

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

Mr. Speaker: They should have adjourned.

Tube-wells

+

412. { Dr. Ram Subbag Singh:  
Shri Jhunian Singh:

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

(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 tube-wells; and lack of channels.

Dr. Ram Subbag 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 insufficient 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 Subbag 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 Kasliwal:** 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

†

**Shri Bhakt Darshan:**  
**Shri Punnoose:**  
**Shri Vasudevan Nair:**  
**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**  
**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 सैट्रॉल ट्रैक्टर आर्मेनियनेशन से बहुत से कर्मचारियों को नौकरी से अलग कर दिया गया है या उन पर नोटिस सर्व किये गये हैं?

**डॉ. प० शॉ. 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 एम. एच. हिंदेवरी :** मंत्री महोदय को मालूम होगा कि समाचारपत्रों में कुछ दिन पूर्व यह समाचार आया था कि सेट्रल ट्रैक्टर आयोनाइजेशन बंद की जा रही है पर भी उत्तर से मालूम होता है कि यह बात सही नहीं है तो क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि सेट्रल ट्रैक्टर आयोनाइजेशन को लाभ-प्रद तौर से बचाने के लिये तमाम राज्यों में उसको समान तरीके से एक व्यवस्था बनाकर उस दिशा में क्या प्रबन्ध सोचा गया है ?

**श्री अ. प्र० जैन :** सेट्रल ट्रैक्टर आयोनाइजेशन जिस बात शुरू को गई थी उस बात गवर्नरेंट के सामने यह बात थी कि एक ट्रैक्टर को जिन्दगी १० हजार चंटे की है और इस को पहले प्रधम पच वर्षीय योजना के लिये मंजूर किया गया था बाद में उसको बूढ़ारो पच साला योजना में दो साल के लिये बढ़ाया । किसने ही ट्रैक्टर्स को १० हजार चंटे से जगदा बस चुके हैं हमने १० हजार चंटे से बढ़ा कर १२ हजार चंटे कर्दिया फिर जो कुछ ट्रैक्टर्स ऐसे हैं जो बेकार हो जाए हैं और काम नहीं करते । ५ यूनिट्स ऐसी भी जिस के बारे में यह कहा गया था कि यह बेकार हो गयो हैं और यह नहीं काम सकती १० हजार चंटे का प्रमाणा जगा

कर । ... उस के बाद मैं देखारा, जब उस के ऊपर तीर किया गया तो वे ३ को रेख लिया गया और २ ट्रैक्टर्स यूनिट्स को खेल कर दिया कुछ हमारे पास रक्स के ट्रैक्टर्स के ५ उन को भी रख दिया गया । इस बात हालत यह है कि वे ट्रैक्टर्स यूनिट्स बंद की जा रही हैं । उसके ऊपर जो उन्होंने कोई एक स्ट्राइक नोटिस दिया था तो वह मामला लेवर आफिसर को दे दिया गया है । लेकिन अभी तक इस की जिन्दगी जो कापदें से है वह दो साल को है और इस के बन्द करने का कोई सवाल नहीं है क्योंकि इस बारे में हमें क्या करना है और क्या नहीं करना है अबवा इसको सामरकारी बनाना है, इन सब बातों पर हम आगे बोचेंगे ।

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.

**Shri D. D. Dube:** क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस किस्म की कितनी मशीनें सरकार ने बनाई थीं जिन में कि पूराने सिक्के ही डाले जा सकते हैं और नये सिक्कों का अब चूंकि प्रबलन हो गया है तो उन मशीनों का क्या किया जायगा। साथ ही साथ यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो एक्सप्रेरीमेंट किया गया वह सफल हुआ है या नहीं और यदि हाँ तो कैसे उसे बढ़ाया जायगा?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** जी एक मशीन बनाई थी और वह काफी दिन तक एक्सप्रेरीमेंट के लिये रक्खी गई थी पर हम ने पाया कि लोग इक्कीसी के बजाय प्रबले अर्थात् २ पैसे वाले सिक्के डालने लगे और उसमें भी २, २ कार्ड निकल आते थे इसलिये उसको बद कर दिया गया। अब चूंकि कौयनेज मिस्ट्री बदल गया है इसलिये दुवारा कोशिश की जा रही है कि नये सिक्कों के मुताबिक यह मशीन बनायी जाये।

**Shri D. D. Dube:** मैं ने पूछा था कि वह मशीन नये सिक्कों के खल जाने से बचाव हो गयी? मत्री 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.

**Shri Bhupat Bahl:** क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस मशीन पर जगह जगह परीक्षण करने में अभी तक कूस कितना सर्वा हुआ है?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में कार्ड का कोई सवाल पैदा नहीं

होता। हम मर्कीन लेते हैं डाकखाने के सामने रख देते हैं और उस में से काढ़े सिक्का डालने पर निकाले जाने हैं। यह हो सकता है कि किसी ने इक्सो 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 Shahnawaz 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 Shahnawaz 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 Shahnawaz 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 लिह : इस में ज्यादा साइन्स तो नहीं की गई है तो फिर ज्यादा ट्रेन कहां से आयेगी ?

श्री शाहनवाज खान : यहां पहले जो गाड़िया चार चार मिनट के बच्चे पर चलती हैं तो बदल यह इम्प्रूवमेंट करने से हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि इस बच्चे में कुछ कमी की जा सकेगी और बहुत भूमिका है कि ३, ३ मिनट के बच्चे में गाड़िया चल सकें।

श्री एच० एच० डिंबेडी : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि यह चबंगेट रेलवे स्टेशन जिसमें कि १ करोड रुपया लगा है और जब कि देश के ऐसे बहुत से कोने हैं जहां रेलवे बिलकुल हैं ह नहीं और बहा पर सरप्लस ऐरिया है तो क्या सरकार यह नहीं सोचती है कि जहां पर रेलवे बिलकुल नहीं है बहा पर रेलवे बननी चाहिये और ऐसे स्थानों पर रेलवे लाइन बनने के बाद उन स्थानों पर अतिरिक्त रेलवे लाइनें आदि बनानी चाहिये जहां कि पहले से रेलवे लाइन और स्टेशन हैं।

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जगदीश राव) : यहां सदस्य महोदय ने यह सोचने का कष्ट किया होता कि यह कब मजबूर हुआ और कब बना तो शायद यह प्रश्न वह न उठाते। जहां बड़े बड़े शहरों की बाबत हम समझते हैं कि बहां पर और अतिरिक्त ट्रेनें चलाई जायें और वह काम हम सब तक नहीं न र सकते जब तक कि वहां के स्टेशन पर ज्यादा यगह नहीं बनाते तो उसको करने के लिये हमें इस तरह के कामों 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 Ranga:** 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 भक्त दर्शन : 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 भ्रनक 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 पहुंची थी, विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ग) आगामी वर्षा ऋतु में इन लाइनों पर यातायात न स्के इस के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या की जाने वाली है ?

रेलवे उपर्याप्ति (श्री शाहनवाब जां) :

(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग), जो सूचना मांगी गयी है उसका एक बयान सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है [विलिये परिविष्ट २, अनु-बन्ध संख्या १२]

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस विवरण के आत होता है कि इन सब पुलों की भरभूत कर दी गई है, लेकिन क्या गवर्नरेंट ने इन बात की बारीकी से जांच की है कि उन की भरभूत पूरी तरह से हो चुकी है और वह इस तरह से हुई है कि जो बाढ़ आने की आशंका है, उसका मुकाबला किया जा सके ?

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

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

श्री शाहनवाब जां : जी हाँ, बहुत कामयादी के साथ मुकाबला किया है ।

श्री ज० जा० डिकेशी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि ऐसे कितने रेलवे पुल हैं जिन को इस सीजन में नुकसान पहुंचा है और जिन पर भरभूत का काम चालू है ?

श्री शाहनवाब जां : - इस के लिये तो भौटिक चाहिये क्योंकि बहुत बड़ा सवाल है ।

## Second Shipyard

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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 Sangaana:  
 Shri Tangamani:  
 Shri Shivananjappa:  
 Shri Wodeyar:

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

- whether the first or advance team of shipyard experts from Britain under the Colombo Plan has arrived in India;
- when it is expected to report;
- 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 Geokhali 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 Kandia 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 : मेरे जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह पर ईस्टने कोस्ट पर एक शिप्यार्ड है क्या बेस्टने कोस्ट पर भी उस तरह का कोई शिप्यार्ड होगा, जास कर कारबार में ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जो भी सलाह या भवितव्य हम को मिलने से मिलेगा, उस पर पूरी तरह सोच विचार करने के बाद ही इस प्रयत्न के ऊपर विचार किया जा रहकरा है कि आपा वह पूर्ण तर पर होना या अवैधी

**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 Tarakeshwari Sinha** rose—

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

**Shrimati Tarakeshwari 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 Tarakeshwari 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 Tarakeshwari 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 Basappa:** 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 Basappa:** 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

**\*438. 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 Shahnawaz Khan):** There has been no revision as such of the quantity of rice, chappatis 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 chappatis.

**पंडित द० ना० तिवारी :** क्या आज सकता हूँ कि क्या कोई ऐसी है जो कि यह देखे कि लाल 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 लाल सामग्री कम दी जाती है और इन : मांगने पर अधिक दाम चार्ज किये जाते हैं?

**श्री ल.हनवाल जी :** जो भी लाला दिया जाता है उसको स्टेशन मास्टर भी देख सकते हैं और उसकी इंस्पेक्टर भी देखते हैं। कही कही ये शिकायतें मिलती हैं कि पूरी मिकदार नहीं मिलती है। यहाँ 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 द० ना० तिवारी :** मुजफ्फरपुर स्टेशन पर जो शिकायत की गयी थी उसका क्या नतीजा निकला?

**श्री ल.हनवाल जी :** वह मामला घटनी जेरे तफलीस 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 Shahnawaz Khan:** Yes, Sir; that is always taken into consideration.

रत्नाल में पारी कर

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४२०. **श्री रामेश्वर ज्यात :**

**श्री ल.हनवाल :**

क्या इस्तव्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व गव्य भारत सरकार ने रत्नाल (मध्य प्रदेश) में पारी कर

योजने के लिये भारत सरकार के पात्र कोई योजना नेबी थी ।

(क) 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 करमरकर) : (क) और (ग) जी हाँ। राज्य सरकार ने अभी तक आवश्यक इंजीनियरी विवरण नहीं मेंबे हैं ।

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

श्री राजेश्वर व्यास : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि पूर्व भव्य भारत सरकार ने द्वितीय पचवर्षीय योजना के लिये और किन किन जगहों के लिये नल कल योजना नेबी थी ?

श्री करमरकर : इस के बारे में असल सूचना चाहिये ।

श्री राजेश्वर व्यास : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री भवोदय को यह विदित है कि रत्नाम में जिस की आवादी ७०,००० है जल का बहुत ज्यादा कफ्ट है और लोगों को सैकड़ों हजारों घड़े दिन भर और रत भर कुड़ों और नलों पर लगाये रहना पड़ता है । क्या इस कफ्ट को नियांरण करने के लिये बहाँ के लिये जल्दी मैटीरियल संग्राह आवेदा ?

श्री करमरकर : मुझे इस बात का पता नहीं था । अभी आज चंडा पहले आजीव तस्वीर ने मुझे यह बात बतायी है ।

दिल्ली में गेहूँ के भाव

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

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

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

सहकार मंत्री (डा० व० शा० देशमुख) :

(क) पंजाब राज्य तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश और दिल्ली संघीय क्षेत्रों का संयुक्त गेहूँ खेत बनने के पश्चात दिल्ली में देशी गेहूँ का भवव गिरना आरम्भ हुआ और इस मास की ८ तारीख को १३ रुपये १४ प्राने प्रति भन हो गया । तब से भाव बढ़ता चलता रहा है । १८ तारीख को बढ़ कर १५ रुपये हुआ परन्तु २२ तारीख को फिर गिर कर १४ रुपये ६ प्राने हो गया । २७ जुलाई को पुनः बढ़ कर १५ रुपये ८ प्राने हो गया है ।

(ल) जी नहीं ।

श्री नवल प्रसाद : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो सस्ते अनाज की दूकान है उन पर देशी गेहूँ को साड़े १४ रुपये भन विकाने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा ?

काश तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री व० प० चौहान) : कुछ दूकानें मुकर्रर हैं और उन को इस बात का अधिकार है कि वह इस गेहूँ को से सकती है ।

Shri Ajit Singh: May I know whether Government propose to open fair price shops for the purchase of foodgrains 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-factory 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 chhattaks 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 Modiyam:** 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 Narayananakutty 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 720 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 Narayananakutty 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

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

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 Ferose 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 Ferose 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 Shahnawaz 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 Tangamaal:** 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 Telyang 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. Deshmukh):** (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 Railways 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 Mandaoor 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 Shahnawaz 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 Shahnawaz 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 Shahnawaz 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 Shahnawaz Khan: No. (1) Accepted; No. (2) Accepted; No. (3).....

Shri Mokhuddin: 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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438. { **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 that 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 that 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 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.

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 ,,
<b>G. M. F. Schemes</b>		
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

\*430. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
          { **Shri H. N. Mukarjee:**

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

#### 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:—

(b) the action Government are taking thereon?
<b>The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):</b> (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. Nayar:  
Shri Kaswara Iyer:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the auspices of the Government of India any organized 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 Benghalensis Linn*), Peepul (*Ficus glomerata Roxb*), Neem leaves (*Ficus religiosa* & *Melia azadirachta*).

(3) Bhimb, Kanduri (*Coccinia Indica*)

(4) Tarwar, Awal (*Cassia auriculata*).

(5) Rattanjot, Sadaphul (*Vinca Rosea*).

(6) Hartho (*Securigera Securidacca*)

(7) Kallana Gida (*Riviera 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 Shivananjappa: 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. R. 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 Nawaz 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, transhipment 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 remodelling 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 Shahawas 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 trucks.

#### 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 Karmarkar):** (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 Shahnawaz 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 Tarakeshwari 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 foodgrains 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 foodgrains 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.

#### Shoraunur-Cochin Railway Line

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

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

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

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz 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 Naushir 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.**

361. 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 Shahnawaz Khan): A statement is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 17.]

