मजदूर हैं, गाँववाले हैं, गिक्शा वाले हैं या किसान हैं? जो इस तरह से छूट कर खेलने की प्रवृत्ति आई है वह ठीक नहीं है। परमो ग्रेन कहा था कि देश का राजनैतिक जीवन बरबाद हो रहा है। आज स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया के जो पहले ज्वाएंट सेक्रेटरी या अन्डर सेक्रेटरी थे वे चेअरमैन होते हैं और भूतपूर्व क्रेडिनेट मिनिस्टर वाइस-चैयरमैन मेरी समझ से कोई भी स्वाभिमानी सर्वजनिक जीवन का आदमी इसे अच्छा नहीं मानेगा। आज यह होना चाहिए कि जो भी किसी बड़ी जगह पर रह चुका है, वह किसी जगह भी वाइस-प्रेजिडेंटशिप न स्वीकार करे। आज मैं देख रहा हूँ कि कैट्स वगैरह पर भी काफी खर्च करने की बात कही जाती है। लेकिन हम को दूध अमरीका से मगाना पड़ता है, आस्ट्रेलिया से मगाना पड़ता है। यह धोर असफलता है हम लोगों की। यहाँ पर हम

लोग कैदल के डबेलपेट की परवाह नहीं करते। जितने दूध घी की यहा जरूरत है, उसको सरकार समझ नहीं पा रही है और देश के स्वास्थ्य के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रही है।

16 hrs.

Shri Parulekar (Thana): Sir, I do not propose to deal with the general problem of food and its relation to agrarian reforms, nor with the basic nature of the food problem and its solution. I propose to deal here only with the issues which I have raised in the two cut motions, namely, failure of the Government to anticipate that there would be a food crisis in the country this year and, secondly, the failure of the Government to adopt adequate and effective measures in time and in advance to avoid this crisis. I will pass on to deal with the first issue.

The question that needs to be examined is: could or could not the Government have anticipated that there would be food crisis in the country this year? Could not Government have anticipated that there would be acute food scarcity in some parts of the country, that the prices of foodgrains would rise so high that it would not be possible for the vast majority of the people to purchase their requirements of food, that there would be hoarding and that the vast masses of the people would have to suffer privations which could be avoided? Were the causes of the crisis such that Government could not have anticipated and understood them long before the crisis developed? Was the consequence of these causes such that Government could not have judged that the inevitable result of these causes would be food crisis?

My submission is that they could have anticipated that food crisis would develop in this country. The causes were obvious; so also was their consequence.

Having stated this I will mention briefly the causes of the food crisis. What were they? One of the important causes of the food crisis was natural calamity. We are agreed on this. There is no difference of opinion between the hon. Minister and myself on this point. But the natural and the inevitable result of natural calamity would be that food crisis would develop. Any ordinary man in the street would have come straight to that conclusion. But the Government took several months before they came to the conclusion that there was acute food scarcity in those parts of the country which were affected by natural calamity.

The second important cause of the food crisis was the rise in prices. If as a result of the rise in prices people are unable to purchase their requirements of food, then that is food crisis. Food may be available, but all the same people starve. The prices of foodgrains were continuously rising during this period. I will quote a few statistics in support of my contention. These are the index numbers of wholesale prices for Cereals. In the month of May, 1956 the index number stood at 449. In June it went up to 470, July 485, August 504, September 509, October 510, November 530, December 532; in January 1957 it dropped down a little and came to 491, but in February it again shot up to 526, in March it went up to 528, April 536, May 550, and on 25th May it stood at 555. These figures will show that during the whole of this period the prices of foodgrains and of cereals were continuously rising.

I would like to give two other figures in relation to the prices of rice and wheat. The index number of wholesale prices of rice on 30th March, 1956 was 518; on 30th March, 1957 it was 615. The index number of wholesale price for wheat on 30th March, 1956 was 532, and on 30th March, 1957 it was 630.

[Shri Parulekar]

These figures will indicate clearly that the prices of foodgrains were continuously rising for a year. I hope and expect that the hon. the Minister for Food and Agriculture will not catch hold of that one figure, that is the figure for January, 1957 which was 490 and say that he expected the prices to fall. If he were to come out with that explanation I would only say that it would be a very naive explanation. The contention of the Food Minister is that the rise in prices was not appreciable, but I will deal with this point a little later.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

16.8 hrs.

The third important cause of the food crisis was the policy of the banks to advance loans on credit to speculators against foodgrains. When we are not self-sufficient in production of food, advance of credit, advance of loans to speculative merchants would inevitably lead to hoarding and would inevitably create an artificial scarcity in foodgrains. It has been admitted by Government that such advances were very high this year. In this connection I would refer to the reply which was given by Government to a question regarding bank advances on the 25th July. The Minister said, "As compared to 1954, 1955 and 1956 the advances against foodgrains, including wheat and other crops, are high". And the Finance Minister who intervened and replied to a supplementary question said that the rise in advances was an indication that there was hoarding. If the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture had asked any ordinary man in the street as to what would be the result of such advances to grain speculators, he would have told him that the grain speculators do not purchase foodgrains for feeding people but for making maximum profit. And, hoarding yields maximum rate of profit. This was one of the most important causes of the food crisis as it developed in this country this year.

The fourth important cause of food crisis was the pressure of inflation. Inflation need not inevitably lead to rise in prices, but inflation does lead to rise in prices when the market is free, when the market is uncontrolled, and when the law of the capitalist economy—that is, the law of supply and demand—governs and regulates circulation of commodities in the society. Further, inflation leads to speculative rise in prices especially in respect of those commodities in the case of which the margin between supply and demand is very narrow or nil, and foodgrains was such a commodity.

Due to all the causes, which I have just now mentioned, food crisis developed in this country. The food crisis was the result of natural calamity; secondly, of the economic laws which operate in the country and, thirdly, of the policy of the Government which was pursued in respect of advancing loans to grain speculators. All these causes were obvious and the result was equally so.

As I have dealt with the causes of food crisis as I understand them, it will be necessary for me to deal very briefly with the causes of the food crisis as the hon. Minister for Food and Agriculture understands them. Those causes have been mentioned in the statement which he made on the floor of this House on 14th May, 1957. One of the causes which he has mentioned therein is natural calamity and, as I have said already, there is no difference of opinion on this point.

Secondly, he admits that there is rise in prices. I will read the relevant paragraph in this connection. On page 5 of the statement, he, says:

"...the prices, continue to be generally higher this year than last year. It is natural for the consumers, therefore, to complain of these high prices, but for a proper appreciation of the situation it is very desirable to have the proper perspective."

And, he gives the perspective He proceeds to say:

"Against 100 as the price index for 1952-53...."

He has chosen as base for comparison the year 1952-53, which is a novel way of comparison.

He says.

"Against 100 as the price index for 1952-53, which is now generally taken as the base year, the latest wholesale price index for rice is 103, for wheat 90 and for cereals taken together 100 5"

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Proceed further

Shri Parulekar: I will read the whole paragraph for your benefit then you go on to say

"This shows that the current prices are not generally higher than in 1952-53 1954-55 .."

Mr. Chairman: The hon Member need not read the whole report, otherwise, he will have no time to advert to it and make his own comments I would, therefore, request him to be rather brief.

Shri Parulekar: Sir, what I was submitting was that the statistics which have been quoted are misleading Statistics of one year can be compared with those of another year The hon Minister has chosen 1952-53 as his base, but that was precisely the year when there was food scarcity and food crisis in the country He should have also related the rise in prices to the purchasing capacity of the people Then he would have come to the inevitable conclusion that the prices of foodgrains are so high that it is not possible for the vast masses of the people to purchase their requirements of food at these prices Sir, he can deceive himself by such statistics in the comfortable belief that the rise in prices of foodgrains was not high, but he will not

be able to deceive the people who are actually suffering because of the rise in prices of foodgrain.