**Railway Claims Cases.**

362. 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 Shahnawaz 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**

363. 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 Shahnawaz 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 8,840 hatching eggs of the following varieties was imported in February 1957, from the U.S.A. under the TCM aid programme:

#### Chicks.

(i) White Leghorn	} about 15,000
(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 statewise; 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 Shahnawaz 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 Shahnawaz 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 Shahnawaz 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 Shahnawaz 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

314. 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.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जल परिवहन

३१५. श्री रघुगांग तिहः : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

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

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

(ल) इस बैठक में जिन महत्वपूर्ण समस्याओं पर विचार विनियम किया गया— वे इस प्रकार हैं :—पुराने इस्तेमाल न किये जाने करने वालों को बदलने तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय

बेडे के विकास के लिये वित्तीय अवस्था का प्रश्न, बिहार में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जल-परिवहन सर्विस तथा कलकत्ता में स्थानीय सर्विस की स्थिति, नदी सुरक्षा साधनों के लिये जुम्हेरारी, नदी-माड़ दरों के बारे में भारतीयों के लिये अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जल-परिवहन लेने में अधिक रोकानारी प्राप्त करने का प्रश्न और बहावी कम्पनियों द्वारा परिवासन कार्यों के लिये कोयला भेजने तथा जहाजों की भरमत के लिये इस्पात के मामलों में अनुभव की जाने वाली कठिनाईयाँ ।

डाक तथा तार विभाग का संचारालय

३१६. श्री भवत दहौल : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १५ मई १९५७ के तारीकित प्रश्न संख्या ६० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि डाक तथा तार विभाग के संचारालय की स्थापना के बारे में बत्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : यह विषय ममी 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 1956-57 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 Shahmawz 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 runner's 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.

222. Shri L. Kacharan: 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.

## विवरी की सदृश्यता

इ२४. श्री नवल प्रभाकर: क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में दिल्ली में कितनी नई सड़कें बनाई गई और कितनी औड़ी की गई;

(ख) कूल कितने भील सड़कें बनाई गईं; और

(ग) नई सड़कों पर तथा सड़कों को औड़ा करते पर कूल कितना लंबा हुआ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राम बहादुर) : (क) दोनों सौमह सौमह।

(ग) नई सड़कों पर : ५८ लाख रुपये।

औड़ी की नई सड़कों पर : ४८ '५६ लाख रुपये।

## Electrification on South Eastern Railway

225. 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 Naushir 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 Organisations
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.

## मर्दा नहीं पर पुल

३३२. पंडित उद्धार प्र० ज्योतेश्वरी : क्या परिवहन तथा संचर मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

(ल) यदि हाँ तो क्या सरकार अपने निश्चय को जल्दी क्रियान्वित करने के लिये कदम उठायेगे?

परिवहन तथा बार और सम वर्ग ने गण्ड-मंत्री(जी राज बहादुर) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ल) इस के लिये कामकाही 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 pces
(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 चाल

३३४. श्री गोदामी महेश : क्या दामुदायिक विकास मंत्र यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सरकार ने आदिवासी जातों में यह तक किसने सामुदायिक विकास चाल

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 मिलेंगी 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 Nau-shir 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 am 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) S.R.O. 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) S.R.O. 1852, dated the 3rd June, 1957, containing the Bombay Rice (Export Control) Order, 1957 (Placed in Library See No S-141/57)

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

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

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

(8) S.R.O. 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) S.R.O. 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 Malchand 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 AGRICULTURAL 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 Areacut 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 Areacut 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.

Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II-Section 2, dated 29/7/57 pp 363-66, 367-74 and 375-96

\*\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

#### 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 CORPORA- TION (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 (REGULA- TION 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 re-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"

*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 chaphasis 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 Mashruwala, and others. Today, if we go and mention the name of Mashruwala 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 अंसर हरवानी (दरभगा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इम विषय पर बहस करते हुए युक्त याद आता है महात्मा गांधी का वह १८ सूची रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम जिसके द्वारा गांधी जी हिन्दुस्तान के उस समय के सात लाख गांधी को सात लाख प्रजातन्त्री में परिगत करना चाहते थे, और चाहते थे कि राजनीतिक सत्ता और सामाजिक सत्ता एवं धार्यक सत्ता और गांधी के इन प्रजातन्त्री के पास चली जाये और सारा शासन चाहे वह सामाजिक क्षेत्र या हो, चाहे धार्यक क्षेत्र का हो, चाहे राजनीतिक क्षेत्र का हो, विकेन्द्रित होकर सात लाख गांधी में चली जाये। गांधी जी का वह सपना स्वतन्त्र भारत में शीघ्रातिशीघ्र पूरा होना चाहिए था। लेकिन अभी उस सपने का पूरा होना सम्भव

नहीं दीखता है। फिर भी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सामूहिक विकास योजना का काम आज से पांच वर्ष पहले अपने हाथ में लेकर देश के अन्दर एक ऐसा बातचरण उत्पन्न किया है जिससे कुछ भाषा की जलक विवादारी पड़ती है। हो सकता है कि इस सदन में माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा इसकी कुछ समालोचना हो, हो सकता है कि बहुत सी लाभियों की तरफ, बहुत सी नुस्खियों की तरफ ध्यान लीचा जाए, हो सकता है कि ऐसी बातों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान यह आन्दोलन बम्बौदर मालूम पड़ता है, लेकिन मुझे विश्वास है कि हमारे, प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में यह आन्दोलन दिनी दिन मजबूत होगा, दूर होगा और यह मारे 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 नास गाव अभी अधिकार में हैं शिक्षा की सुविधाएँ वहा पर पूरी नहीं हैं, अभी भी आधिक अवानति है, गरीबी का बहा 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 निष्पत्ति किया है कि जिस कोने में सरकारी अफसर साधारणतया 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 वित्तने भी सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं उनका ध्यान तिक्क आकिल में बैठ कर हुक्म जारी करने तक तक तक, वह पर बैठ कर काम करने तक ही सीमित रहता था। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री का यह पहला प्रयत्न है जिस के उत्तरे से वे चाहते

है कि सरकार के कर्मचारी देहाती जनता के बीच जाकर, उनकी तरह से रहे, उनके साथ बैठें, उनके साथ विचार विवर करें, वहां बैठ कर योजनाये 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 मनुसार, हमारे कर्मचारियों का जो रवैया है वह पूरे तौर पर न बदला हो या न बदल रहा है, लेकिन मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर यह कह सकता हूँ कि हाल के बायों में जो सरकारी कर्मचारी बहाल हुए हैं और जो पहले के मिलिल सबवेंट्स हैं, इन दोनों के दृष्टिकोणों में काफी अन्तर आ गया है। हो सकता है कि इतना ही काफी न हो। नेकिन निराशा की कोई बात नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस उत्साह से इस आन्दोलन को चलाया गया है उसी उत्साह के साथ इसकी अगर आगे चलाया गया; जो विचार माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा यहां पर पेश किए जाते हैं, उनको बदूनबर रखा गया; जिस तरह से एक मूल्यांकन समिति की नियुक्ति की गई है इस की जांच करने के लिए और जो नुटिया वह बतायेगी, 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 सचमुच हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की जो आशा है, जिसको कि मैं यहां 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 कानूनिकारी परिवर्तन लाने वाला है इसमें तो कोई सम्भेद 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 ह, शोध से शोध पूरी होगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्योंकि समय कम है, इसलिये मैं इस पर और अधिक न कहते हुए कुछ एक सुझाव पेश करना चाहता हूँ। सब से पहली कमज़ोरी जो मैं इस योजना में देखता हूँ वह यह है कि हमारे जो अफिसर लोग हैं, जिनको कि इस में नियुक्त किया जाता है उनका यह स्थान रहता है कि उनको गांवों में भेज कर और सामुदायिक योजना कार्यक्रम में लगाकर, उनके जो ऊपर के अधिकारी हैं उन्होंने उनके साथ इंसाफ नहीं किया है। एक ही केडर के कुछ लोग तो शहरों में बैठकर सुख की जिन्दगी बिताते हैं, वहां पर उनके बच्चों के लिए पढ़ने लिखने का अच्छा इतिहास है, उनके पास रहने के लिए अच्छा घरकान भी है लेकिन उमी केडर के दूसरे कुछ लोग जिनको गांवों में भेजा जाता हैं वे वहां जा करके तकलीफ का अनुभव करते हैं, उनको इस बात का दुःख होता है कि उनको तो सामुदायिक योजना कार्यक्रम में भेज कर के इंसाफ नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि दूसरे लोग जो अच्छे अच्छे शहरों में रहते हैं, ऐसे करते हैं जब कि यह उनको नसीब नहीं होता। मैंने एक अफसर से पूछा कि क्या कारण है कि जब आप इस काम में तकलीफ अनुभव करते हैं तो व्यंग्य आनी अस्वैकृति गाव में जाने के लिये नहीं देते। उनका यह कहना था कि यदि हम स्वीकृति नहीं देंगे तो हमारे जो ऊपर के अफसर हैं वे नाराज़ हो जायेंगे और हमारा जो अधिष्ठ वह अधिकारमय हो जायेगा। इस लिये हमें स्वीकृति देनी पड़ती है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि अगर इस सामुदायिक योजनाको हमने केवल ट्रैनिंग का ही साधन बनाया और एक अफसर को दो साल तक ट्रैनिंग देकर उसको ऊपर के डेडर में भेज दिया तो हमें सफलता प्राप्त नहीं हो सकती है। इसलिये जो कर्मचारी इस विभाग में काम करें, उनकी तरफ़ी इसी विभाग में

## [बी अंतरायण वास]

नीचे से ऊपर तक होनी चाहिये। अगर ऐसा होगा तो इन कर्मचारियों को इस बात का सामाजिक होगा कि इसी विभाग में रह करके उनकी तरक्की हो सकती है और जो उनकी उचित मार्ग है वे यहीं पूरी हो सकती है। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनके बच्चों के पढ़ने लिखने का विशेष इतिहास भी किया जाना चाहिये और जब तक वे तस विभाग में काम करे और गाव में रहे जब तक उनको विशेष एलाउस भी मिले। इब ऐसा होगा तब वे अपना दिन और दिवान एक करके सामुदायिक योजना को सफल बनाने की कोशिश करें। 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 सूखत 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 अलग होते हैं जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि वे गाव वालों में मिल जुल नहीं पाते हैं। गाव में रहने वाली जनता यह महसूस नहीं कर पाती है कि वे उनके बीच के ही हैं क्योंकि इन दोनों के दृष्टिकोणों में मौलिक अन्तर होता है। इमका नतीजा यह होता है कि वहां की जनता दिल सोलकर अपनी बात उनके मामने नहीं रख पाने हैं और इन दोनों में जो सम्पर्क होता है वह ऐसा नहीं होता है कि जनता को अपने दुख-दर्द उनके सामने रखने का प्रोत्साहन मिले।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो दूसरी कमज़ोरी है उसकी ओर में आपका तथा माननीय मंत्री जी का व्याप्ति सीखना चाहता हूँ। यह मैं मानता हूँ कि वह एक

कानूनिकारी कार्यक्रम है लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इसको ऊपर से लादने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है। इस कार्यक्रम को हर लेवेल पर चाहे वह प्रान्तीय लेवेल हो, चाहे डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवेल हो चाहे ब्लाक लेवेल 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 भिलती है। सरकार चाहती है कि जनता का सहयोग उसे मिले। यह बृहत भारी मूल्यिक गलती है जो लाइकाइट पर रही है। अगर सरकार जनता का सहयोग चाहती है तो कोई ऐसा उपाय ढूँढ़ा जाना चाहिये जिस से कि यह सारा प्रोग्राम जनता ही तरफ से ही बनाया जाए। सरकार भी कार्यक्रम बनाते समय, उम्मको पूरा करते समय, इस पर मोब विचार करते समय और जनता की राय लेनी चाहिये और इम तरह जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त करना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब जो तीमरी भी है, उस का ओर मैं आपका ध्यान ध्यानित करना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे काम में इचायतों तथा महकार भूमितियों के अधिक से अधिक सहयोग प्राप्त किया जाए। इम बान को मैं मानता हूँ कि पंचायतों तथा महकारिता के विभाग राज्यों के अधिकार लेने में आते हैं। किर भी इम पंचायत के अन्दर में पंचायतों का विकास तथा सहकारिता का विकास यदि आ जाये, तथा उनके काम को सुसम्बद्ध करने के लिये उनके काम को शूलकाबद्ध करने के लिये उन काम को यह मन्त्रालय यदि अपने हाथ में ले ले तो काम सुचारू रूप से हो सकता है। मैंने देखा है कि राज्यों के अन्दर जो सरकारी मंत्रालय हैं पुलिम विभाग के तथा दूसरे मंत्रालयों के, वे पंचायतों को ऐसी नज़र से देखते हैं कि जैसे ये संस्थायें उनके काम में शामिल हों और सम्बद्ध हों कि उनको

जो कार्य करने की स्वतंत्रता है उसमें ये पंचायतें बाजा डालती हैं। इस लिये भगवर आपको सामुदायिक विकास योजना में पंचायतों तथा सहकार समितियों का पूरा सहयोग लेना है तो जैसा कि गांधी जी बाहते थे और जैसा कि भाज विनोदा भावे बाहते हैं, आम पंचायतों को अधिक से अधिक मदद मिलनी चाहिये, उनको अधिक से अधिक अधिकार दिये जाने चाहियें। हो सकता है कि शुरू शुरू होने वे कुछ गलतियां करें लेकिन गलतियां हर किसी से होती हैं। भगवर नीचे बाले 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 इन्वेस्टिगेशन कमिशन ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि आम पंचायतों को डायरेक्ट टैक्सिंग लगाने का अधिकार है लेकिन फिलहाल पंचायत द्वारा लगाये गये इन टैक्सों का अच्छा भ्रासर 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 सके। 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 बह होने लगेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भव समय नहीं है इस लिये मैं आपकी आज्ञा के लिलाक नहीं जा सकता। इस लिये मैं और अधिक न कहकर यह कहना बाहता हूं कि मेरा विषयास है कि यह एक ऐसा कार्यक्रम है जो गांधी जी के स्वन को पूरा कर सकता है। भारतवर्ष गांधों का देश है और उसके लिये दूसरी कोई समस्या पीछे आती है, पहले आम सुधार की समस्या आती है। इस लिये देश के ग्रामों की सर्वांगी और बहुभूली उन्नति के लिये यह जो सामुदायिक विकास योजना और

राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा का काम जारी किया गया है, उसके लिये मैं गवर्नरेंट को बधाई देता हूं साथ ही साथ भ्रव तक जो काम हुआ है उस लिये मैं बधाई देता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि चारों तरफ से जो समालोचना होती है और जो त्रुटिया बतलाई जाती है उन सब त्रुटियों और समियों को मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि भंती 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]

ary 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 in-effective 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-MPs, 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 short comings 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 is 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 च० ह० नाथर (वाराण्सी दिल्ली )

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कम्प्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में काफी बातें कही जा चुकी हैं लेकिन उसकी प्रेक्षिकल चीजों में कहां-कहा कमिया है और उसमें क्या-क्या सुधार हम कर सकते हैं उसके बारे में कुछ सास रोशनी नहीं डाली गयी है ।

इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि इस काम में ज्यादा आफिशियलडम होने की बजह से आम जनता का सहयोग कम मिला है । हमारी तमाम मिनिस्ट्रियों में यही एक मिनिस्ट्री है जो कि प्रबलिक कोशापरेशन को हसिल कर सकती है और जो हमारे देश के लालों करोड़ों इन्सानों को संगठित करके डेवेलपमेंट का एक बहुत बड़ा मूँबदें 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

आ रही है । उनके तमाम प्रोग्राम में रचनात्मक कार्य पर सबसे पहले ध्यान दिया गया था । उन्होंने अपने नान-कोशापरेशन प्रोग्राम को कलकत्ता की स्पेशल कार्प्रेस में पेश करते हुए कहा था कि मेरा सबसे पहला प्रोग्राम होगा अनटचेबिलिटी को हटाना और हरिजनों का सुधार । उनका कहना था कि इसके बारे हमारा देश सुधार नहीं सकता । जब प्रहमदाबाद में उनकी ट्रायल हुई तो उनसे 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 मबद्दे पहले खादी पर ध्यान दिया और साथ ही साथ तमाम और प्राम उद्योगों को महत्व दिया । उसके साथ किसान संगठन, विद्यार्थी संगठन आदि इस प्रकार के आइटम्स उसमें मिलाये गये ।

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

फर्स्ट फाइव इयर प्लान के बारे में हमारी विकायत यह थी कि वह अंग्रेजेटिक भक्षीनरी का बनाया हुआ एक प्रोग्राम था । लेकिन वह दूसरा हो भी नहीं सकता था क्योंकि स्वराज्य मिलने के बाद हमे इतनी

[श्री च० ह० नायर]

फुरसत नहीं थी कि हम तमाम नानाधाकि-शियल फोरेंज को इकट्ठा करके एक फस्ट फाइब इंश्यर प्लान को जल्दी से तैयार करते, यह नामुमकिन था। इसलिये वह प्रोयोग आकिशियल तरीके पर बनाया गया। इसको नेशनल प्लानिंग कहा गया लेकिन ऐसा कहना बिल्कुल गलत था। लेकिन हमारी उम्मीद यह थी कि दूसरो पञ्चवर्षीय योजना देहात से शुरू होगा, काम बिनो। इसमें भी सबसे ज्यादा पोंशियल अगर हो सकता है तो यही बेलपर्मेंट मिनिस्ट्री हो सकती है। लेकिन हमें अफमोस के मायथ कहना पड़ता है कि प्रेक्टिकला हम इसमें कोई अच्छा काम नहीं कर पाये हैं।

13 hrs.

दिल्ली की मिसाल लेंजिये। कम्युनिटी बेलपर्मेंट प्रोजेक्ट का काम मबसे पहले हमारे प्रधान मी जी ने दिल्ली के अलीपुर गाव में शुरू किया था। उम बबत लोगों में बड़ी उमगे थी और मैं आपको बया वह ६ महीन के अन्दर हमने देहातों में बहुत काम करवा दिया। डाई लाल रुपया चांगों न अपनो नफ से सबस्क्रिपशन के तीर पर स्कूल तथा कम्युनिटी हाल्म बोलन के लिये देने वा प्राइवेट किया लेकिन अफसोस के मायथ मुझे यह कहना पड़ता है कि हम उस रुपये को युटिलाइज नहीं कर सके हैं क्यों हमारे विलेज बेल बक्कमं को इस तरह को ट्रेनिंग दी गई है जो कि हमारे बातावरण 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-आकिशियल तौर पर लाला डिज किशन के नेतृत्व में जो देश के माने हुये रचनात्मक कार्यकर्ता हैं, ट्रेनिंग देने का आयोजन किया। इसका नतोजा यह हुआ कि उन लोगों ने समझ लिये बेल डाई महीने के अन्दर ही कि यह जो आयोजन है यह हमारा है और हमें गाव गांव में जा

करके अपने आपको मिटा देना है। उन नौजवानों को गांधी जी के बताये हुये रास्ते पर ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही थी। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उनको न-लोकेशी भेज दिया गया और वहां से जब वे लोग ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त करके आये तो उनकी आखे ही बदल गई। उनके अन्दर लोंगे के साथ निकट सम्पर्क कायम रखने की जो हमने लगायी थी इस दो महीने की ट्रेनिंग के दौरान में और लोगों को करीब आना शुरू किया था उसके फलस्वरूप डाई लाल रुपया देने का गाव बालों ने बादा किया। ट्रेनिंग का एक हिस्सा हमने लोगों के साथ सरकं स्थापित करना भी रखा था। उस बबत ये लोग गांवों में जाते थे, लोगों के साथ मिलते थे, कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट से जो बड़ा इनकालाब आने वाला था, उसका नक्शा देहाती जनता के मामने पेश करते थे जिस का नतोजा यह होता था कि लोग उत्साह के साथ आगे आते थे और काम करने को तैयार हो जाते थे। लेकिन बाद में यही लोग आगे तो लोगों के दिलों में निराशा की लहर दौड़ गई क्योंकि जो उम्मीद वे इनसे लगाये थे वह पूरी नहीं हुई। इन लोगों को एक काम तो जहर मिला और वह था कागजात भरने का। उनको मुबह से शाम तक इस बात की फिक रहती थी कि कागजों को किस तरह से पुर किया जाये। अपर से आईं आते थे कि उनको कागजात को भर कर भेजना है और वे इसी काम में अपना बबत जाया कर देते थे। इनमें वे क्या लिखां करते थे? वे यह लिखा करते थे कि इतना बीज वितरित किया गया, इतनी खाद लोगों ने खरीदी, इतनी सड़क बनी इत्यादि। यह जो खाद है या दूसरी चीजें हैं वे लोग कुद ही खरीदते हैं और जो काम करते हैं, कुद ही करते हैं लेकिन विलेज बेल बक्कर उनकी मिलासं को इकट्ठा करता रहता है और अपर भेजता रहता है। स्कूल भी लोगों की तरफ से बनाये जाते हैं, सड़कें

जी लोगों की तरफ से बनाई जाती है और इनमें उस विलेज लेवेल वर्कर का कोई हाथ नहीं होता है सिवाय इसके कि वह कागजात में इन सब लोगों को भर देता है। इस सब का जो नतीजा है वह हमारे सामने है। यह जो रिपोर्ट पेश की गई है यह बहुत भी सुन्दर ढंग से पेश की गई है। कागजात से तो ऐसा पता चलता है कि वह जितना भी कार्य हुआ है यह सारे का सारा गवर्नरेंट भैंशीनरी हारा कराया गया है लेकिन असलियत यह है कि जो गांव लोगों ने सुदूर भी किया है, उसका भी चिक्क इसमें कर दिया गया है। व्योरोकेटिक सिस्टम में कागजात तो बड़ी अच्छी तरह से रखे जाते हैं और उनके बड़े सुन्दर ढंग से पेश किया जाता है और यह दिलाने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है कि बहुत तरकी हुई है लेकिन होती सब कागजों पर ही है। सुन्दर 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 मैं विश्वास-पूर्वक कह सकता हूँ कि अब जितना काम हुआ है उससे कई गुना ज्यादा हो गया होता।

आप देखिये गांवों में आजकल बाढ़े आ रही हैं। इसकी डिवेलपमेंट कमिशनर 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 आहिये इनशियेटिव लेना, लोगों का सह-योग प्राप्त करता, 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 समस्याएं हैं। एक तो फ्लॉड की है। हमारे यहाँ बाटर लाइन एरियाँ हैं। नाश्तों

एरिया में, नजफगढ़ एरिया में, नरेला के एरिया में कई हजार बीचा जमीन पानी के नीचे चल जाती है और दोनों फसलें खराद हो जाती हैं। लेकिन अगर डिवेलपमेंट कमिशनर से पूछा जाये तो उनके पास न कोई रिपोर्ट होती है और न ही कोई प्राप्त मूल्य। बाज़ुओं नई सड़कें बनाए जाएं हैं और नया कंसोलीडेशन हुआ है। इसमें हृद-बंदियां काफी बढ़ रही हैं। इमर्जनेंसी के तौर पर जो नैचुरल ड्रेनेज का सिस्टम है वह ब्लाक हो जाता है। पानी ठीक तरह से नहीं गुजर रहा है। इन सब के बारे में विलेज लेवेल वर्कर को कोई सवार नहीं है। हम लोगों को कोशिश करनी पड़ती है और तब जा कर काम होता है। लेकिन इसके साथ ही जब तक कोई काम हकूमत की मशीनरी की माफत नहीं होता है तब तक वह पूरा नहीं होता है। ऐसी सूरत में जो कम्प्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट का महकमा है वह हमारे रास्ते में रुकावट सिद्ध होता है क्योंकि जब तक कोई हुकम उनकी माफत नहीं आता है, हम भी काम नहीं कर पाते हैं, जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि हमें तथा लोगों को बड़ी तकलीफ का सामना करना पड़ता है। मैं समझता हूँ दिल्ली के बारे में मंत्री महोदय को जास तौर से सोचना चाहिये और यदि यहाँ पर काम भली भांति हुआ तो दिल्ली बाकी हिन्दुस्तान के लिये एक माडल बन सकती है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को बताना चाहता हूँ कि शायद तीन महीने पहने जब हेल स्टार्म हुमा था, उस बक्त हमारे प्रधान मंत्री खुद गांवों में गये थे। प्रधान मंत्री को उस बक्त बताया गया था कि लोग काम करना नहीं चाहते हैं। लेकिन जब उन्होंने खुद जा करके गांव लोगों 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, कम्प्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट मिनिस्टर साहब भी गये और मेरी भी उनसे मुलाकात हुई। मैंने उनसे कहा कि आपको

## [श्री लं० क० नाथर]

नान-आकिशल्स के साथ सहयोग करना चाहिये और उनकी भद्र नेनी चाहिये । समय कम है, इसलिये मैं इसमें और अधिक विस्तार से नहीं जाना चाहता । लेकिन मैं इतना व्यवस्थ कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह दिल्ली को बाकी देश के लिये एक माडल बनायें और इस तरह स काम करके सफलता प्राप्त करे, जिस में कि यह बाकी देश के लिए एक मिसाल बन जाए ।

अन्न में मैं भारत सेवक समाज के बारे में थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूँ । चूँकि मेरे एक कृष्णस्त्री अर्द्ध ने इस्लू डिक्टिल है, इस वास्ते मैं भी अपना फर्ज समझता हूँ कि मैं इसके बारे में कुछ बहु । भारत सेवक समाज एक ऐसी मस्ता है जिसके अन्दर मारी पोलिटेक्निक पार्टीज में काम करने वाले लोग, नान-आकिशल्स, काप्रेसजन, गैरकाप्रेसजन सभी शामिल हो सकते हैं और कार्य कर सकते हैं । किसी पर भी किसी विस्म को लेक नहीं है । इस बारे में दिल्ली एक मिसाल कायम कर चुकी है । इसमें जो लोग हैं वे दूल लगा कर काम कर रहे हैं । जब मैं यह कहता हूँ तो यह बहु बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि इसमें कोई अनिश्चयन किया नहीं है । भारत सेवक समाज किसी की जायदाद नहीं है । हर भारतीय का कर्तव्य है कि इसमें आकर बाम करे । भारत सेवक समाज के नाम से हम लोगों को बहुत आभानी से अरील कर सकते हैं । मैं काप्रेसी भी हूँ लेकिन काप्रेस के नाम से मेरी अपील इतनी इकेविट नहीं होती है जितनी कि भारत सेवक समाज के नाम से होती है । इस मस्ता को प्रांत्माहन देना हर किसी का कर्तव्य होना चाहिए ।

श्री अब्दुल बर्जान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले तो मैं विजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी को धन्यवाद देना हूँ कि उसने इस विभाग के लिए कुछ गमय निश्चित किया । विजिनेस नोक ममा वे ज़िमाने से अब तक केवल दो बार इस विषय पर बाद-विवाद

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

मुझ से पहले कई मित्रों ने जो तमवीर समुदायिक विकास केन्द्रों की खीची है वह बहुत निराशापूर्ण थी । लेकिन मरी अपनी सम्मति में स्थिति इतनी निराशाजनक नहीं है जितनी कि उसको खीचने का प्रयत्न किया गया है । मैं इस बात का स्वीकार करता हूँ कि शुरू-शुरू में इस कार्यक्रम के प्रति उन्नता में जितना उत्साह था, उतना अब नहीं रहा है, तथा जितने उत्साह की आधा को गई थी उतना उत्साह जनना द्वारा प्रदर्शित नहीं किया गया है । उसके बाई कारण है । परन्तु हमारा कर्तव्य है कि हम उन बारणों में गहराई से जाने का प्रयत्न करे, ताकि उनको दूर करके इस कार्यक्रम को भक्त बनाया जा सके ।

इसमें पहले कि मैं इस मत्रालय में कुछ अपने विवाद रखूँ मुझे यह जानकर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि इस मत्रालय को साथ तथा कृष्ण मत्रालय के माय सम्बद्ध किया गया है । यह विभाग इतने व्यापक महत्व का विभाग है कि से किसी एक मत्रालय के साथ जोड़ देना, इसका किसी मत्रालय के साथ गठबन्धन कर देना, मैं समझता हूँ, इसके साथ पूरा न्याय करना नहीं है । इससे अच्छा तो यह था कि इसे योजना मत्रालय 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 खाल-उत्पादन बड़ने की आज बहुत आवश्यकता है और यह कार्य सामुदायिक विकास के कारंकम से जुड़ा हुआ भी है । परन्तु मैं विनश्चि बोदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर फिर से विवाद कर लिया जाए