There is another proposition which he makes He says that the rise in prices is due to increased consumption of food arising from higher incomes. This was the point made by the hon Home Minister in a more pointed way, when he participated in the debates on the Address by the President The Home Minister then stated that the rise in prices was proof of the fact that the purchasing capacity of the under-nourished and starving was going up

Sir, within the time limit I will not be able to disprove what has been stated, but I will be able to comment. This is a sweeping generalisation, this is a wild generalisation, I am sure it will not be disputed by anyone in this House that the real income of the working class has gone down, that the real income of the salaried employees has gone down, that the real income of agricultural labour has gone down, and that the real income of 90 per cent of agriculturists who are below subsistence level, who own between 10 to 15 acres of land, has also gone down It is true that as a result of more circulation of money in the country, as a result of deficit financing, the pockets of some must have been filled to the full but those are exactly the persons in whose case the demand for food will not increase because they would not consume more than what they ordinarily do

He further contends that the rise in prices is due to the fact that the agriculturists held on to their stocks in order to get better prices, because of better credit facilities which have been afforded to them This contention is stated on page 7 of the statement which I will not read for want of time But, Sir, the following few figures will show how untenable this position is These are figures regarding classification of households

[Shri Parulekar]

according to the size of land they cultivate:

| Land in acres | Percentage of total number of households |
|---------------|--|
| Nil | 5.9 |
| 0.01-2.49 | 49.2 |
| 2.50-4.99 | 14.3 |
| 5.00-7.49 | 9.5 |
| 10.00-14.99 | 6.1 |
| 15.00-24.99 | 4.9 |
| 25 and above | 5.3 |

It will be seen from these figures that the credit facilities which were given could not reach nearly 90 per cent of the agriculturists, and to say that they were able to hoard, hold on to their stocks and get better prices is another proposition which cannot be substantiated by facts.

It also shows that this statement is based on ignorance of our rural economy, if I may say so, because in the rural economy as it exists a vast majority of the peasants sell as soon as harvest is ready, and a large portion among them sell in advance. Under these conditions, to state that the rise in prices was due to the fact that the agriculturists were able to hold on to their stocks because of better credit facilities given to them by banks is a preposterous proposition which cannot be substantiated by facts.

Sir, I will pass on to discuss briefly the issue of my second cut motion, that is, the failure of the Government to adopt adequate and effective measures in advance to avoid food crisis. I need not say much on this. With their understanding of the causes of the crisis as they have stated, it is no surprise that they could not take adequate and effective measures in time to avoid a crisis. It would have been a surprise if they had taken such measures. They started rushing foodgrains to areas where there was acute scarcity, after people had started starving. They started opening fair price shops when the prices had risen too high, and they were not able to open fair price shops wherever they have been found to be necessary, particularly in

the rural areas. They armed themselves with powers under the new legislation on 29th of May to unearth hoarders and to stabilise prices when the hoarders had already been established and conditions of monopoly in foodgrains had already been established. Lastly, they took steps to stop advances of loans to grain speculators when they had succeeded in creating a monopoly of foodgrains. Such were the steps taken and nobody can say that they were taken in advance. In short, they did not take the measures which were necessary to avoid the food crisis in time.

Before I conclude, I would like to suggest the effective measures for avoiding food crisis. Under the conditions prevailing in the country today when we are not still self-sufficient in production of foodgrains, when we find that it will take a long time before we attain self-sufficiency, some measures have to be taken in order to avoid food crisis. The basic measure which has to be taken is to stabilise the market. The basic measure which the Government must take is that Government must purchase foodgrains from the peasants at fair prices, as soon as the harvest is ready. That is the only way by which Government will be able to avoid food crisis, because it will ensure a fair price to the peasant and it will enable the Government to have adequate stocks and it will discourage hoarding.

There are several measures which I want to suggest, but for want of time I cannot do so. I have pointed out the basic measure. There are many subsidiary measures which can be taken in conjunction with this.

These are the measures which, in my opinion, Government have to take if they intend to avoid food crisis in future.

सेठ गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : सभा-
पति महोदय, अभी यहाँ पर दो भाषण हुए
हैं। उन दोनों में से एक में
से मुना है। उ

आबपाशों की बात का, अच्छी खाद की बात का, अच्छे बीज की बात का, किसानों को ठीक तरह से देने की बात का जिक्र किया है। उन बाद जो सदस्य बोले उन्होंने हमारे खाद्य पदार्थों के मूल्यों की बात का जिक्र किया पर मुझे यह देव कर खेद हुआ है कि इस विषय में जो सब से बुनियादी बात थी वह न ड० राम सुभग सिंह जी ने और न उनके पश्चात् जिन सदस्य महोदय का भाषण हुआ उन्होंने कहा। आबपाश कब होता है? आबपाश त होता है जब जमान उस आबपाश के लिए तैयार हो जाता है। खाद कब पड़ता है, खाद पड़ता है फसल बोने के पहले तैयार जमान में या कुछ बीज बोने के समय यह कुछ इस प्रकार का खाद होता है जो बीज डालने के बाद भी दी जाता है। अच्छा बीज कब पड़ता है? अच्छा बीज तब पड़ता है जब जमान तैयार हो जाता है। पर सवाल यह है कि जमीन तैयार कौन करता है? जो बीज जमान तैयार करने का है उस तरफ न तो हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने कोई ध्यान दिलाया और न सरकार का कोई ध्यान है। जो जमान तैयार करता है वह है इस देश का बैल और जब तक हम बैलों से जमान को तैयार नहीं करेंगे तब तक न आबपाश हो सकता है, न खाद दिया जा सकता है, न अच्छा बीज डाला जा सकता है, और न अधिक अन्न उत्पादन हो सकता है और न ही कोमलों को घटाया जा सकता है।

मैं इस विषय को सन् १९२३ से जब यहां मैं पहले पहल आया, उस समय से उठाता आ रहा हूं। उस समय की काउंसिल आफ स्टेट में मैंने इस विषय को उठाया। उसके बाद को केन्द्रीय व्यवस्थापिका सभाओं में इसे उठाया, संविधान सभा में उठाया और हमारी इस लोक सभा में भी उठाया। सफलता भी कुछ हद तक हम लोगों को मिली, यह नहीं कि सफलता न मिलो हो। हमने संविधान में पशु रक्षा के विषय में एक धारा

जुड़वा दी। हमारी प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ रुपया दिया गया और हमारी दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ६२ करोड़ रुपये इस विषय में दिए गए हैं। मेरा जो एक विधेयक इस लोक सभा में था वह यद्यपि पास नहीं हुआ पर उसके बाद उत्तर प्रदेश में, बिहार में, पंजाब में और उसके पहले हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में तो सम्पूर्ण गोवध बन्द करने के विधेयक पास हो गये थे और वे कांग्रेस सरकारों द्वारा ही रखे गये थे। उनमें से कुछ विधेयक इस समय हमारे सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में उपस्थित हैं और मैं आशा करता हूं कि बहुत जल्दी उनका फैसला हो जाएगा और वे विधेयक कार्यरूप में परिणत किए जा सकेंगे। लेकिन इन सब बातों के होने के बावजूद भी मैं कृषि मंत्री से, जो एक ऐसे धर्म का पालन करने हैं जो धर्म अहिंसा का बुनियाद पर खड़ा है, यह आशा करता हूं कि वे इस विषय को जरा अधिक ध्यान से देखेंगे, इस विषय पर हमारे देश का भावनाओं और वे भावनाएं हमारी जिस अहिंसक संस्कृति पर आधारित हैं, उस पर भी ध्यान देंगे और देश को जो खाद्य स्थिति है, अन्न उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात है, हमारे इस देश में जो निरामिष भोजन करने वालों को शैष्टिक भोजन देने का प्रश्न है, इन पर भी ध्यान देंगे। मैं सब से पहले एक बात स्पष्ट कह देना चाहता हूं, कि हमारे देश में जिस प्रकार का निरामिष भोजन किया जाता है संसार में हम कहीं वैसा भोजन नहीं देखते। मैं संसार के प्रायः सभी देशों में हो आया हूं और हमारी संस्कृति चूंकि निरामिष भोजन के ऊपर बहुत दूर तक अवलम्बित है इसलिए उसका एक विशिष्ट स्थान भी है। इसलिए जब कभी मैं सरकार द्वारा मधुलियों की अधिक पैदावार की बात, मुर्गियों की अधिक पैदावार की बात, मुअरों की अधिक पैदावार की बात सुनता हूं तो मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि कांग्रेसवादी होते हुए भी, मेरे सिर

[गोविन्द दास]

से पैर तक धाग लग जाती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सस्त्रुति की दृष्टि से, हमारे देश में जो भावनाएँ हैं उन भावनाओं की दृष्टि से और हमारे यहाँ पर जो अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है, उस दृष्टि से और पीछे भोजन इत्यादि सब दृष्टियों से इस विषय को देखना आवश्यक है। हमारी सरकार की कई कमेटियाँ समय समय पर नियुक्त होती हैं और उन कमेटियों के जो प्रस्ताव होते हैं उनके कारण भी बार बार मुझे इस विषय की सरकार को याद दिलावी पड़ती है। अभी सन् १९५४ में भारत सरकार ने श्री पी० एन० नंदा की अध्यक्षता में, श्री गुलजारी लाल नंदा की अध्यक्षता में नहीं—कहीं कोई गलतफहमी न हो जाये, पशु उन्नति संसम्बन्ध में एक समिति बनाई थी। उस समिति के टर्म ऑफ रेफ्रेन्स में उस समिति का जो बात खोजने के लिए कहा गया था, उसमें गोवध का विषय नहीं था। लेकिन मूत्र यह देख कर बड़ा खेद हुआ कि उस नार्मल उमर का वह विषय न रहत हुए भी गोवध के प्रश्न का लिया और सिफारिश का उस दश में गोवध बन्द नहीं होना चाहिए। इन्डियन मन्त्रालय ने सन् १९५६ में मॉन्ट्रियल में नाम में एक दूसरी रिपोर्ट निकाली। नमूना नाम का कारण रिपोर्ट पृष्ठ १६६ पर है यहाँ पर पढ़ना नहीं चाहता पर उस रिपोर्ट पृष्ठ १६६ पर इस विषय का फिर उठाया गया है और कहा गया है कि हमका इस विषय पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता है कि जो पशु उपयोगी नहीं हैं उनका वध रोका जाय अथवा नहीं। मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि जब हमारे मंत्रिपरिषद् में यह बात स्पष्ट कर दी गई है, जब मेरे विधेयक के समय यहाँ पर एटोर्नी जनरल का वह वक्तव्य हो चुका है और जब उसके बाद कृषि मंत्री महोदय ने यह बात स्पष्ट कर दी है कि इस विषय का केन्द्र से सम्बन्ध न होकर राज्यों की सरकारों से सम्बन्ध है और अब राज्य सरकारें

उस सम्बन्ध में अपने अपने यहाँ कानून बना चुकी हैं तब उस अवस्था में केन्द्रीय सरकार को और केन्द्रीय सरकार की कमेटियों को बार बार इस बात को कहने की क्या आवश्यकता है कि हमको इस विषय पर पुनर्विचार करने की जरूरत है।

कम से कम एक विषय पर तो कोई मतभेद नहीं है कि उपयोगी पशुओं की रक्षा होनी चाहिए। अब प्रश्न यह है कि क्या हम उपयोगी पशुओं की रक्षा भी बिना गोवध सम्पूर्ण रीति से बन्द किये कर सकते हैं। आज आप देखें कि इस देश में जो गोवध होता है वह किस काम के लिए होता है। प्रधानतया वह इस देश से खालों के निर्यात और गायों की दूसरी चीजें अतडिया आदि दूसरे देशों को भेजने के लिए होता है। खालों बेकार पशुओं की अच्छी नहीं निकलती, अच्छे पशुओं की खालें अच्छी निकलती हैं। फिर यहाँ में जा बछड़े और बछड़ियों को खालों का निर्यात होता है और जो बराबर बढ रहा है, क्या वह अनुपयोगी पशुओं का होता है? बछड़ और बछड़ियों का कौन अनुपयोगी मिट्ट बर सनता है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। यथाथ में जा पशुधन हमारा देश में हो रहा है वह अनुपयोगी पशुओं का नही हो रहा है बल्कि वह उपयोगी पशुओं का हो रहा है और मैं कृपि नहीं महोदय से कहूँगा कि वह जरा बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास आदि के किसानों को जाकर देखें कि उन किसानों में जो गोवध हो रहा है क्या वह गोवध अनुपयोगी पशुओं का हो रहा है। मैं अनेक बार इस बात को कह चुका हूँ और यह बात मानी जा चुकी है कि बलकत्ते, बम्बई और मद्रास आदि स्थानों में उपयोगी पशुओं का वध हो रहा है। यह बात अनेक बार कही जा चुकी है कि उनका वध बन्द कराने के लिए सरकार कोई कदम उठाने वाली है लेकिन मुझे यह देख कर दुःख होता है कि इतने वर्षों के बीत जाने के बाद भी इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक भी कुछ भी नहीं किया गया।

यह कहा जाता है कि जब हमारे यहाँ मनुष्यों को भी भोजन नहीं मिलता तब हम इन पशुओं के भोजन की व्यवस्था कैसे कर सकते हैं। मनुष्य जो खाता है वह पशु यहाँ नहीं खाता पढ़ते तो यह बात समझ लेनी चाहिए। जैसे जैसे हमारे देश में अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा उसी के साथ साथ हमको अधिकाधिक भूमा मिलेगा और हम इस प्रश्न को हल कर सकेंगे। दूसरे बड़ा पर इतनी अधिक घास होना है जिसका कि यदि उपयोग किया जाय और सरकार इस को स्वीकार कर चुकी है कि वह इकराह घास के स्थानों पर गोमदन बनायीगी तो हम इन पशुओं के लिए इस देश में यथेष्ट घास प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। इसलिए वह कहना कि यहाँ पर जब आदिमियों के लिए पूरा भोजन नहीं है तो अनुपयोगी पशुओं के वास्ते कहा से भोजन लाये यह बात ठीक नहीं है। यह कहना कि जहाँ हमारे यहाँ उपयोगी पशुओं के लिए घास नहीं है तो अनुपयोगी पशुओं के लिए घास कहा से लाये, और बात नहीं है यह गलत बात है लोगों को भ्रम में डालने के लिए। फिर जिस समय सरकार ने गोमदन की योजना को स्वीकार किया था, उस समय अगर यह बात थी तो गोमदन की जो योजना थी उसको स्वीकार नहीं करना था और उसके ग्यान पर अधिक कमाईवाने खोजने की योजना को स्वीकार करना था। जब गोमदन की योजना एक बार स्वीकार की जा चुकी है और जब गोमदन खोले जा रहे हैं तब आज इस बात को कहना कि नहीं हमारे यहाँ पर यथेष्ट घास नहीं है यह बात गलत है। गोमदन तब तक सफल नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि आप गोवध सम्पूर्ण रूप से बन्द नहीं कर देंगे।

गोवध बंद करने के अतिरिक्त इस विषय का एक पहलू और भी है और वह है नरल की उन्नति नरल की उन्नति के लिए भी अभी बहुत काम काम हुआ है। उसके लिए सबसे अधिक आवश्यकता हमें साइड की है। सरकारी

विशेषज्ञ इस बात को स्वीकार कर चुके हैं कि जहाँ हमें २५० साइडों की आवश्यकता है वहाँ हमारे पशु मरिक्ल में एक है। फिर हमारे यहाँ पशु चिकित्सालयों की बहुत कमी है और उस और भी हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं आपका सामने अपन सुझाव पेश करता हूँ। मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि इस देश में गोबर काई बंद हो। मेरा दूसरा सुझाव है कि खानों का निर्माण कम से कम ब्रिड और ब्रिडिंग की खानों का निर्माण पर ध्यान देकर दिया जाय। मेरा तीसरा सुझाव यह है कि नरलों की उन्नति के लिए स्थलीय नरलों की उन्नति की जगह हमें नरल नस्लें चाहिए, जिनका अग्रजा में डुएल परंपरा की नस्ल कहते हैं याने जिन नस्ल में खेती के लिए अच्छे बैल और दूध के लिए अच्छे गायें दीनी जाती हैं। मेरा चौथा सुझाव यह है कि चारे की रक्षा की जाय और चारा अधिक उत्पन्न हो इसके लिए अन्न की पैदावार