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

द्वितीय पचवर्षीय योजना के कार्यकल में इम कार्य के लिए दो भी करोड़ रुपये निश्चित किये गये हैं । सका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि जहां सञ्चन क्षेत्रों में पहले १५ लाख रुपये खर्च करने का अनुमान किया गया था, वहा अब केवल १२ लाख रुपये ही खर्च किये जारेंगे; तथा राष्ट्रीय प्रभाव सेवा क्षेत्रों में जहां पहले साड़े मात्र लाख रुपये खर्च करने थे वहा अब केवल चार लाख ही खर्च होंगे । पहले जो रकम निश्चित की गई थी इन सेवाकेन्द्रों के लिए उससे भी जनता की आकाशवेता तथा आशावे पूरी नहीं हुई थी; जन आ मे उत्तेजना तथा उत्साह हम पैदा तो कर पाये थे, लेकिन रुपयों की कमी की वजह से तथा उनके पूरी तरह सटुपयोग 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 गवर्नेंट से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि भाजकल अखबारों में इसकी बड़ी चर्चा है कि द्वितीय पचवर्षीय योजना पर फिर से दुबारा नज़र डाली जा रही है और प्राथमिकताओं की भूमी तैयार की जा रही है, तो यह जो सामुदायिक विकास-योजना के बास्ते २००० करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है यह काफ़ी नहीं है और उमक लिए और अधिक धनराशि मिलना चाहिए । हमारे मन्त्री महोदय बड़े उत्साह और धार्यता के साथ इस मंत्रालय का सचालन कर रहे हैं और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि वे पूरी शक्ति भार सामर्थ्य के साथ अपने मंत्रालय की वकालत करेंगे और उसमे सफल होंगे ।

कुकि समय बहुत कम है, इसलिए मैं एक-दो बातों की ओर ही सदन और गवर्नेंट का ध्यान आवर्जित करना चाहता हूँ । इस रिपोर्ट में हमें बतलाया गया है कि जब से यह कारंकम प्रतर्भु हुआ है तब से लेकर दिसंबर 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 गवर्नेंट ने खर्च किया उसके मुकाबले मे करीब ६० प्रतिशत जनता ने अपनी ओर से उसमें लगाया है । यह कोई साधारण चीज़ नहीं है । जनता से आशा की जाती थी कि वह आशा अपनी ओर से लगायेगी या कहीं-कहीं पर एक-तिहाई श्रमदान करेगी, लेकिन उन्होंने इस बात का मिठ कर दिया कि अगर इस कार्य का मचालन ठीक तरीके से किया जाय तो जनता गवर्नेंट को इस पुकार को सुन सकती है ।

लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि कहीं-कहीं पर बड़े बड़े श्रमदान के कार्य हुए, अप्रती को कहावत है "लब्ज लेबर लौस्ट", जनता ने बड़े उत्साह से काम लिया और मैं ने स्वयं अपने आत्मो से देखा है और एक भुक्तभूमी के नाते मेरी जानकारी में है कि किस तरह से जनता का श्रम बेकार जाता है । आप सब मेरे पर्वतीय ज़िले की कठोर चट्टानों से परिचित होंगे; उन स्थानों पर, जहा तीन फुट का रास्ता चलने लायक बनाना भी काफ़ी कठिन होता है वहा पर हजारों नर-नारियों ने अपना खुन-पसीना एक करके लगभग ५० मील लम्बी मोटर-सड़क बना दी; लेकिन उस सड़क के बेनटेनेस (रख-रखाव) के लिए हमने प्रात्नीय सरकार से बहुत कहा लेकिन वह भार प्रात्नीय 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 महंगे ही ट्रैक्स 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 खुन-पसीना एक करके कराया जा रहा है, जिसका कि इतिहास ने साक्षी नहीं मिलता, और इसलिए यह बहुत आवश्यक हो जाता है कि सरकार

## [ जी भक्त दर्शन ]

इस चीज को देखे कि जनता का अम बेकार न जाये और उनके द्वारा किये हुए काम बर्बाद न होने पाये । जनता द्वारा सड़कों, नहरों, पुलियों और विद्यालयों के निर्माण कार्य व्यर्थ नहीं जाने चाहिये और उनको राज्य सरकारों या वहां की वंचायतों अथवा सोकत बोड़े स या डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्डेस की तरह की संस्थाओं को अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिए ।

एक बात में और कहना चाहता हूँ, जिसकी कि और हमारे बहुत से भिन्नों ने अपना 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 जाये, और ऐसा होने से मैं समझता हूँ कि अन्य विभागों, उदाहरणार्थ रेवेन्यू और पुलिस विभाग, जिनके प्रति जनता के दिल में पहले के आत्मक हैं, उसका निराकरण हो सकेगा । लेकिन मुझे बड़ी विनम्रता के साथ निवेदन करना पड़ता है कि कहीं-कहीं पर इस विभाग के लिलाफ भी अट्टाचार की कहानिया सुनने में भा रही है । मैं इस विभाग का समर्थक और सहयोगी होने के नाते मन्त्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कहीं-कहीं पर सुना गया है कि पुरानी नहरों की मरम्मत करा ली गई और उनको नई बनने वाली नहरों की सूची में जोड़ दिया गया, इस बात की ज्ञानबोन हीनी चाहिए । सुनने में आया है कि इस तरह की भी गड़बड़ होती है कि मान सीजिये दो हजार रुपये गवर्नरेट ने किसी काम के बास्ते मजूर किये और कम से कम एक हजार रुपये जनता ने देने हैं, तो एक हजार रुपये जो गवर्नरेट से मिल रहे हैं उसी रुपये में दो हजार रुपये का काम दिला दिया जाता है । यह ठीक है कि जनता के अमदान की जहरत 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 और्जा है और जिन्होंने कि जनता-जनादेश की सेवा का बहु लिया हुआ है, तब तक हम इसमें सफल नहीं हो सकते हैं ।

अब आज हम ऐसे कच्चे प्रेज़ुएट रंगरुटो को बी० डी० ओज० बनाते हैं, जिनको कि गावों के बारे में कुछ जानकारी नहीं है और जिनको कि हर समय अपने पैट की 'चीज' की फ़िक 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 सीजिये कि विकास की योग्यता या अन्य प्रतिबद्धों की बजह से अगर ऐसे लोग नहीं मिलते हैं तो आप ऐसे लोगों को ले जिन्होंने कि सादी 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 ओरी के लोग हैं, यह वे लोग हैं जिन्होंने कि पचायतों में काम किया है, पचायत निरीक्षकों के रूप में ही सही या जिन्होंने कि सहकारी विभाग में काम किया है, वे गावों को भर्ता प्रकार जानते हैं और वह के जीवन के अभ्यस्त हैं, ऐसे लोगों को आप इस काम के वास्तु चुनें । लेकिन आपने इस काम पर ऐसे बी० डी० ओज० 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 बड़ा होता है और जो कि गेहूँ के पीछे को भी नहीं पहचानते; वे सारा जीवन शहरों में बिताते हैं, उनसे आप कैसे आशा कर सकते हैं कि गावों में जाकर गिर्ही और कीचड़ में वे रखनात्मक काम कर सकें?

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

८७ प्रकाशनों की सूची इस रिपोर्ट के अन्त में भवती की गई है, जिनमें से बहुतों को स्वयं “शोब्लोलीट” लिख दिया गया है, अर्थात उनका महत्व समाप्त हो चुका है। मैं ने अक्सर इस ताहित्य को पढ़ने की कोशिश की, लेकिन कुछ ऐसा मालूम होता है कि शायद वही लेखक है और वही उसको लापने वाले हैं और ऐसा मालूम होता है कि मानो नई बोलों में शायद पुरानी शायद भरी हो नये लेखों के साथ। उसमें बार-बार “पीटीशन हो रहा है और साहित्य-प्रकाशन भी बहुत अच्छा नहीं है। अब अद्येजी की जो “कुश्लेन्ट” पत्रिका निकलती है उसकी कुल २०,२३३ प्रतिया छपती है, केवल १६११ प्रतिया उसकी विकती है और १८,३२२ प्रतिया नि शुल्क वितरित होती है। इसी तरह हिन्दी की “कुश्लेन्ट” पत्रिका की ५,४५८ प्रतिया छपती है, केवल ६८७ प्रतिया विक्री होती है और ४७७१ प्रतिया नि शुल्क बटती है। इसी तरह “शामसेवक” के भी दो सस्करण हैं और उसका भी अधिकांश भाग नि शुल्क वितरित किया जा रहा है। यही हाल “योजना” पत्रिका का है जो कि अप्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपती है। उसकी भी अधिकांश प्रतिया नि शुल्क है। मैं नहीं समझता कि इन तीन पत्रिकाओं में अलग-अलग बात होती है, रिपोर्टीशन होता है और इस कारण ऐसा निवेदन है कि आप तीन पत्रिकाएं निकालने के स्थान पर केवल एक ही पत्रिका निकालिय, लेकिन एक स्टैंडर्ड पत्रिका निकालिये और उसकी विक्री और उसके वितरण का समूचित प्रबन्ध कीजिय।

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

उसमें निकल गये, लखनऊ में बस्ती के तालाब पर और नीलोलेरी में सम्मेलन हुए और इस तरह काफी समय उनमें निकल जाता है। ऐसा निवेदन यह है कि अब यह सम्मेलन जिनको कि जमा करेंगे अगर मैं इनको हाथ-परिहास-सम्मेलन कहूँ, इन से समय की बरादी होती है। क्यों न कर्मचारी सोग अपने समय का ६०-६५ प्रतिशत भाग रखनात्मक कामों के करने में लगाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मे इस मत्रात्मक मनुदानों का समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि मत्री महोदय मेरी बातों पर ध्यान देने।

**बी ७० ब० कोइरिया (माडवीर-रजित अनुसूचित आदिम जातिया)** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मत्री महोदय देश के बहुमुक्ती विकास के लिए जो प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं और जो जनता से उनको उन कार्यों में मदद मिल रही है, उनकी मे सराहना करना चाहता हूँ। उनके मत्रात्मक की जो अनुदानों यहा पर स्वीकृति के लिए रखी गई है उनका भी समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारे मत्री महोदय मे सचमुच बड़ी लगन के साथ अपने काम को किया है और उनके बारे में अद्येजी की यह कहावत ठीक “ठीक है कि “गौड हेल्प्स दीज हूँ हेल्प देमसेलब्ज”।

आज हमारे देश में सबसे बड़ा अभिशाप गरीबी और जनता मे आर्थिक असमानतम का होता है और उसको मिटाने के लिए और आज जनता मे अपनी उच्चति करे के लिए एक भूख जाग्रत करके जान मेहनत से सामुदायिक विकास का जा कार्य हो रहा है वह बहुत ठीक तरीके से हो रहा है। लेकिन आज विकास की प्रवृत्तियों के लिए सरकारी कर्मचारियों मे एन० ई० एस० ब्लाक्स और कम्यूनिटी डेवलपमेंट मे जो काम हो रहा है, उस मे नान आफिशल एजेसीज है सामाजिक सम्पाद है उन मे सहयोग लेना चाहिए। उसके न लेने के कारण उस मे जो तीव्रता आनी चाहिए, जो जोर आना चाहिए,

## [थ्रो 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 कलेक्टरेट तक सच्ची भावना से काम करें। ऐसे सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता जिन्होंने सारों जिन्दगों समाज के लिए देंदी है, वहां पर ऐसे आदमियों को ही लिया जाय जो तवियत 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 सकृता मिलेगा।

आज इंटेंसिव विकास को जो प्रवृत्तियां चल रही हैं उन में भी गवर्नर्मेंट को जो ऐसांस प्लैनिंग होना चाहिए, उन को न करने के बजाय, होता क्या है कि स्टाफ रख लिया जाता है, उन को ब्रेकार बिठला कर तन्हावाह दो जाते हैं, 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 डिपार्टमेंट है उन के कर्मचारियों द्वारा कराया जाना चाहिये।

कम्पूनिटो डेवेलपमेंट ब्लाक्स और एन०ई० एस० ब्लाक्स के अलग प्रलग डिपार्टमेंट्स में जो डिपार्टमेंट के कर्मचारों होते हैं, उन में बहुत ऐसे कर्मचारी या गवर्नर्मेंट सर्वेन्ट्स देखने में आते हैं जो या तो बहुत नोचे दरजे के होते हैं या इनेफिशिएंट (inefficient) होते हैं और यहो कारण है कि विकास की प्रवृत्तियों में जो काम होना चाहिये वह नहीं होता। इस लिए ऐसे कर्मचारियों जो कम्पूनिटो डेवेलपमेंट ब्लाक्स में आते हैं उन को कुछ ऐताउंस दिया जाय और स्पेशल प्रमोशन के बारे में सोनियारिटी को न देख कर उन के काम के हिसाब से तरक्की दो जाय। अगर उनको इस तरह के प्रत्योभन दिये जायें तो मैं समझता हूं कि

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

दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में गवर्नर्मेंट ट्राइबल बेलफेस्ट को जो योजना बनाई है उस को मल्टी परपज स्कीम्स कहा जाता है। हमारी बम्बई गवर्नर्मेंट को ऐसी सात प्रोजेक्ट्स की स्कीम्स दी गई हैं, लेकिन मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि जहां पर ट्राइबल कम्पूनिटोज ज्यादा हैं, यानी भरोच की सागबारा और डिरियापारा जैसों जगहों को, उन को यह स्कीम नहीं दी गई हैं। मेरी राय में गवर्नर्मेंट को इस तरफ किर ध्यान देना चाहिये क्योंकि सूरत और पंचमहल के बाद गुजरात में आवादी और प्रदेश की दृष्टि से वह तीसरा आता है। जो कि चांदा डिस्ट्रिक्ट के आहिरी ब्लाक्स 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 हआ है। जब कि हमारे यहां रत्न सिंह माहिडा जैसे कार्यकर्ता और आदिवासी सेवा संघ जैसों संस्थाएं मौजद हैं जिन्होंने Valia (वालिया) प्रोजेक्ट सीम्म को सफलतापूर्वक पूरा कर दियाया है। आज सागपाड़ा और डिडियापाड़ा जैसी जगहें हैं, जहां पर वर्षा छृतु में चार पांच महीने तक बाकी दुनियां से सम्बन्ध टूट जाता है, वहां न स्कूल है, न अस्पताल है, न कोई उद्योग है। पहले तो वह नेटिव स्टेस में आती थीं। इस लिये यदि इस प्रदेश के लिए योजना बनाई जाय और ट्राइबल लेफेस्ट का काम चलाया जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि वहां ज्यादा सफलतापूर्वक हो सकता है।

आज सामूहिक विकास योजनाओं के द्वारा हमारी सरकार भौतिक 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 नार्वे

और स्वेच्छा में इतना भौतिक विकास होने पर भी काफी लोग सुहसाइड कर रहे हैं और वहां का सरकार के सामें एक प्राविलैम है कि उन को कैसे रोका जाए। अगर हमने नैतिक विकास की ओर ध्यान न दिया तो ही सकता है कि हमारे यहां भी इस तरह की समस्याएं पैदा हो जाएं। जब आज हिन्दुस्तान में विकास के कार्य हो रहे हैं तब दोनों तरह के विकासों की ओर ध्यान देना होगा। अगर वहां 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 होनी चाहिए। हमारी बम्बई गवर्नरेंट में माननाय भोरारजो भाई और बाला साहेब लेर के हाथ में जब राज्य की बागडौर थी तब गांधी जी की विचार श्रेणी अनुमार सर्वोदय योजना बना कर रचनात्मक कार्यकर्ताओं को दी। यह स्कोम और इसका उद्देश्य यह था कि खेतों विकास, सांस्कृनिक विकास और आरोग्य विकास, और इस प्रकार को 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 स्कीम्स चल रही है, उन में काम करने वाले ग्रामसेवकों के लिए रहने की सुविधा नहीं है, हाउरिंग एकोमोडेशन नहीं है, ऐसी सुविधायें न होने के कारण वह लोग वहां नहीं रहते हैं और काम का हर्ज होता है। इस लिए ऐसे काम करने वालों को वह सुविधा नी जाये तो वह अच्छी तरह से कार्य कर सकें। साथ ही सामूहिक विकास के कार्यकर्ताओं को ट्रॅनिंग देनी चाहिए—तालीम देनो चाहिए, और जो विलिंग वर्कस हों 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 peasants 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 gramsevika 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 Gramsevaks, 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 Gramsevaks, 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. O.s. 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 Khuswaqt Ral (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 इच्छान फिल (फिरोजपुर)

जनाब डिटो स्पेशर माहब कम्पनीटी फिलेसेट के गिलगिले में हमारे सामने दो नस्कोंरे आ कर बड़ों दो जाना है। एक नो वह तस्वीर है जिस को मग्नार द्वारा पेश किया जाता है और दूसरी वह है जो कि हम आपनी आवाजों में गावों में देखते हैं। एक वह तस्वीर है जिसका नजारा हमें 'कुरुक्षेत्र' में या डिवनेपेट फाइलमें का कानून में दिखाई देता है। और वहां पर जो केसले होते हैं, उसकी शक्ति में हमारे मायने आते हैं हमारी वह है जो हमें देहाती में नजर आती है। पहला सीरीज़ वह है जिसके बारे में हमारे प्रवाल मत्री जो कहते हैं कि इसके कामयाब होने के बाद एक इनकलाव हमारे गावों में आ जायेगा, यह हमारी सब में बड़ी मफलता होगी और इस बीज को मद्देनजर रखने हुए अगर आप गवर्नरेट को रिपोर्ट पढ़ें, जो कुछ कुछसे में हो रहा है, उसको देखे तो आप यह कहे जाएं नहीं रह सकते हैं कि बहुत भारी तरफकी इसके सम्बन्ध में हुई है और देहातों के हालात में बहुत बड़ी तबदीली आ चुकी है। लेकिन अगर

आप देहान्तों में जाकर एक देहाती नुक्तेनमर से वहा के द्वालात का लेंगे तो आपको बिल्कुल इसके विपरीत का तस्वीर नजर आ रहेगा। इन हालत में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आपको देहातों में इनकलाब लाना है, अगर आपको देहातों को शब्दना है अगर वहा कुछ तरक्की करना है, तो आपको इसमें रुह फूलना होगा। आज आपका जो यह प्रोद्वाम है यह देहान्तों तक नहीं पहुँचता है और अगर अपने पहुँचता है तो व्योरोक्टिक तरक्की में पहुँचता है या आफिशल तरीके से पहुँचता है जो कि लोगों का उत्ताह भार देता है। इस बास्तुं अरुरत इस बात का है कि आप लोगों से को-शोप्रश्नन करें, स्पीरिट पैदा बरे और आनंद के जो दर्कंम दें व लोगों में धुन भिल जायें।

मैं इस बात को भानता हूँ कि लोगों ने कुछ बाम किया है और आपने गावों का नक्शा बदलने का प्रयत्न किया है। लेकिन इसमें आपके आफिशर्म का कितना हाय है, यह सोचने की बात है। आपके ३००००० ओज़ भाम भेवको तथा सोशल एज़ेन्युन आयोनाइज़मेंट क्या काम किया है यह आपको देखना है। क्या उन्होंने बाकई में पर्याप्त उत्साह लोगों में पैदा किया है, क्या उन्होंने लोगों की हालत सुधारने का कोई यत्न किया है? अगर आप इस चोर 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 हैं। वहा पर भी कुछ काम हो रहा है लेकिन यह लोगों द्वारा ही किया जा रहा है न कि आपके अधिकारियों की वजह से। यह उसी तरह से है कि जैसे आप एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेज खोल रखे हैं और जिस किसी को भी कोई नीकरी भिल जाती है, वाहे वही नीकरी उसको अपनी कोशिश से आप होती हो और वाहे एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेज की भद्रद से, ये सब फिर्स एक्सचेज

के रिफाई में आ जाती है और उनका क्रेडिट भी, जो लोग अपनी भेहनत में नीदर, तलाश करके लग जाते हैं एक्सचेज ले लेता है और यह बहता है कि इसको भी उसी ने नीदर, दिलाई है। इसी तरह से जो कम्प्यूनिटी एक्सचेजमेंट का बाम गावों में लोगों द्वारा उपन आप किया जा रहा है उसका जिक भी गवर्नमेंट द्वारा अपनी गियों में बर दिया जाता है और उसका भी क्रेडिट ल लिया जाता है। आपके जो आफिशर्म गाव में जो बर रहते हैं वहा पर उनके यड़ी कोशिश रहते हैं कि विस तरह में आगम से दवत गृह भग भी स्वता है। आपके बी० डी० ओज० सोशल आयोनाइज़मेंट भाम भेवको में किलने लोग एंसे डें जो कि देहाती बायूम्हाल में वाँविफ है जो देहान्तों में पैदा हुए हैं, देहान्तों में पैदे हैं— और जिन्होंे देहातों में रह बर अपने जिन्हीं गृहों। इनमें बहुत स ऐसे लोग हैं जिन को कि शहों में प्यार है। जिन लोगों न देहान्तों का नक्शा बदलना डै देहान्तों में इनकलाब लाना है उनको नो देहान्तों में प्यार हीन। चाहिए। इन लोगों का रहान बिस तरफ है, अगर इसकी जाच करने के लिए आप कोई इंडिपेंडेंट इन्वेयरी बिट्टी बिट्टरे तो सारा नक्शा आपके सामने आ जायेगे। जैसा कि अ सार हरवानी साहब ने कहा आपके जो डिवेलपमेंट कमिशनर्म है उनके बार में मैं यह कहूँ बरेर नहीं रह सकता कि वे और कुछ नहीं तो गायियन टाइप के नहीं हैं। यह मैं नहीं बहता कि देहातों व। एधार आपको नहीं करना है। उसको बरने के लिए जरूरी है कि देहात के लोगों की सोशल हैबिट्स को आप समझे। जाहिर है कि दप्तर में बैठ कर आप यह नहीं कर सकते और गाव वालों के असली हालात को नहीं समझ सके।

हमारे जिले में सिर्फ दो डेवलपमेंट ब्लाक्स हैं। मसूरी काल्केस में और बरीब-बरीब हर भोके पर इस बात की बड़ी बर्चा

## [सरदार इकबाल सिंह]

की जाती है कि डेवलपमेंट ब्लाक्स इत्ते की सदी एशियालचर की तरकी करते जब कि बाक्यात कुछ और है। फीरोजपुर जिला सन् १८४७ में जब कि पाकिस्तान बना, करीब ५० हजार बेस कैटेन की प्रोडक्शन करता था, उस सालों में ५ लाख कैटेन बेस पैदा की। उस जिले में कोई डेवलपमेंट ब्लाक नहीं था और उसका सारा श्रेय उस जिले के किसानों को है जिन्होंने कि यह पैदाकारा बढ़ाई। अब कुछकेव पत्रिका में इस इनकीज इन प्रोडक्शन का क्रेडिट अगर यह मुहकमा ले तो कहां तक उचित होगा। अलबत्ता अगर स्पेशल हालात की तौर पर उन्होंने कोशिश की और दूसरे इलाकों की बनिस्तत उस इलाके को उन्होंने बेहतर बनाया और तरकी की तो इसका क्रेडिट उनको जाना चाहिए बरना नहीं।

अब कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट्स द्वारा सच की जाने वाली रकम का अगर आप हिसाब संगमें और उसकी पड़ताल करायें तो आप देखेंगे कि रकम का बड़ा हिस्सा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर स्वर्च होता है। अगर आप पड़ताल करें तो आप पायेंगे कि छोटे छोटे फंक्शनों में जीप्स और पेट्रोल पर काफी हपया स्वर्च हो जाता है। बी० ई० ओस जीप में बैठ कर जायेंगे और एक जीप की बजाय बहा पर नीन तीन जीपें जायेंगी। इस तरह आप देखेंगे कि ज्यादातर हपया इन बीजों पर स्वर्च किया जाता है और गाड़ों के किसानों को जो कि जरूरतमंद है उनको दी जाने वाली प्रान्ट्स की रकम बहुत कम रहती है। अब आप ही सोचिये कि कुल ६,७, लाख हपया तो आपको मिलने वाला है जिसमें भी २ लाख हपया आप डेवलपमेंट ब्लाक्स का दफतर बनाने में लगा देते हैं तो उसके बाद आपके पास कितना बचेगा। इसलिए हमारे सामने एक ऐसी तस्वीर होनी चाहिए और उसके माथ एक ऐसी पड़ताल होनी चाहिए कि जो ज्यादा हपया हो वह प्रान्ट्स के सिलसिले में जाय और ऐसे कामों पर स्वर्च हो जिनके कि होने के साथों की हालत बेहतर हो जायगी।

डेवलपमेंट ब्लाक्स में जहां तक आदमियों की भर्ती का सबाल है उसके बारे में भेरा कहना यह है कि उनमें देहातों के बारे में जामकारी होनी चाहिए और जब तक उनमें उसकी बैफार्ड नहीं होनी तब तक वे लोग कामयाब नहीं हो सकते। आप अगर ऐसे बी० ए० या उसकी पास शहरियों को इस काम के बासते भर्ती करते हैं जिनको कि गांवों का कुछ अनुभव नहीं है तो वे वहां पर सफल नहीं हो सकते। कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट के काम में आप ऐसे लोगों को रखिये जिनके कि दिल में सेवा की आवाज हो और जो कि देहातों में किसानों के बीच में साचारण आदमी की तरह मैनेजर के साथ केवा से केवा भिड़ा कर काम कर सके। आपको डेवलपमेंट ब्लाक्स को एफेक्टिव बनाना चाहिए और जनता को प्रश्ने साथ लेकर आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। ऐसा होने पर ही आपका यह विकास का कार्य ठीक तौर से भागे बड़ेगा और निविच्छ अधिक के बदर आपके काम सत्तम हो जायेगे।

श्री अवस्थी (बिलहीर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सामुदायिक योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में मत्रालय ने जो अनुदाने प्रमुख की है उनके सम्बन्ध में काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है। मुझे कुछ विशेष नहीं कहना है, केवल मुझे एक बात सदन के माननीय मदस्यों के समझ और मत्री महोदय में कहनी है और वह यह कि जो इन सामुदायिक योजनाओं का नक्शा है और जो दशन है वह बिलकुल भारतीय नहीं है। इसमें कोई मदह नहीं कि हमारे देश के अन्दर जो कुछ भी योजनाएँ बनती हैं, प्लानिंग की योजना है उसका आइडिया उसका विचार आपने इस से प्राप्त किया, जो सामुदायिक योजनाओं का प्रश्न है और दशन है उसको आपने अमरीका से प्राप्त किया और भाज आप इस से प्राप्त किया है और इसके अन्दर 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 वैने इस मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट को देखा और उसके कामों को देखा और मैं कह सकता हूँ कि मंत्रालय का निर्माण ही सम्बन्धः व्यर्थ हुआ है। इस मंत्रालय के अल्पगंत अनेक चीजें हैं। इसके पास शिक्षा है, हेल्प है, फूड है एजुकेशन है और अन्य दूसरी दूसरी चीजें हैं और इन सब को देख कर मूँह तो अंगूजी की वह प्रसिद्ध बहावत याद आ जाती है कि यह मंत्रालय “जैक आफ अल मान्टर आफ नन” सा बन रहा है। इस मंत्रालय में नव 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 मैं भी अजीब गरीब है। जब प्रारम्भ में यह सामुदायिक योजना का काम थूक हुआ था तो हमारे बर्तमान मंत्री महोदय कुछ महीने पहले तक इसी सामुदायिक योजना के सर्वोच्च अधिकारी वे और जो सम्बन्धः केवल एक रूपया सेकर 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 लकड़ी भी पहले से बहुत अधिक बढ़ गया है। आज आपे दिन हमें यह सुनने को मिलता है कि सरकारी लकड़ी में एकोनामी होनी चाहिए और गवर्नरेंट आफ इविया में एकोनामी ड्राइव की बड़ी चर्चा है। इस मंत्रालय का विस्तके कि इनमें कोई निश्चित काम नहीं है और जब कि हर एक काम के लिए मिनिस्ट्रीयां बनी हुई हैं, जैसे कि सूड मिनिस्ट्री है, एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री है और दूसरी दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीयां हैं और एक प्रकार का दुहरा प्रशासन चल रहा है और इस कारण कार्य में असुविधा अनुभव

होती है और उसके साथ ही साथ लकड़ी का भी जो अपव्यय हो रहा है वह मैं बचाया जा सकता है उसके लिए मेरा यह सुझाव है और मेरी यह निश्चित धारणा है कि यह मंत्रालय छंद कर दी जाय और इस विभाग का कार्य उन मंत्रालयों को पौंप 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 ऊँचाह है और यही एक मिनिस्ट्री है जो यह गिराफ़रती है कि सरकार रुप करने के लिए नहीं है बल्कि पब्लिक को हेल्प करने के लिए है।