16 38 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

घटायें बिना एक आन्दोलन किया जाय। "किकर" और "जानड" आदि कुछ ऐसे वृक्ष हैं जो खेतों की पानी पर उगाये जा सकते हैं और इस प्रकार के वृक्षों से भी पशुओं के भोजन का मसला बहुत हद तक हल किया जा सकता है। मेरा पांचवा सुझाव यह है कि पशु चिकित्सा की समुचित व्यवस्था की जाय। इन सब बातों के लिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि खादी और ग्रामोद्योग की तरह इस काम के लिए भी एक स्टैंडर्टी कमेटी का निर्माण होना अत्यावश्यक है। यह बहुत समय से सरकार के सामने विचार पाने हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में मैं इसका पहले भी कई बार कह चुका हूँ। मेरा यह मत है कि इन सब कामों को जहाँ तक एक स्टैंडर्टी कमेटी बना करके यह काम नहीं सी जाया जाय जब तक हमें इस काम में सफलता मिलने वाली नहीं है।

[सेठ गोविन्द दास]

हमारे इस उद्योग से देश को लगभग १ अरब रुपये की आय है, इतनी बड़ी आय किसी दूसरे उद्योग से नहीं होती। इसके अतिरिक्त यह प्रश्न ऐसा है कि जो इस देश की जनता की भावना से सम्बन्ध रखता है, इस देश की संस्कृति से सम्बन्ध रखता है। दूसरी तरफ यह प्रश्न इस देश के कृषि प्रधान देश होने के कारण इस देश में अधिक उत्पादन में सम्बन्ध रखता है। तीसरी तरफ हमको अधिक धी और अधिक दूध चाहिए जिसे एक निरामिष भोजी देश में मैं खास तौर पर आवश्यक समझता हूँ। अतः इस विषय पर सरकार का सबसे अधिक ध्यान होना आवश्यक है। कुछ ध्यान सरकार ने दिया है उससे मैं इन्कार नहीं करता लेकिन अभी जितना ध्यान सरकार को इस ओर देना चाहिए और कम से कम जितना मैं श्री अजीत प्रसाद जैन के मन्त्रालय से चाहता हूँ उतना ध्यान यह मन्त्रालय नहीं दे रहा है, यह मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Rajampet): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a discussion about the food and agricultural situation in the country in the present circumstances is naturally inhibited by an apprehension of the alleged (hisky) rocketing of food prices throughout the length and breadth of the country. In fact, Sir throughout the country a cry has been heard that the food prices are going very much higher. One would think that the sky has fallen to the ground or that our economy is about to break up on account of this small rise in the food prices. Agitationist Publicity is being given all over the country. Government have appointed a Committee to go into the question of food prices reigning all over the country. This Committee has also been asked to submit its recommendations with regard to fair price for foodgrains that should be given by the community. This Committee, whose recommendations are likely to affect so vitally the interests of the

farmers in this country, does not contain any representative of the farmers' organisation. I am not, for a moment, blaming either the Government or the hon. Minister about the selection of the personnel of this Committee. Personally, I am prepared to concede that every one of the members of this Committee has got an open mind and he has got the interest of the agriculturist at heart. I do not want to rub in that point. My submission is that any recommendation of the Committee which will vitally affect the interest of the farmers, will be open to objection as it does not contain any representative of the farmers' organisation of this country. It will be open to the very serious objection that the viewpoint of the farmers was not given any hearing. Therefore, if it is not too late, I request the hon. Minister to include in this Committee two representatives of the Farmers' Forum which has got a governing council, whose deliberations and confabulations are being very interestedly watched by the politicians, administrators and economists of our country. They take part in the deliberations of this Farmers' Forum and yet we find not a single representative from this organisation, which is the one and only organisation of the farmers of this country.

Much has been said outside the House with regard to food prices. I should like to submit to the House the background of the condition of the farmers as it obtained in 1950. I chose the year 1950 for this reason. Soon after the last war, in the year 1946, the conditions cannot be said to have been normal. They settled down to normal in a matter of 4 years in 1950. After 1950 we had the Korean boom. Therefore the conditions were not normal after 1950. Therefore, 1950 is a year which is ideally suited to be chosen as the basic year for the purpose of my consideration of the conditions of the farmer.

Upto 1939, you may remember, several commissions have been appointed and they have submitted several reports with regard to an

enquiry into the conditions of the farmers of this country. Everyone of those commissions have reported that the poverty, the squalor, and the (Penury) to which the Indian farmer has been subjected, has no parallel in history. That was the condition in 1939 when the rural indebtedness was reported to have been of the order of nearly Rs 3,000 crores. Over this three thousand crores most of the farmers were paying an interest of nearly 30 per cent to the money lender. That was the situation in 1939. After the war, naturally there was a boom and the debts that were incurred by the farmers during all those generations upto 1939 were wiped off in 1946 because of the war boom. The situation of the farmer was much more comfortable than ever it was in recent memory.

My hon friend who just now spoke from the opposition gave a set of figures and tried to show to the House that the prices of foodgrains have sky-rocketed out of all proportion to the economic situation in our country. I do not know what was the source of the figures given by him. I have got the figures given in the explanatory memorandum of the budget papers. I am referring to page 184 where the figures are given. The source of these figures is the office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India. So, I take it that these figures are very reliable. As I have already submitted, I am taking 1950 as my base year. I am giving the index number of wholesale prices. Food articles in 1950 stood at 410.4 points. You will remember that in May, 1955, the prices of foodgrains went so low that the Government had to go to the aid of the agriculturists and order the purchase of foodgrains on a large scale in order to push up the prices. The Government, at that time, tried to arrest the rapid fall of food prices. Now, I am giving that intermediate figure also. I will give the latest figure of March, 1957. In 1950, as I said, the index number of food prices was 410.4. In May, 1955,

it was 276.1 and in March, 1957, the figure is 402.7. So, my submission is, the level of food prices obtaining in March 1957 is lower than that which obtained in 1950. This by itself does not show anything and so I would give the comparative figures with reference to industrial raw materials, semi-manufactured and manufactured articles and also the working class cost of living index. I am giving figures for industrial raw materials. It was 503.2 in 1950, it went up to 518.1 in 1957. March. For semi-manufactured articles it came from 340.9 in 1950 to 403.3 in 1957, March. In respect of manufactured articles it was 348.4 in 1950 and it came to 384.1 in 1957.

Regarding the consumers' cost of living index in respect of the working class, I cannot quote for all the cities. The fluctuations are almost the same except the absolute figures. I will refer to Madras only. In Madras, in 1950, the cost of living index was 325. In March 1957 it was 367. Now, if these figures are analysed one conclusion is irresistible and it is this. As regards food articles the index has actually fallen by 8 points. With regard to semi-manufactured articles, the index has gone up as compared to the 1950 figure by about 63 points. Regarding manufactured articles, it has gone up by about 40 points, and with regard to cost of living index it has gone up by nearly 50 points. Now, my submission is, whereas the figures have gone down with regard to food articles, the index of manufactured and semi-manufactured articles has gone up. Therefore, the increase in the working class cost of living index is not due to rise in the food articles but it must be attributed to the rise in the cost of other articles of consumption. Therefore, the cry that the prices of food articles have gone up considerably is not right. I quite admit that during the last two months, the prices of major food articles have gone up. I say this is only a temporary phase. It is not a permanent feature. This has

[Shri Viswanatha Reddy]

been engendered because of lack of transportation on the one hand and possibly because of hoarding by merchants on the other. There may be other causes also contributing to the rise in prices during the last two months. I say this is a temporary phase and it does not warrant any apprehension or any fear or any difficulty to the Government in tackling the situation. Therefore, to say that we are going through a food crisis, as my hon friend on the other side just now submitted is something which is utterly ridiculous which does not deserve even a moment's consideration. I think I have proved to the House sufficiently from the figures supplied by the governmental agencies that there is nothing wrong with the food situation.