जनता को सहायता करने के लिए है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सम्बन्धः 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 छंद से गठन है, और विसेज बर्कर से लेकर ऊपर तक सभी कुछ व्यूरोफ़िटिक आधार पर है, नौकरशाही के आधा पर है। आज हमारे देश की नौकरशाही विटिक परम्परा की देन है, उसी परम्परा की ओतक है। इसमें, जैसा कि कुछ सदस्यों ने कहा, वे अक्सित रखते जाते हैं जिनका कोई सम्बन्ध आमीन जीवन से नहीं रहता है, आज इन योजनाओं को सफल बनाने के लिए कमेटियां बनाई जाते हैं। डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर वह कमेटियां बिल्कुल प्रभावहीन होती हैं। अब ही आज कमेटियों 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 तुल

## [श्री अवस्था]

की जाती है, पर उन पर अमल नहीं होता। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस इंग से यह कार्य हो रहा है उस नौकरशाही के आधार पर आप देश का निर्माण नहीं कर सकते हैं। गांधी जी ने प्रारंभ से ही गावों के उत्थान की बात कही। आज विनोबा भावे हैं जो कि भूदान का काय करते हैं, जो कि बास्तव में गांधीवादी हैं, मेरे विचार से। आज वह गावों में धूम-धूम कर, कठिनाइया उठा कर भूदान के कार्य के लिए काम करते हैं। लेकिन गवर्नरेंट सामृद्धिक विकास के लिए जो कार्य कर रही है, उसको आप देखिए। जरा तुलना कीजिए, उसके काम की विनोबा भावे के काम से। नोनो के काम में आकाश पाताल का अन्तर है फिर भी आप कहते हैं कि हम तो गांधी जी के सर्वोदय के आधार पर गावों के 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।

मूँझे एक बात भीर कहनी है। इस रिपोर्ट में कई रथानों पर दिया गया है सोशल एजुकेशन के अन्दर हजारों लासों recreation centre खोले गए, हजारों से लाखों तक आप पहुँच गए। एक जगह दिया गया है कि ८५ हजार विलेज लीडर्स आपने पैदा कर दिए हैं। गावों में ८५ हजार नेता पैदा कर दिए गए। एक तरफ भुखमरी है, पैसा लोगों के पास नहीं है, जाने को अभ 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 भीर बना दिए हैं। आपने आप पंचायत बना दी है, इसमें कोई शाक नहीं कि यह सब देखने में अच्छी चीजें हैं, लेकिन आज वही लोग जो गावों के जीवन से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं उनके बीच में धूमते हैं और वही उनमें फूट पैदा करते हैं। आज आप पंचायतें कागड़े के स्थान बन गई हैं, गाव-गाव में पार्टिया बन गई हैं। वहां पर और कोई काम नहीं होता।

शान्तिमय जीवन को अशान्तमय बना देते हैं, इसके अलावा और कुछ नहीं करते।

एक जगह पर हेल्प के बारे में कहा गया है, जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया यह डिपार्टमेंट हर काम करता है, टी० बी० को भी हील करता है, फैमिली प्लैनिंग के बारे से 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 बहुती जा रही है। क्या विलक्षण बात है। जो कुछ आप कहते हैं, कभी देखते भी हैं कि उसका क्या प्रभाव होता है। आप बहुत ऊची ऊची बाते 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।

प्रक्ष में मैं एक बात भीर कहना चाहता हूँ। आज भक्त दर्शन जी ने यहा भाषण दिया। मैं उनकी बहुत सी बातों का समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन एक बात का समर्थन नहीं कर सकता। उन्होंने कहा। क् ४० पी० मे अमदान शुरू हुआ। ठीक है, देश में श्रम दान, सम्पत्ति दान, आदि बहुत से दान शुरू हुए, रोज कोई दान शुरू हुआ बरता है। यह श्रम दान उत्तर प्रदेश में आरम्भ हुआ है। लेकिन वहा जो श्रम दान कहा जाता है, वह अमदान नहीं है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि क्या यही श्रम दान है कि बहुत सो जगहों पर पुरुलिया के जरिए से गाव वालों को बुला कर कहा जाता है कि उम का यह सड़क बनान है। उत्तर प्रदेश में आज पचायत राज एकट बना है उसमें लिखा है कि गाव वाले वालेटरी लेबर करें। लेकिन अगर नहीं करें तो बदले के रूप में एक रप्या नित्य जमा करना होगा। यास्किर यह सब क्या है? इस तरह आप उनमें जबर्दस्ती बेगार करता कर उसको अमदान का नाम देते हैं। यह सब डकोसला बन्द होना चाहिए। इस बीज को केंद्रीय सरकार को देखना चाहिए।

इस विकास योजना विभाग से एक प्राम सेवक निकलता है। लेकिन वह एक ऐसी भाषा में निकलता है जिस को हमारे प्राम सेवक और प्राम सेविकाएं समझती नहीं हैं। जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ यह अमेरी भाषा में निकलता है जिसे हमारे प्रामीण 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 सके।

मैंने जो बातें कही हैं, मुझे उम्मीद है मत्री मनोदेव 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 ममरीकी 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 present 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 zamindary 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

[**SRI 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,

[Shri S K Dey]

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 saw 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 peoples 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 "Kurukshestra" 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

[**Shri S K Dey**]

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 Agam, 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, perchance 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 vigilence 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 (Madura): 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-incentive 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. Gaha (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.

15.31 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'".

डॉ. रम मुमग फिल (महसराम) : अध्यक्ष महादय बहुत दिना मे देश की खाद्य समस्या बहुत विकट रही है, लेकिन हाल मे विहार आर उत्तर प्रदेश मे रबी की काल खराब हा जान मे बठिनाई और भी बढ़ गयी है और दश म जा मुद्रास्फीति बी स्थिति पैदा हुई है उसके बारण चीजो के भाव बढ़ने लग है जिस के बारण सरकार और देशवासियो को काफी बठिनाई 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 जा अन्न की कमी है उस को पूर्ति के लिये वह कहा से अन्न उपलब्ध करेगी।

भारत मे बहुतेरे ऐसे कार्य अपनाय गये जिन मे अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ा नविन उतना नही बढ़ पाया जितनी कि यहा जरूरत है। आज देश मे एक साधारण व्यक्ति को एक पाउड चावन या एक पाउड गेहू की प्रति दिन जरूरत पड़ती है। उस से ज्यादा भी पड़ती होगी लेकिन यदि उसी आधार पर हम वह तो देश मे करीब ६८ लाख टन अन्न की और आवश्यकता है। सरकार भी इरपोर्ट से भालूम होता है कि इस वर्ष देश मे ५६२ लाख टन अन्न पैदा हुआ है और एक पाउड प्रति व्यक्ति के हिसाब से इस ५६२ लाख टन अन्न से हम केवल ३३,६१,००,००० व्यक्तियो को खिजा।

## [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 अप्र का प्रबन्ध करना होगा। इन लोगों के लिये करीब ६० लाख टन अप्र की आवश्यकता होगी। और जो हमारे देश की जनस्था प्रति वर्ष बढ़ आयेगी उस के लिये और आठ लाख टन की आवश्यकता होगी। इस प्रकार कुल मिला कर हम को ६८ लाख टन अप्र की और आवश्यकता होगी। इस जरूरत को चाहे सरकार पूरा करे या जनता करे।

इस अप्र की व्यवस्था करने के लिये सरकार ने दूसरे देशों से लेनोसियेसल कर के अप्र मगाने की चेष्टा की है। और जैसा कि रिपोर्ट में दर्ज है, अमेरिका से करीब ३४ लाख टन गेहूँ और १६ लाख टन चावल मगाने की बात निश्चित हुई है जिस के लिये करीब २२ करोड़ लाख टन देने पड़ेगे। इस को तीन बरस में मगाया जायेगा। बर्मा से भी २० लाख टन चावल मगाने की योजना है और इटरनेशनल ब्हीट एसीमेट से भी प्रतिवर्ष २ लाख टन गेहूँ आयेगा। और देशों में भी सरकार अप्र मगाती है। कुल मिला कर प्रतिवर्ष करीब २५ लाख टन सरकार इस बत्त तक अप्र 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 अप्र की देश में जरूरत है। यह ४३ लाख टन कहा से आयेगा। क्या सरकार इस अप्र को उपलब्ध करने में सफल हो सकेगी? क्या सरकार और अधिक पैदावार बढ़ाने में समर्थ हो सकेगी? क्या हम को इस अप्र 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 एड एसी-कल्चर मिनिस्ट्री की जो रिपोर्ट है उस में बत्ता है कि किन किन तरीकों से और अप्र 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 एफटर्स हैं उन के द्वारा सरकार कितना अप्र और पैदा करने का स्थाल रखती है।

द्वितीय पचवर्षीय योजना काल में एक करोड़ टन ज्यादा पैदा करने का स्थानिकता किया गया है। उस में बताया गया है कि मेजर इरिंगेशन प्रार्जेक्ट्स (सिचाई परियोजना) से करीब २४ लाख टन, माइनर इरिंगेशन (छोटी सिचाई) से करीब १८ लाख टन, फटिलाइजर्ट बैरीह से करीब २५ लाख टन और इम्प्रूव्ड लैंड्स (एरिंग्क्ट बीजो) से करीब १० लाख टन, लैंड रिक्लै-मेशन से और डिवेलपमेंट से करीब ८ लाख टन तथा दूसरे इम्प्रूव्ड मैथड्स से करीब १५ लाख टन अधिक अप्र पैदा होगा। इस तरह से कुल मिला कर तकरीबन एक करोड़ टन गल्ला पैदा करने की योजना है। लेकिन मवाल दूसरे मवालयों का पैदा होता है। हमें देखना है कि चाहे मेजर इरिंगेशन हो चाहे माइनर इरिंगेशन हो, चाहे स्थानिक मवालय हो, चाहे इरिंगेशन एड पावर (सिचाई तथा विद्युत) मवालय 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 अप्रसर हो रहे हैं और कहा तक कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इस के साथ ही साथ यदि हम देखें तो हम पायेंगे कि सन् १६५३-५४ में देश में ५ करोड़ ८५ लाख टन अप्र पैदा हुआ था। सरकारी प्रबक्ताओं द्वारा बताया गया है कि प्रथम पचवर्षीय योजना काल में तथा द्वितीय योजना के इन एक दो सालों में काफी प्रार्जेक्ट्स चालू किये गये हैं और इन सब से करीब ६३ लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिचाई हुई है। यह सम्भव हुआ है या नहीं लेकिन रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि करीब ६३ लाख एकड़ जमीन सिचाई के अन्तर्गत आई है। अब हमें देखना यह है कि ६३ लाख एकड़

जमीन में कितना अम पैदा हो सकता है। याहे जमीन कैसी भी हो, जब वह सिचाई 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 सिचाई की व्यवस्था की गई है तो १६ लाख टन अम प्रधिक पैदा होना चाहिये था। लेकिन १६५३-५४ में अम का उत्पादन ५ करोड़ ८५ लाख टन हुआ था। लेकिन इतनी सिचाई 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 मौतसून अच्छा रहा हो। लेकिन १६५४-५५ में उत्पादन घट कर ५ करोड़ ४६ लाख टन रह गया, १६५५-५६ में वह ५ करोड़ ५७ लाख टन हो गया और १६५६-५७ में ५ करोड़ ६२ लाख टन हुआ। भालडा नगल से सिचाई की सुविधायें उपलब्ध हो जाने के बावजूद, ट्यूब वैल्स का प्रोग्राम चालू हो जाने के बावजूद और दूसरे प्रयत्न किये जाने के बावजूद भी हम अभी १६५३-५४ 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 १६५३-५४ के उत्पादन से एक करोड़ टन ज्यादा हमें पैदा करना है। इस के लिये जैसाकि मैं ने पहले कहा द्वितीय पचवर्षीय योजना में जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है उस की पूर्ति की ओर सरकार कहा तक अप्रमर हो रही है, इस का कोई स्पष्ट निर्देश किसी रिपोर्ट में नहीं है।

मेजर इरंगेशन 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 भिन्निस्टर साहब ने क्षेत्रान आवर में हमें बताया कि पजाब 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 अम की सप्लाई के लिये। हमें अम 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 योजने के बजाय क्यों नहीं ट्यूबवैल्स (नलकूप) के लिये दी जा रही है। इस में यह साफ जाहिर होता है कि कोई केयर न तो स्टेट गवर्नरेट करती है, न डी० बी० सी० के अधिकारी करते हैं और न ही भालडा नगल के अधिकारी करते हैं और न ही सट्टल गवर्नरेट के अधिकारी करते हैं। यदि इन सब के बीच उचित कोप्राइनेशन होता और इन को ठीक जानकारी होती तो ये इस तरह की बात नहीं होने देते।

१६५३ 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 बगाल मे ६ लाख एकड़ और बिहार मे एक लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिचाई 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 रिजरवायर बनाने के लिये हम ने उन गांवों के लोगों को रिस्ट्रूजी बना दिया और आज उन के पास कोई घरबार नहीं है। सरकार कहेंगी कि हम लोगों ने ८० लाख रुपये उन पर खर्च किये हैं लेकिन उस का सच्च उसी तरह से हुआ है जिस तरह ने दामोदर के बांधों का पानी बगाल की खाड़ी मे गिर रहा है। पार साल वह पानी न दुर्गापुर की कैनाल में जा पाया है और न बिहार में। योजना के अनुसार बगाल को भी पानी मिलना चाहिये था लेकिन पार साल नहीं मिला। वहा के अधिकारी कहते हैं कि हम लोग

## [डा० राम सुभग चिह्न]

तैयार थे भगर किसी मे समझौता नहीं हो पाया। आज जहा भ्रष्ट के लिये सरकार अमरीका से समझौता कर सकती है तथा दूसरे देशो से समझौते कर सकती है और करने के लिये आतुर है वहा क्यों नहीं सरकार बगाल की सरकार मे, बिहार की सरकार मे दामोदर वैली के अधिकारियों मे, मिल कर कोई एक योजना बना लेती वहा पानी देने की। धान की बुवाई के लिये एक बूद भी पानी नहीं दिया गया है। दामोदर वैली से दुर्गापुर के नीचे और यहा तिलेया मे जो नहरे बनाने की योजना थी हाई लेवेल कैनाल, लो लेवेल कैनाल, लिपट डर्गोजन इत्यादि और जैसा कि थे ने पहले कहा वहा पर इंजीनियर्म, सुप्रिटेंडिंग और नियर्म इत्यादि भी बहाल हो गये थे, टेंडर भी माग लिये गये थे और उस के अनुसार लोगों ने रुपया भी नहरे बनाने के लिये दे दिया था लेकिन जिम बांध का २१ सिनम्बर, १९५३ को उद्घाटन हुआ था, वहा आज तक एक हजार भी नहर नहीं बनी है। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई है। आप ने करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर के ५६ सक्वेयर भील मे पानी जमा किया है और वह एक समुद्र की तरह से दिखाई पड़ता है और हुआ यह है कि वहा के रहने वाले लोग रियूजी बन गये हैं। यह जो आप की नीति है यह समझ मे नहीं आती है।

आप जो फिजूल खर्ची कर रहे हैं इस में तो मे जाना नहीं चाहता था। लेकिन इतना कहे बगेर मे नहीं रह सकता कि सोन नहर जब बनी थी उस बक्त रेस्ट हाउस बनाने का खर्च आपने उसमे शामिल नहीं किया था लेकिन अब जो भी नहर बनती है वहा पर आप रेस्ट हाउस बना देते हैं। दामोदर वैली में कई एक डाक बंगले बने; दुर्गापुर मे बना, बोखारो मे दो दो रेस्ट हॉटल बने, हजारीबाग में दो बने, तिलेया मे रेस्ट हाउस बना, मैथन में दो बने। समझ में नहीं आता यह रुपया वहा से आता है और विस तरह की यह डकोतोंमी

है। और दूसरी ओर अपव्यय करते हैं और कहते हैं कि हम को डेवलपमेंट (विकास) के कामो के लिए रुपया चाहिए। इतने अपव्यय के बाजूद भी जो पानी आप इकट्ठा करते हैं उस पानी को उन किसानों को नहीं देते हैं। अब या तो उन मे समझने की शक्ति नहीं है या जानबूझ कर ऐसी गलती होती है तो ऐसे न गों मे देश वा क्या बनेगा इसको भगवान् ही जाने।

ट्रूबवेल्स और फटिलाइजर के मामले मे सीमेट बोर्ड का जा। अपव्यय हुआ और बड़े बड़े प्राजैक्ट्स मे जो सरकारी बन का अपव्यय हुआ है उसको मे दुहराना नहीं चाहता। पहले जो फटिलाइजर का बैग ३२ और ३४ रुपये का मिला करता था आज उसके दाम ३६ रुपये हो गये हैं और हमारे किसान को एक पसेरी फटिलाइजर के बास्ते १ रुपया साढ़े पन्द्रह आने देने पड़ते हैं। अब इसके मूल्य मे यह वृद्धि क्यों हा गई। इसके लिए आप शायद यह कहेंगे कि किसानों द्वारा फटिलाइजर का अधिक मात्रा मे उपयोग किया जाना है।

अभी श्री डे कह रहे थे कि हमारी सोसाइटी जैसी होनी चाहिए वैसी नहीं है और उसमे कार्वकल्स मौजूद है तो उसके लिए मेरा यह कहना है कि मे उसको रेपुडियट करूगा और मेरा क्लेम है कि हमारे देश के किसान और कही के किसानों की अपेक्षा अधिक समझदार हैं और वे तैयार हैं कि हमारी अच्छी से अच्छी बातों को अपनाये और अच्छे अच्छे तरीको को अपनाये। फटिलाइजर के लिए पहले वहा जाता था कि किसान उसको नहीं लेगा लेकिन हमने देखा कि वह उसका उपयोग कर रहा है और हमारा सिदरी का कारखाना जितनी डिमाड है उतनी प्रोड्यूस नहीं पा रहा है, सप्लाई से डिमाड तीन गुना और चार गुना बढ़ गयी है। जहा तक किसानों मे बन जमा करने की प्रवृत्ति का मवाल है तो उन आदमियों द्वाग जो कि स्वयं ४ हजार मासिक लेते हैं, वे किस मुह से उनकी आलोचना

कर सकते हैं। हाँ यदि वे केवल ५० रुपया महीना लें तो बेशक दूसरों की आलोचना करने का हक रहते हैं और उस हालत में कह सकते हैं कि अबे भाइयों में भी तुम्हारी श्रेणी का हूँ और तुम अब ज्यादा धन जमा करने की चेंटा मत करो। चार हालात रुपया लेने वाले और कारों में बैठने वाले इस आलोचना के हक्कदार नहीं हो सकते।

सिंदरी में फॉटिलाइजर प्रोड्यूस होता है, उसकी कौस्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन कितनी पक्की है इस बारे में मैं चाहूँगा कि गवर्नर्मेंट बतलाये कि सिंदरी के कारखाने पर रेकरिंग एक्सपैर्टचर (आवर्तक व्यय) क्या है? नान रेकरिंग एक्सपैर्टचर (अनावर्तक व्यय) तो जो होता था हो चुका लकिन जहा तक रेकरिंग एक्स-पैर्टचर का सवाल है उसमें पैसे पैसे का हिसाब दे, उसमें कितनी फॉटिलाइजर पैदा होती है किस भाव से उमको मिलना चाहिए और वह कहा जाती है।

इम्प्रूव्ड सीडस से भी पैदावार बढ़ाने की योजना है। इस के लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट ने क्रूरीब ७४ लाख या साढे ६४ लाख रुपये की रकम स्टेंट्स गवर्नर्मेंट्स को सबसिटी की शकल में दी है और ४८ लाख या सवा ६८ लाख के क्रूरीब लोस के रूप में दिया है ताकि वहां पर ४७५ सीडस फार्म्स खोले जाय। म जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे कितने फार्म्स खोने गये हैं और उनके द्वारा कितना इम्प्रूव्ड सीड किमानों को बाटा गया है। अभी बाढ़ आने से हमारे वहां के किसानों का धन का बीज सब सड़ गया और हालांकि वहां पर कम्प्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट का हेडक्वार्टर है लेकिन लोगों की चिट्ठिया आती है कि हम को बीज नहीं मिल पा रहा है। मैं अभी महोदय और उनके मत्रालय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वहां कम्प्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट्स की ओर से किसानों को सीड देने का प्रबन्ध क्यों नहीं होता है। जिन इलाकों में बाढ़ आई हुई है और जहा के किसान अपने घरों से उजड़ गये हैं और बेचरन्वार हो गये हैं, उनकी

तात्कालिक सहायता भी इस विभाग के द्वारा की जानी चाहिए।

अब जहा तक लेड रिसर्चेशन, ला डेवलपमेंट (भूमि विकास) का सवाल है सवायेल इरोजन का भी सवाल है। जापानीज मेथड आफ एप्रीकलचर (कृषि का ढग) को अपना कर इस विभाग द्वारा एप्रीकलचर प्रोड्यूस को बढ़ाने की कोशिश की गई और किसानों ने आगे बढ़ कर उस जापानी तरीके को अपनाया और खेती के उत्पादन में बृद्धि की भीर इस तरह सिद्ध कर दिया कि हमारे किसान लोग कजरवेटिव (खिलादी) 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 स्वायत्त इरोजन के नाम में उतनी प्रगति नहीं हुई है जितनी कि हम देखना चाहते हैं। दामोदर ली में उसका कार्म खोला गया है और वहां पर एक्सपरीमेंट हा रहा ह अब इस दामोदर लीनी में स्वायत्त इरोजन के चरने 'जननों पचत और मैवन डैम' से ३८ पड़वेंी उसकी कार्म कल्पना नहीं रह सकता। १०० वर्ष के बायाय उमकी लाइफ ८० वर्ष की होने जा रही है। पचत डैम जननों कि ऊपर रंगड़ा रुपया खने रहा है क्या नहीं उसका जो पिछों योजना थी उमा न अनुभार आवास्थात रह, न रन्ने?

जहा तक काडट का मदाल है तो क्रिडिट किमानों को यहले जमीदारों से और जरियों से और अपन दास्ता में मिलना था लेकिन अब यह एक नया एक्सरेटरीमेंट किया जा रहा है। किसनों ने ऊपर मत लोग एक्सपरीमेंट करने को चलते हैं जिनको कि तनकि भी बाकिफियत नहीं है कि किसानों वा जीवन कैसा है। अब मैं आपको बतलाऊ कि एक किसान रेप्लजी के बास्ते डाक बगले के टाइप का एक बगला ऐलाट किया जाता

## [डा० गम सुभा मिह]

है जो उसके लिए बिल्कुल मौजू नहीं है। वह बेचारा कहा तो भूसा रख्ले कहा अपने दैल वारे और कहाँ अपनी गाय रख्ले कुछ उसकी समझ में नहीं आता और परिणाम-स्वरूप उस जगह को दुबारा रिमोड़ल करने की ज़रूरत महसूस होती है और इस तरह दुबारा लर्च होता है। ठीक इसी तरीके से किसानों को केंडिट देने का सवाल है। यह हो सकता है कि जो हमारे फाइनेंस के अफसर हैं या डेवलपमेंट आफिसर हैं वे फाइनेंस के पड़ित होंगे लेकिन क्या उन कलाकरों और कमिशनरों ने अपने जिलों या कमिशनरियों में धूसखेरों बद की है बल्कि तथ्य यह है कि कितनी ही कलक्टरिया ऐसी हैं जहा कि धूसखोरी बद होने या कम होने की बजाय ५०० परसेट ज्यादा बढ़ गयी है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब से कम्प्युनिटी प्राइवेट का काम चला है क्या एक भी कम्प्युनिटी प्राइवेट आप ऐसा बतला सकता है, जहा पर धूसखोरी विद्यमान न हो, कम से कम मैं अपने प्रदेश की बाबत कह सकता हूँ कि एक भी ऐसा एन० ६० एस० ब्लाक नहीं भिलेगा जहा पर धूसखोरी न चल रही हो। ऐसी स्थिति वे मैं चाहूँगा कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहबान, मैं भी नहीं चाहता कि मैं भी आख मूँ कर किसी को आलोचना करूँ, वे लोग आख मूँ कर तारीफ करने की अपनी प्रवत्ति झोड़ दें और यदि वे ऐसा करेंगे तो ठीक रहेगा अन्यथा आज तो योड़ी आलोचना ही होती है कुछ दिनों के बाद तबाही हो जायगी।

अब जहा तक केंडिट (उधार) देने का सवाल है रुख्ल केंडिट सर्वे की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार स्टेट बैंक की इसके लिए स्थापना हुई। हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर आज कहते हैं कि मैं रुपया कर्ज लेने के लिए अमरीका आँखगा लेकिन मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट बैंक जो किसानों को कर्ज देने के लिए बना था वह कहा तक अपने कर्ज को अजाम

दे रहा है। उसके बोर्ड पर कितने किसान हैं। इसी तरह यदि आप कारपोरेशन दूर्लिये बनाने जा रहे हैं कि उसमें आप अपने अफसरान को रख्ले और इसमें देश के पूजीपतियों को रख्ले तो हम लोगों को मजबूर होकर कहना पड़गा कि आप इस तरह का मनोवृत्ति को त्याग दे वरना देश आपके साथ पूछ्दे चलने में हिचकिचायेंगा और देशवासी चाहेंगे कि ऐसे लोग देश की नीति का निर्वाचन न करे। यह कहा गया है कि स्टेट बैंक किसानों को कर्ज देंगा लेकिन मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट बैंक की शाखा देहातों में कहाँ स्कूली है? इसमें ग्राम, चालाम्पाय, नगर में स्टेट बैंक खोली गयी मैं कहूँगा कि वह कैसे स्थान पर नहीं खुला जहा पर किसान आसानी से जा सकता हो। आज चार सौ शाखे खोलने की बात थी, लेकिन उन में कितनी खोली गई? उन वे लोकेशन कहा है। क्या वह पूर्ज पतियों के लिए और बड़े बड़े आदिमियों की सुविधा वे निहाज से ख़ाली हैं या गांवों की सुविधा के निहाज से ख़ाली गई है, जो साधारण मजदूर है, गाड़ीवान है, गिरवा वाले हैं या किसान हैं? जो इस तरह से छूट कर खेलने की प्रवत्ति आई है वह ठीक नहीं है। परमो भैन कहा था कि देश का राजनीतिक जीवन झरवाद हो रहा है। आज स्टेट बैंक आफ ड्रिडिया के जो पहले ज्वाएट सेकेटरी या अन्डर फ्रेंचिस्टेशिप न स्वीकार करे। आज मैं देख रहा हूँ कि फैट्ल बगैरह पर भी काफी लर्च करने की बात कही जाती है। लेकिन हम को दूध अमरीका से मगाना पड़ता है, आस्ट्रेलिया से मगाना पड़ता है। यह बार असफलता है हम लोगों की। यहाँ पर हम

लोग कैट्टल के डंबलमेट की परवाह नहीं करते। जितने दूध थी 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 गोविंद दास (जबलपुर) · सभा-  
पनि महोदय, अभी यहां पर दो भाषण हुए  
हैं। उन दोनों ————— दो दो  
से मुना है। उ

आवपाशों की बात का, अच्छी खाद की बात का, अच्छे बोज को बात का, किसानों को ठीक तरह से इने की बात का जिक किया है। उन ह बाद जो सदस्य बोले उन्होंने हमारे खाद्य पदार्थों के मूलगों का बात का जिक किया एवं उन्होंने यह देख कर खेद हुआ है कि इस विषय में जो सब से बुनियादी बात थी वह न डॉ राम सुभग सिंह जैन और न उनके पश्चात् जिन सदस्य महोदय का भाषण हुआ उन्होंने कहा है। आवपाशों कब होती हैं? आवपाशों तक होती है जब जमन उस आवपाशों के लिए तैयार की जाती है। खाद कब पड़ती है, खाद पड़ती है फसल बोने के पहले तैयार जमन में या कुछ बीज बोने के समय यह कुछ इस प्रत्यार का खाद होती है जो ब्रज डाने के बाद भी दी जाती है। अच्छा बज कब पड़ता है? अच्छा बज तब पड़ता है जब जमन तैयार हो जाती है। पर सवाल यह है कि जमीन तैयार कौन करता है? जो चंज जमन तैयार करने को है उस तरफ न तो हमारे मानने य सदस्यों ने कोई ध्यान दिलाया और न सरकार का कोई ध्यान है। जो जमन तैयार करता है वह है इस देश का बैल और जब तक हम बैंगों से जमन को तैयार नहीं करेंगे तब तक न आवपाशों हो सकता है, न खाद दिया जा सकता है, न अच्छा बज डाला जा सकता है, और न अधिक अब उत्पादन हो सकता है और न ही कोमरों को घटाया जा सकता है।