There are two conflicting views that have very often been submitted in this House by my hon friends opposite. They want to hunt with the hounds and run with the hares. They want to support the view of the agriculturists on the one hand, again, speak on behalf of the consumers on the other. My submission all along has been that there is no conflict between the consumer and the agriculturist. After all, the biggest consumer in our country is the agriculturist himself, who forms nearly 85 per cent of the population of India. Therefore, I would like to show to the House, how it would be possible to fix a price which would be agreeable both to the consumer and the producer.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I ask a question? How many of the agriculturists are surplus producers, how many of them are deficit producers?

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: I do not carry statistics of all sorts of things in my head. I am sure I will be able to give the figure.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I shall give the figure. (Interruption)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order; after all, the beauty of this parliamentary system is, we have to hear all conflicting views here. The hon Member may continue.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: As regards the last interruption, I may submit that it has been admitted that nearly about 80 per cent of our agriculturists are living in a subsistence level of agriculture. I think, it is 85.

The problem is very intriguing. On the one hand, we would like to provide a price which would be sufficient for an average agriculturist to lead a comfortable life, to be able to educate his children, to have normal medical facilities, and at least to have a decent house. That, I am sure the House will concede, should be our endeavour to give to our farmers who produce our grains. With regard to the consumer, the level of prices should be such that the lowest wage-earner in the country, by spending about 70 per cent of his wage, should be able to have enough grain for himself and his family. That should be the level of prices. I really am not able to suggest a price which will be in conformity with these two definitions. That is a matter which the Governmental organisations and the Committee of which my hon friend Shri Thirumala Rao is also a Member, should concern themselves with.

I have got a word to say about the questionnaire which has been issued by this Prices Enquiry Committee. As I have submitted earlier, the character and content of this questionnaire bristle with tendentious questions. The questions given in this questionnaire are very tendentious. It only reveals that the voice of the representative of the farmers if there is one in the Committee, does not prevail at all. The question that I would like to refer is question No 6.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh) On a point of order, is it competent for an hon Member to

criticise a Committee which has been appointed by this hon. House when it has not yet finished its work and submitted its report? This is a criticism of the work and business before a Committee appointed by this hon. House which is seized of this matter?

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: My hon. friend does not know that the Committee was not appointed by this House. Even if it was appointed by this House, I do not see why I should not criticise the questionnaire. It is a public document. It is meant to be criticised.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the Committee which is seized of the work has been appointed by this Parliament and it is still continuing that business, certainly, that criticism cannot be made here. But, now, when that Committee has not been appointed by this House, there is no harm in commenting upon the questionnaire that has been issued.

Shri B. Ramanatham Chettiar (Pudukkottai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I may just explain, my hon. friend is only giving some suggestions to the Foodgrains Committee which has been appointed by the Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has said it.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: I request you to give me credit in time for all these interruptions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His time had expired before these interruptions took place.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Let me refer to question No. 6. It reads:

"What are the main sources of finance for the farmer which enable the produce to be held longer?"

It presupposes that farmers are hoarding foodgrains.

To what extent does the farmer find it possible to hoard produce out of

his own resources? To what extent does he borrow and from whom?

(a) Money lenders

(b) Co-operative banks

(c) Commercial banks.....etc."

My submission is that this question is absolutely tendentious. This question suggests that whatever shortage of food there is in the country today, to a large extent, is due to hoarding by farmers. We have passed the Warehousing Corporation Act in this House. The whole purpose of this Act is to give a staying power to the farmer, to see that he holds his stock for a certain period and sell his stock in the market at a favourable period. The whole object of the Warehousing Corporation Act is defeated by this tendentious question for which answers are almost dragged out of the mind of the people.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): May I crave the indulgence of the hon. Member for a minute? I would like to disabuse my hon. friend's mind of any such intention on the part of the Committee. If he studies the questions further down, he will see that there are questions which are intended to very favourably affect the farmer in his incentive to production. There is a question with regard to the necessity or desirability of having floor prices for foodgrains. That is to the advantage of the farmer. In this question, I may say that there was no intention on the part of the Committee to probe into how he is hoarding. It is a subject matter of investigation by the Reserve Bank.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even then, there is no harm.

Shri Thirumala Rao: I would request my hon. friend to keep his mind at ease by assuring him that there is no intention to do anything which is harmful. If the whole questionnaire is studied, it will be found that it is one checks and counterchecks. Therefore you will find.....

Shri Tangamani: Are we discussing now the functions of the Committee?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all right.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: I am grateful for the explanation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member need not be afraid of the question that is put down in the questionnaire. If opinions are invited and the public are asked to give their views, when there are other questions, certainly they will give answers that they think are the right ones.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: I am trying to dovetail this with my earlier point that the farmers' representative is not in the Committee, so that the Minister might.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he mean to conclude if the farmers' representative had been there?

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: That exactly is my submission.

Shri A. P. Jain: I may inform the hon. Member that there is a farmers' representative. He may not be a representative of the Farmers' Forum. Shri Surinder Singh is a farmer himself and he is a representative of the farmers.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: As far as I know, no member representing the All India Farmers' Forum is there in the Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

17 hrs.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Only one point I have made.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Giving credit for all these interruptions also, the hon. Member has consumed his time.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): Our food problem has become very complicated, and we see that the matter has been complicated only because....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But the beginning should be simple enough.

Shri P. R. Patel: It has been complicated because we do not try to understand how to solve the problem.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Kakinada—Reserved—Sch. Castes): May I request the hon. Member to come to the front?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now perhaps there might be less of complication.

Shri P. R. Patel: I wish I may be permitted to have this seat every time because I do not like to be a backbencher.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Today's speech might influence that.

Shri P. R. Patel: We have tried to solve the food problem by importing foreign foodgrains. That has been our experience. We imported foodgrains worth crores of rupees, and yet we are unable to solve the problem. We had controls, restrictions, price restrictions and everything, but we have not solved the problem. Then we subsidised and yet we could not solve the problem.

According to the report of the Ministry there has been a rise in food production by about 25 per cent. in the last five years. I do not know if in the last five years the children born have given up mother's milk and taken to eat foodgrains. However, we see that the.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Some must have given up mother's milk.

Shri P. R. Patel: Not to the extent as to consume so much.

It was our late Minister Shri Kidwai who was bold enough to decontrol and he could solve the problem. But what do we see today? We rather complicate the matter much more.

The questionnaire issued by Ashok Committee has been referred to. I read the questionnaire, and I think the result of the questionnaire and perhaps the report will be further complication of the food problem, because I can see from it that the idea

behind it is to invite controls back over which people have felt much. No doubt, people living in the cities like control because they have got everything at a reasonable rate, but have they ever tried to understand the difficulties of persons living in the villages? What sugar did they get?

An Hon. Member: Nobody wants control.

Shri P. R. Patel: If that be the case, how to solve the problem? That is the question. One hon. gentleman sitting here.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All our hon. Members.

Shri P. R. Patel: An hon. Member talked of cows and cow protection. I would rather prefer to give protection to the farmers who produce the foodgrains. Unless proper protection is given to the farmers, I tell you the food problems will never be solved. So, let us see what they get.

If we compare the prices of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods, we find they have gone up high. Take cement, take iron, take anything. Prices have gone up high, and our Government has been pleased even to give a rise to iron and steel manufactures very recently. And with all this, when prices of everything that the farmer has to buy have gone up high, everybody except the farmer desires one thing, lowering down the prices of foodgrains. How to lower down the prices, I do not understand.

Have you ever considered what is the expense incurred by the farmers in growing food? We have never considered it. So, unless and until we guarantee a reasonable price, an equitable price, not when the harvest is ready and out for marketing, but at the time of the sowing season, it will be no use. Only that will give encouragement to the farmers and enthruse them to grow more food.

Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli):
Rs. 100 a bag?

Shri P. R. Patel: I could not hear.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When an interruption is not audible to the hon. Member, he need not mind. Then it is not intended for him.

Shri P. R. Patel: In 1950-51 agricultural produce was worth about Rs. 48-9-0 abja and after that there was an increase in agricultural produce according to our statistics. However, in 1955-56, the worth of agricultural produce, even though increased, was only Rs. 42-2 abja. So, on the whole what do we find?—that there has been an increase in food production, but the farmers on the whole get less. So, to increase food production pays the farmer less. So, if they could do any other business excepting farming, they would give up agriculture.

When there is a strike, we bow down. We hear the P. & T. workers are going to strike. We negotiate with them. There was a strike threat in the Insurance Corporation. The Minister flew to Bombay and settled the matter. The Government servants give threats of strike, we negotiate with them. I ask the hon. Food and Agriculture Minister: whether, when he goes on tour, he sees the agriculturists' associations, whether he has ever called the agriculturist workers or agriculturist association's office-bearers to just discuss the matter. My experience is that this our Government likes to discuss with anybody who gives a threat of strike, but the agriculturist cannot strike. It is impossible. So, even though they are 80 per cent. in the country, they are neglected and they are never consulted as they are unorganised. Even though there are some organisations, they are never consulted on the food problem. We go for food discussion in America, in Russia and everywhere. We would like to have discussions in Bombay and elsewhere, but we do not go to the villages, at least the agriculturist associations and discuss with them how to solve the problem. And

[Shri P. R. Patel]

unless we do that I am sure the food problem will not be solved.

From the figures available I find that 43.7 per cent of our national income goes to the agriculturist class, that means 80 per cent of the population, and 56.3 per cent goes to non-agricultural class. That means 20 per cent. We want more food, and we want better agriculture. But what is the condition of the agriculturists? How are you going to improve their condition? Unless and until they get more money for their labour, I do not think they would be enthused to work more and produce more.

The per capita income in our country comes to about Rs 272. I calculated the per capita income of persons engaged in agriculture, and I found that it came to Rs 161. While that is the net income for others, this sum of Rs 161 is the gross income for the agriculturist, and out of this income, he has to pay land revenue, betterment taxes, water charges, depreciation on account of wear and tear of his implements, expenditure on seeds, manures etc. If all this is deducted, then what does the agriculturist get? What is the net income of the agriculturist? So, I say that unless and until we consider the problem from this angle, I am afraid we shall not be creating any enthusiasm among the farmers to grow more food.

In this connection, I would like to point out only one thing, namely that we pay Rs 65 p.m. to a peon sitting just outside the door of the office room.

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Rs 85 p.m.

Shri P. R. Patel: And what for?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Do you want him to sit inside?

Shri P. R. Patel: He has only to deliver a chit to the officer sitting inside. I ask: Unless you are prepared to pay at least Rs 85 p.m. net income to an agriculturist how are you going

to bring any enthusiasm in him, even through your community development plans, through your irrigation plans and such other plans? Further, when there is irrigation provided, there comes the question of betterment taxes and irrigation charges.

I know, for instance, in Mehsana district, there are tube-wells sunk by Government, which give good water. But what are the charges? Government charge something like Rs 6 per hour. Furthermore, if a person, i.e. an agriculturist uses those waters for some cash crop, he has to pay a penalty of Rs 25 per acre for that purpose, over and above this, there is the local cess. The result is that the agriculturists do not utilise this water. Consequently, we get less crops.

If we want more crops, then the expenses of the agriculturist should be lowered down, and the necessary facilities for this purpose should be provided to him. Besides, we must guarantee him a certain reasonable price or equitable price, so that he may get more. That is the only way in which we can solve the food problem.

Today we go on importing food-grains from other countries. Today, we place orders on America, Canada and Australia for rice, wheat and so on. Shall we be able to solve the food problem in this country in that way? We shall not. Rather, we shall impoverish our country. And there will be the difficulty about foreign exchange also. We are not able to implement the Second Five Year Plan because of our food position.

If we just decide that the food-grains prices should go up by, say Rs 2 or 3, surely, nobody is going to die. What are the circumstances today? Take the case of a family consisting of four persons, that family would consume at the most one maund of foodgrains.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Per year or per month?

Shri P. R. Patel: Per month. One maund per month would come to about ten seers per head in a family of four. That would be the average amount of foodgrains required. Suppose the price is Rs. 10 and it goes up to Rs. 13 or 14, it would mean an additional expenditure of only Rs. 3 or 4. But do these people not spend on cinemas and other things? Yet, we want to curtail the income of a farmer; we want to pay less to the farmer and allow the others to earn. So, my humble submission is that we should handle the problem from the right angle. But if we are going to tackle it from the wrong angle, the food problem will only become more and more complicated.

On the other hand, let us consider how the prices of the articles used by the agriculturists have been going up during the last five years. The price of crude oil has risen by more than 25 per cent. In the same way, there has been a rise in the price of kerosene, oil engines and of various other things required by the agriculturist. And yet, when the foodgrains prices go high, there is a hue and cry. Everybody is agreed that the prices of many articles have gone high.

This question was discussed also in the Andhra Pradesh Assembly recently, and the Minister, Mr. Reddy, was bold enough to say that unless the producers were offered reasonable prices, the food problem would not be solved. He also added that there was immense disparity between the rise in prices of agricultural and industrial goods, and yet there was an outcry only against the rise in the food prices. So, we see that the prices of most commodities have risen, but there is not that outcry against such rise as in the case of the rise in foodgrains prices. I would submit that the matter should be considered from this viewpoint.

My humble submission through you to the Minister of Food and Agriculture is that he should rather be an agriculturist, that he has to become a Minister of farmers, and he must

always try his level best to see that the agriculturists get more and more; he should be the protector of the agriculturists, and he should rather be out for more prices for the agriculturists. Instead of doing that, our Minister of Food and Agriculture is always trying to oblige others.

My second request to him is that whenever he goes out on tour, he should make it a point to see agriculturists and agriculturists' associations, whether they be *kedut mandals*, or *kedut sanghs* or *kisan mandals*, whatever ideology they may have. The Labour Minister, for instance, does not feel shy of seeing labour unions. Why should our Minister of Agriculture feel shy of meeting agriculturists' associations? So, I would suggest that he should henceforth make it a point that he should try to encourage agriculturists' associations.

My last request to him is to please take away the Chinese doll that he has given in the hands of the agriculturists. That Chinese doll is the Farmers' Forum. That is only to cheat the farmers; it is not the farmers' forum really speaking. Just to see that the agriculturists may not become conscious of their rights, and that they may not organise themselves, this Farmers' Forum has been created, and every year, some *jalsas* are going on. I request that these be stopped.

श्री श्री लक्ष्मी बाई (विकाराबाद) :
पंडित समदर्शनी उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत सीधी सी बात बोलना चाहती हूँ। मैं यहां पर बहुत देर से भाषणों को सुन रही हूँ। मुझे बहुत अफसोस होता है कि यहां पर जो पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं उन्होंने ने गांवों के भ्रातृ-भियों के लिये कुछ नहीं कहा। बात असल यह है कि वे लोग गांवों की बातों को जानते नहीं हैं। मैं आज उनको वहां की स्थिति बतलाती हूँ। लेकिन यहां तो बतलाया ही जा सकता है। बात यह है कि मैं अपने धानरेबल मैम्बर को दावत देती हूँ कि वह कुछ नहींने जा कर

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

हमारे यहां रहें। मैं उन को मुफ्त में पांच एकड़ जमीन पट्टा पर दूगी, ६० रुपये तनस्वाह दूगी, बैल दूगी, पानी दूगी। वह बस कर वहां एक्सपैरिमेंट करें और देखें कि किसानों की हालत वहां पर क्या होती होगी। तब उन की भ्रम में आयेगा। असल बात यह है कि धान के दाम बढ़े नहीं है।

किसान ही तो हमारे देश की बुनियाद है, हजारों साल से वह इस जमीन की परवरिश करता आ रहा है, जैसे कि एक मां और बहिन करती हैं। आज वह भ्रमगिनत मुसीबतें उठा कर काम करता है, लेकिन वह उन की जरा भी परवाह नहीं करता। अपने उन्हीं बैलों को ले कर काम कर रहा है। आज उस के बैलों में दम नहीं रहा है, जमीन में दम नहीं रहा है। लेकिन वह आज भी यका नहीं है। एक मुसीबत है? कहीं कोई पटेल आ गया, तहसीलदार का भ्रादमी आ गया, उस के पास से पैसा खाता है, सब कुछ होता है, फिर भी उस की कोई परवाह नहीं करता। आप रोज मैजिस्ट्री की बात करते हैं, लेकिन उस की ८० परसेंट मैजिस्ट्री है, लेकिन आज उस मैजिस्ट्री के साथ कौन है? आज यहां पर आप सफेद कपड़े पहिने वालों की बात करते हैं जो कि बोड़े से पड़े लिखे लोग हैं। लेकिन आज तो वही हो रहा है कि बड़े मियां तो बड़े मियां, छोटे मियां सुभान भूला। इन बोड़े से लोगों के लिये आज सब तरह शोर हो रहा है पर किसानों की कोई नहीं सुनता। इसी लिये तो मैं आप को दावत दे रही हूं कि मेरे साथ आप लोग आइये। मैं पचास लोगों का इन्तजाम करूंगी, एक महीने के लिये उन का खर्चा बर्दाश्त करूंगी। यहां पर मिनिमम ६० और ४,००० ६० के बीच तनस्वाह होती है, दस बजे लोग दफ्तर आते हैं, पांच बजे तक बैठते हैं, बीच में एक घंटे का रैस्ट होता है। मैं पूछती हू कि कौन है जो किसान की तरह खड़े हो कर दिन भर काम करता है। लेकिन जो भ्रादमी यां बाप की तरह से

जमीन की रक्षा करता है, देख के लिये बड़े से बड़ा त्याग करता है, उस की कोई नहीं सुनता। कभी भ्रमाल होता है, कभी बाढ़ आती है, और गांव का गांव बह जाता है, हजारों बीघे जमीन डूब जाती है। आज हमारे शहरों में रहने वाले लोग सोशलिस्ट पटर्न की बात करते हैं। कोई कोई काम करता है, किताबें लिखने वाले हैं, दफ्तरों में काम करने वाले हैं, महीने पर आ कर तनस्वाह ले जाते हैं, कोई व्यापारी हैं वह भी दिन भर काम कर के कुछ पा ही जाता है, कोई भीख मांगता है तो भी शाम तक उस को भीख मिल जाती है, लेकिन किसान के वास्ते क्या मिलता है? मिट्टी मिलती है। छः महीने तक अपनी जमीन में काम करता है। हमारे प्रान्त में पत्थरों और पहाड़ों की जमीन है, जिस का नाम ही दंडकारण्य है। हैदराबाद में इरिगेशन फैसिलिटीज नहीं हैं। वह राजाजी का इन्तजार कर रहे थे कि उस के बाद उन के लिये कुछ किया जायेगा। लेकिन उस के बाद क्या हुआ? कभी कभी कहा जाने लगा कि किसानों के लिये हमें कुछ करना चाहिये, उन की भ्रादमी बढ़ानी चाहिये, लेकिन वास्तव में उन के लिये हुआ कुछ नहीं। आज शहर वाले तो कहीं भी बैठ कर २ ६० ४ ६० खा जाते हैं फिर दिः में कितनी बार खाते हैं। वैसे कहने को इन का वह लोग खाना पाव ही या भ्राष पाव खाते हैं। लेकिन आज इनकी पता नहीं किसानों के पास पैसा कहां है कि वह इस तरह के खर्च करे? वह तो आज आप के दफ्तर के चपरासी से भी गया गुजरा हुआ है। चपरासी को भी ७० ६० से ले कर ८० ६० तक मिल जाता है। फिर रोज जब देखो तब वह स्ट्राइक की बात करता है। जहां उस ने स्ट्राइक की बात कही कि उस की तनस्वाह बढ़ जाती है। फिर वह कहता है कि हमारे बच्चे के लिये कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन चाहिये, घर के वास्ते सुविधाएँ चाहियें। जो बड़े भ्रादमी हैं उन को घर जाने के लिये टैक्सी चाहिये, इन्कम टैक्स में कमी चाहिये।

लेकिन जो बेचारा किसान दिन रात मेहनत करता है, ईमानदारी से अपने देश के लिये, समाज की भलाई के लिये, साता नहं, लेकिन बीज ले कर जमीन में डालता है, बाल बच्चों की परवाह किये बिना छः महीने तक रात दिन काम करता है, उस के बाद अगर पानी का इन्तजाम नहीं हो सका तो खेती सूख गई, अकाल आ गया। या अगर बाढ़ आ गई तो हजारों एकड़ जमीन पानी में डूब गई। उस के बच्चों के बास्ते कपडा नहीं है, पत्नी की जून्वगी के बास्ते दबा नहीं है। आज हमारे गावों की हालत यह है। मैं कहती हूँ कि आप किसानों का क्याल कीजिये। आज वह बहुत नरम है लेकिन कब तक? नयी बहुत नरम होती है, लेकिन जब जोर से बहती है तो पहाड़ों तक को ठुकरा ले जाती है।

आज जो ८० परसेंट लोग हैं उन की समझ में अब यह बातें आ रही हैं, आज वह जान गये हैं कि उन के नाम से लोग यहाँ पर बोलते हैं, खया लेते हैं, और बेकार के कामों में खर्च कर देते हैं। इस तरह से बहुत ज्यादा दिन नहीं चलेगा। अगर कहीं उस के अन्दर तूफान उठ गया तो सम्भालना मुश्किल हो जायेगा। इसलिये आप लोग इस बात को समझिये। आज छोटे Educated people भाई की चाहिये कि वह बड़े किसान की हालत को सुधारे। उस की आर्थिक समस्या को हल करने की और ध्यान दे। जब तक इस की ओर हम नहीं ध्यान देंगे तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा। आज जिस आदमी को शहर में ८० रुपये मिलते हैं उस के खर्च का एस्टिमेट में आप को बतलाती हूँ। ज्वारी, चावल इत्यादि में वह २० ४० से ज्यादा खर्च नहीं करता है। वह अपनी तनक्काह में से बहुत कम अपने खाने के लिये खर्च करता है अगर ज्यादा पत्नी की सन्धरीज के लिये खर्च करता है, होटलों में जाता है, सिनेमा में खर्च करता है। लेकिन आज किसान की क्या हालत है?

उस की ज़रूरत की सामान चीजें मंहगी हो गई हैं। लोहा बढ़ गया, उस के बीज का दाम बढ़ गया, बैल का दाम बढ़ गया, सिंचाई का पैसा बढ़ गया, इतना खर्च करने पर छः महीने तक उस ने जमीन की रखवाली की, उस के बाद कहीं जा कर अकाल पड़ गया, बाढ़ आ गई, टिड्डी तो रोज ही आया करती है, कोई बैल आ कर खेत खा गया कहीं मुधर आ कर खेत खराब कर गये। उस को रोज ही यह मुसीबतें आवा सरकारी रकम की भी आया करती हैं। इसलिये मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहती हूँ कि आपोजिट भाई जो बातें कह रहे हैं, उन से आप सबरायें नहीं, लेकिन रास्ता निकालें।

आज आप कहते हैं कि देश में खेती का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ गया है। हा, कुछ लोग मोटे ताजे बूँटे हैं, उन के पास प्रोडक्शन बढ़ जाता है क्योंकि उन के पास हर तरह के साधन मौजूद हैं। लेकिन गरीब का प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ता है। आज हमारे आचार्य विनोबा भावे जी भूदान आन्दोलन में लगे हुए हैं। हमारे हैदराबाद में जमींदारों और कम्युनिस्टों के बीच हत्याकाण्ड चले, तरह तरह की मुसीबतें आईं। उस स बचाने के लिये विनोबा भावे देवता के रूप में उन के बीच में पहुँचे। उन्होंने भूमिदान करवाना आरम्भ कर दिया। भूमिदान बड़ी अच्छी चीज है, रास्ता ठीक है। गरीब के पास जमीन गरीब बनी जा रही है? आज होता यह है जिस के पास जमीन नहीं है उस को जमीन तो मिल जायेगी। लेकिन उस के पास बैल नहीं है, वह खेती कैसे करेगा? आप को इस का इलाज करना पड़ेगा। आज भूदान बेहतर चीज है, यह कोई नहीं कहता कि वह खराब है, लेकिन अगर गरीब के हाथ में खाली जमीन चली गई तो काम कैसे चलेगा, जब तक उस को खेती करने की ताकत नहीं मिलती। और ताकत कैसे मिलेगी? आप के ऊपर बैंक और क्रेडिट बक्स जो खुल गये हैं, सरकार खोल रही है, उन से मिलेगी। आज गरीब की जमीन नीरस होती जा रही है, यह भी तो हम को सोचना चाहिये। बिना इस ओर ध्यान दिये

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हुए भाज हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता है। भाज आप को चाहिये कि आप गांवों में जा कर उन की स्थिति को देखें और उस के बाद किसानों की हालत को ठीक बनाने के लिये प्रयत्न करें। भाज कम्युनिस्ट लोग एक तरह की बात करते हैं, दूसरे लोग दूसरी तरह की बातें करते हैं। लेकिन मैं समझती हूं कि हमें कुछ बातें जरूर करनी चाहियें। उन गरीबों को और बनवाना बनाने के वास्ते मैं कुछ सुझाव दूंगी। भनाज का भाव कम नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं एक सुझाव दूंगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्या अपना सुझाव कल रख दें।

बीमती लक्ष्मी बाई : मैं केवल दो मिनट और लूंगी।

मेरा सुझाव यह है कि आप किसानों की सहायता करने के लिये कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटियां (सहकारी समितियां) बनावें। इन के बिना गरीब किसान अपना काम ठीक तरह से नहीं कर सकता। बिना कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी के किसी गरीब किसान को जमीन देना ऐसा है जैसे कि किसी बच्चे के हाथ में आर्टिफिशियल फल दे देना। भाज जमीन गरीबों के हाथ में है। जब तक आप उन को साक्षरवाला नहीं बनाते तब तक उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता। इस वास्ते मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रदब से कहना चाहती हूं कि किसानों के लिये कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटियां जल्दी से जल्दी बनावें।

एक भ्रादमी के पास एक मुर्गी थी.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्या अभी खरम करेंगी या और वक्त चाहती है ?

बीमती लक्ष्मी बाई : मैं अभी दो मिनट में खरम करती हूं।

मैं यह रही थी कि किसी भ्रादमी के पास एक मुर्गी थी जो कि रोज एक सोने का झंडा

देती थी। उस भ्रादमी ने सोचा कि यह एक ही झंडा रोज देती है, अगर मैं इस का पेट और दू तो सारे झंडे एक दम निकल भावेंगे। उसने वैसा ही किया पर कोई झंडा नहीं निकला और मुर्गी मर गयी। इसी तरह से हम को किसान को सहायता दे कर जीवित रखना चाहिये, और अगर हम ऐसा करेंगे तो वह मुर्गी की तरह हम को सोने का झंडा देता रहेगा, हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ता रहेगा, नहीं तो सब कुछ खरम ही जायेगा।

अगर आप के पास एक गाय हो और आप उस का दूध पीना चाहते हैं तो आप को उसे चारा देना पड़ता है। लेकिन यदि आप केवल दूध ही पीना चाहें और चारा न देना चाहें, तो यह कैसे सम्भव हो सकता है। यही बात किसान पर भी लागू होती है।

आपोजित भाइयों के लिये इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक उदाहरण और आप के सामने रखना चाहती हूं। एक भ्रादमी देवी का बड़ा भक्त था। उस से देवी बहुत प्रसन्न थी। उस ने देवी से कहा कि मुझे कोई ऐसी चीज दो कि बिना काम किये मेरा काम चलता रहे। देवी ने उस को एक शंख दिया और कहा कि इस से जो मांगोगे वह यह देगा। वह भ्रादमी शंख को अपने घर ले आया और जो मांगता वह उस को उस से मिलता। उस के पड़ोसी ने यह देखा तो उस को लालच भा गया। उसने उस का शंख चुरा लिया। वह भ्रादमी फिर देवी के पास गया और उस से कुछ और चीज मांगी। देवी ने उस को एक शंख और दे दिया पर उस से कहा कि इस से जितना मांगोगे उस से यह दूना देने को कहेगा पर देगा कुछ नहीं। देवी ने उस भ्रादमी से कहा कि उस शंख को अपने पड़ोसी के पास ले जा कर उस के सामने मांगो। उसने वैसा ही किया। उस ने उसे ले जा कर कहा कि मुझे दस रुपये दो, शंखने कहा कि २० रुपये लो। पड़ोसी ने सोचा कि जो शंख मैं ने इस का चुराया है

वह तो जो मागो बड़ी देता है, पर यह तो
कितना मागों उस से दुगुना देता है। उन की
इच्छा उस सब को लेने की हुई। जब वह
आन्दोलन वहाँ में हट गया तो पंडीसी ने पहला
सब रकम दिया और नया सब ले लिया,।
उस का ले जा कर उस ने उस से कहा कि सी
बाये दो उस ने कहा कि दो सी गो। पर
दिया कुछ नहीं। पूछने पर उस ने कहा कि
चैं ता बोलने वाला हू देने वाला नहीं हू।
तो बात यह है। बोलने वाला करता नहीं

धीर करने वाला बोलता नहीं। किसान करने
वाला है, उस के मुह नहीं है। जिन के मुह नहीं
है हम उन के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव हैं। उन की मुक्ति-
लाभ आप के सामने पेश करते हैं। धीर आप
मुझे बोलने का जो मौका देते हैं उस के लिये
आप को धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

17.34 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the
30th July, 1957.*

[Monday, 29th July 1957]

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| MOTION FOR ADJOURN- MENT | | 5711-12 |

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Shri S. M. Banerjee regarding the situation caused by the rise in Jamuna level

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 5712-13

A copy of each of the following Notifications was laid on the Table under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955

- (i) S.R.O. 1851, dated the 3rd June, 1957 making certain further amendments to the Bombay Wheat (Movement Control) Order, 1956.
- (ii) S.R.O. 1852, dated the 3rd June, 1957, containing the Bombay Rice (Export Control) Order 1957
- (iii) S.R.O. 1917, dated the 6th June, 1957.
- (iv) S.R.O. 1916, dated the 6th June, 1957, containing Orissa, Rice (Prohibition of Export) Order 1957.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE Con'd

- (v) S.R.O. 1983, dated the 12th June, 1957, making certain further amendments to the Bombay Wheat (Movement Control) Order, 1956
- (vi) S.R.O. 1984, dated the 12th June, 1957, making certain further amendment to the Calcutta Wheat (Movement Control) Order, 1956
- (vii) S.R.O. 1986, dated the 13th June, 1957, containing In er-Zonal Wheat (Movement Control) Order, 1957
- (viii) S.R.O. 2251, dated the 6th July 1957, making certain amendment to the Orissa Rice (Prohibition of Export) Order, 1957
- (ix) S.R.O. 2258-A dated the 10th July, 1957, containing the Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1957

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEM- BERS FROM THE SIT- TINGS OF THE HOUSE PRESENTED

5714

First Report was presented

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

5714

Shri Raghunath Singh called the attention of the Minister of Transport and Communications to the agreement reached between the Bombay Dock Workers and the Government. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) laid on the Table a copy of the statement in regard thereto

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES 5714-15

- (1) The Minister of Cooperation (Dr P. S. Desmukh) moved for the election of three members from among the Members of Lok Sabha to serve as members of the Indian Central Areca-nut Committee. The motion was adopted.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES :*Contd.*

- (2) Dr. P. S. Deshmukh also moved for the election of two members from among the Members of Lok Sabha to serve as members of the Indian Lac Cess Committee.

The motion was adopted .

BILLS INTRODUCED

S 16-17

The following Bills were introduced :

- (1) Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1957
- (2) Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill .
- (3) Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Bill .
- (4) Inter-State Corporations Bill.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS . 517-5854

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Community Development concluded. The Demands were voted in full

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, 30TH, JULY, 1957.

Further discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.