मैं इस विषय को सन् १९२३ से जब यहां मैं पहले पहल आया, उस समय से उठाता आ रहा हूँ। 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 हमारों 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 रूपया दिया गया और हमारी दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ६२ करोड़ रुपये इस विषय में दिए गए हैं। मेरा जो एक विधेयक हम लोक सभा में या वह यद्यपि पास नहीं हुआ पर उसके बाद उत्तर प्रदेश में, विहार में, पंजाब में और उसके पहले हम रे मध्य प्रदेश में नो सम्पूर्ण गोवध बन्द करने के विधेयक प स हो गये थे और वे कांग्रेस सरकारों द्वारा ही रखे गये थे। उनमें से कुछ विधेयक इस समय हमारे स्वर्वैच्छ न्यायालय में उपस्थित हैं और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि दहुत जलदी उनका फैसला हो जाएगा। प्रीर वे विधेयक कार्यरूप में परिणत हुए जा सकेंगे। लेकिन इन सब बातों के होने के बाद जूद भी मैं कृषि मंत्री से, जो एक ऐसे धर्म का पालन करते हैं, जो धर्म अहिंसा कंवनियाद पर खड़ा है, यह आशा करता हूँ कि वे इस विषय को जरा अधिक ध्यान से देवेंगे, इस विषय पर हमारे देश के भावनाओं और वे भावनायें हमारों जिस अहिंसक संस्कृति पर आशारित हैं, उस पर भी ध्यान देंगे प्रीर देश की जो खाद्य स्थिति है, अब उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात है, हमारे इस देश में जो निरामिष भोजन करने वालों को पौष्टिक भोजन देने का प्रश्न है, इन पर भी ध्यान देंगे। मैं सब में पहले एक बात स्पष्ट वह देना चाहता हूँ, कि हमारे देश में जिस प्रकार का निरामिष भोजन किया जाता है संसार में हम कहीं बैसा भोजन नहीं देखते। मैं संसार के प्रायः सभी देशों में ही आया हूँ और हमारी संस्कृति चंकि निरामिष भोजन के ऊपर बहुत दूर तक अवलम्बित है इसलिए उसका एक विशिष्ट स्थान भी है। इसलिए जब कभी मैं सरकार द्वारा मछलियों की अधिक पैदावार की बात, मुर्गियों की अधिक पैदावार की बात, मुश्रों की अधिक पैदावार की बात सुनता हूँ तो मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि कांग्रेसवादी होते हुए भी, मेरे सिर

## [ गोविन्द दास ]

से पैर तक आग लग जाती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सस्तति की दृष्टि से, हमारे देश में जो भावनायें हैं उन भावनाओं की दृष्टि से और हमारे यहा पर जो अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है, उस दृष्टि से और पौष्टिक भोजन इत्यादि सब दृष्टियों से इस विषय को देखना आवश्यक है। हमारो सरकार की वही कमेटिया समय समय पर नियुक्त होती है और उन कमेटियों के जो प्रस्ताव होते हैं उनके कारण भी बार बार मुझे इस विषय की सरकार को याद दिलाते पड़ते हैं। अभी सन् १९५४ में भारत सरकार ने श्री पी० एन० नदा की अध्यक्षता में, श्री गुलजारी लालनंदा की अध्यक्षता में नहीं—कही कोई गलतफहमी न हो जाये, पशु उत्थान क सम्बन्ध में एक समिति बनाई थी। उस समिति के टम्मं आफ रेफेस म उस समिति का जो बात खोजने के लिए वहा गया था, उमम गोवध वा विषय नहीं था। लेकिन मुझ यह देख कर बड़ा ख्वेद हुआ कि उम नामानि० उमवा० वह विषय न रहत हुए भी। गोवध के प्रन्न का लिया और सिक्कारित्य का उम दश म गोवध बन्द नहीं होना चाहिए। इन्द्राय मग्नार न मन १९५६ में मार्टेंटिंग लारु म० नाम में एक दूसरा प्रियांत नियांता। गन्धाराभाव व० कारण चिंपांड १०४ १६६ रा० में यहा पर पढ़ाना नहीं चाहता पर उम प्रियांड पृ० १६६ पर इस विषय का फिर उठाया गया है और बहा गया है कि हमका इस विषय पर पुनर्विचार करन की आवश्यकता है कि जो पशु उपयोगी नहीं है उनका बध रोका जाय अथवा नहीं। मैं आपसं महता हूँ कि जब हमारे मविचारन में यह बात स्पष्ट कर दी गई है, जब मेरे विषेयक के समय यहा पर एटोर्नी जनरल का वह बक्तव्य हो चुका है और जब उसके बाद कृषि मत्री महोदय ने यह बात स्पष्ट कर दी है कि इस विषय का केन्द्र से सम्बन्ध न होकर राज्यों की सरकारों से सम्बन्ध है और जब राज्य सरकारे

उस सम्बन्ध में अपने अपने यहा कानून बना चुकी हैं तब उस घवस्या 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 ज़रूरत है।

कम से कम एक विषय पर तो कोई अत्यधिक नहीं है कि उपयोगी पशुओं की रक्षा होनी चाहिए। अब प्रश्न यह है कि क्या हम उपयोगी पशुओं की रक्षा भी बिना गोवध सम्पूर्ण रीत से बन्द किये कर सकते हैं। आज प्राप देखे कि इस देश में जो गोवध होता है वह किस काम के लिए होता है। प्रधानतया वह इस देश से खालों के नियांत और शायों की दूसरी चीजे अतिथिया आदि दूसरे देशों को भेजने के लिए होता है। खाले बेकार पशुओं की अच्छी नहीं निकलती, अच्छे पशुओं की खाले अच्छी निकलती है। फिर यहा में जो बछड़े और बछड़ियों को खालों का नियांत होता है और जो बराबर बढ़ रहा है, क्या वह अनुपयोगी पशुओं का होता है? बछड़ और बछड़ियों का कोन अनुपयोगी भिन्न वर सरना ह यह में जानना चाहता हूँ। यद्याए में जो पदार्थ हमार देश में हो रहा है वह अनुपगामी पशुओं जा नहा हो रहा है वर्त्त्व वह उत्तारी पशुओं जा हा रहा है आर में कृषि मरी महोदय म रहूंगा कि व जग बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास आदि के बम्बईवानों को जावर देखे कि उन बम्बईवानों में जो गोवध हो रहा है क्या वह गोवध अनुपयोगी पशुओं का हो रहा है। मैं अनेक बार इस बात को बत चुकी हूँ और यह बात मानी जा चुकी है कि बलकत्ते, बम्बई और मद्रास आदि स्थानों में उपयोगी पशुओं का बध हो रहा है। यह बात अनेक बार कही जा चुकी है कि उनका बध बन्द कराने के लिए सरकार कोई कदम उठाने वाली है लेकिन मुझे यह देख कर दुख होता है कि इतने बर्बंध के बीत जाने के बाद भी इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक भी कुछ भी नहीं किया गया।

यह कहा जाता है कि जब हमारे यहा मनुष्यों को भी भोजन नहीं मिलता तब हम इन पशुओं के भीजन की व्यवस्था कैसे कर सकते हैं। मनुष्य जो बाता है वह पशु यहाँ नहीं बाता पहले तो यह बात ममक्ष नहीं आहिए। जैसे जैसे हमारे देश में अपने का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा उसी के साथ साथ हमको अधिकारिक भूमा मिलेगा और हम इस प्रबन्ध को हल कर सकेंगे। दूसरे बहा पर इतनी अधिक धाम होना है जिसका कि यदि उपरोक्त किया जाय और सराराह इस को स्वीकार कर चुकी है कि वह इस्कराइ धाम के स्थानों पर गोमदन बनायेंगी तो हम इन पशुओं के लिए इस देश में यथाट धाम प्राप्त नहीं सकते हैं। इसलिए वह रुहना कि यह पर जब आदिमिशो के लिए पूरा भोजन नहीं है तो अनुपयोगी पशुओं के बास्ते कहा से भोजन लाये यह बात ठीक नहीं है। यह वहना कि जब हमारे यहाँ उपरोक्त पशुओं के लिए धाम नहीं है तो अनुपयोगी पशुओं के लिए धाम कहा में लाये, ताकि बात नहीं है तब गलत बात है लोगों को अम में हालत के लिए। किर जिस समय मरकार ने गोमदन की योजना को स्वीकार किया था, उस समय अगर यह बात थी तो गोमदन की जो योजना थी उसको स्वीकार नहीं करना या और उसके ग्रान पर अधिक कमाईवाले खोनन 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 यहा पर यथाट धाम नहीं है यह बात गलत है। गोमदन तब तक सफल नहीं हो सकता तब तक कि आप गोवय सम्पूर्ण रूप से बन्द नहीं कर देने।

गोवय बद करने के अतिरिक्त इस विषय का एक पहलू और भी है और वह है नरल की उत्थाति नरल की उत्थाति के लिए भी अभी बहुत कम काम हुआ है। उमोंरले ए मध्यसे अधिक आवश्यकता हमें भाड़ों की है। मरकारी

विद्येशी इस बात को स्वीकार कर चुके हैं कि जहाँ हमे २५० साड़ों की आवश्यकता है वहा हमारे पशु मुश्किल में एक है। किर हमारे यहा पशु चिकित्सालगों की बहुत कमी है और उम प्रोग भी हमारा ज्यान जाना चाहिए।

बैन मे मे आपके सामने अपन सुझाव पेश किया। मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि इस बैन मे गोवय का ई बद हो। मेरा दूसरा सुझाव है कि बातों का नियर्णत रूप से कम बन्ड और बन्डों की बातों ना नियर्णत ग्राम्य बद ना दिया जाय। मेरा तीसरा सुझाव यह है कि नरों की उत्थाति के लिए स्थार्टरेंज ना दो की उत्थाति की चाप। दूसरे रेस्ट नस्ले आहिए। जनका अग्रजा मे दुगल परपत्र की नीत करन है याने जिस नस्ल मे बोनी के लिए अच्छे बैन और दूव के लिए अच्छी गायें दीनी हानी दें। मेरा चौथा सुझाव यह है कि चारों की रक्षा की जाय आर चार अधिक उत्पन्न हो इसके लिए अपनी रैदावार

16 38 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

घटाये विना एक आनंदोलन किया जाय। "किकर" और "जानड" आदि कुछ ऐसे वृक्ष हैं जो खेतों की पालो पर उगाये जा सकते हैं और इस प्रकार के वृक्षों से भी पशुओं के भोजन का ममला बहुत हद तक हल किया जा सकता है। मेरा पाचवा सुझाव यह है कि पशु चिकित्सा की समुचित व्यवस्था की जाय। इन सब बातों के लिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि साई और प्रामोदोग की तरह इस काम के लिए भी एक स्टैचुटरी कमेटी का निर्माण होना अत्यावश्यक है। यह बहुत समय से सरकार के सामने विचार चाल है और इस सम्बन्ध मे मे इसक गहने भाँ कई बार कह चुका हूँ। मरा यह मत है कि इन सब कामों को जब तक एस्टेटटरी कमेटी बना करके यह काम नहीं सौं जाएगा जब तक हमें इस काम मे 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 को भावना से सम्बन्ध रखता है, इस देश की सकूलते से सम्बन्ध रखता है। दूसरी तरफ यह प्रश्न इस देश के कृषि प्रवान देश होने के कारण इस देश में अधिक उत्पादन में सम्बन्ध रखता है। जीसरी तरफ हमको अधिक धी ग्रीष्म अधिक दूध चाहिए जिसे एक निरामिष भोजी देश में मैं खास तौर पर आवश्यक समझता हूँ। अत. 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 प्रोर देना चाहिए और कम से कम जितना मैं श्री अर्जीत प्रसाद जैन के मतालय से चाहता हूँ उतना ध्यान यह मतालय नहीं दे रहा है, यह मैं उनसे निर्देदन करना चाहता हूँ।

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Rajam-pet): 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 normally 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 an 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 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. friend 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 60 per cent of our agriculturists are living in a subsistence level of agriculture. I think, it is 65.

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 R. Ramanathan 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 manufacturers 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 enthuse 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 65 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 65 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 foodgrains 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 foodgrains 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.

अमरी लक्ष्मी बाई (विकारालाल) : पंडित समदर्शनी उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत सीधी सादी 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 गांधीजी के प्रादिवियों के लिये कुछ नहीं कहा। बात असल यह है कि वे लोग गांधीजी की बातों को जानते नहीं हैं। मैं आज उन को यहां की स्विति बतलाती हूँ। लेकिन यहां तो बतलाया ही जा सकता है। बात यह है कि मैं अपने आनंदेबल बैम्बर्स को दावत देती हूँ कि वह कुछ महीने जा कर

## [धीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

हमारे यहां रहे। मैं उन को मुफ्त में पांच एकड़ धीमीन पट्टा पर दूगी, ६० रुपये तनस्वाह दूगी, बैल दूगी, पानी दूगी। वह चल कर वहां एकसप्तीमेंट करें और देखें कि किसानों की हालत बहा पर क्या होती होगी। तब उन की अपत्ति में आयेगा। असल बात यह है कि बाज के दाम बढ़े नहीं हैं।

किसान ही तो हमारे देश की बुनियाद है, हमारों साल से वह इस जमीन की परवरिश करता था रहा है, जैसे कि एक मां और बहिन करती हैं। आज वह अनगिनत भुग्तीबत्तें 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 से दम नहीं रहा है, जमीन में दम नहीं रहा है। लेकिन वह आज भी यका नहीं है। एक भुग्तीबत्त है? कहीं कोई पटेल आ गया, ताहसीलदार का आदमी आ गया, उस के पास से पैसा खाता है, सब कुछ होता है, फिर भी उस की कोई परवाह नहीं करता। आप रोज मैजारिटी की बात करते हैं, लेकिन उस की ८० परसेट मैजारिटी है, लेकिन आज उस मैजारिटी के साथ कौन है? आज यहां पर आप सफेद कपड़े पहिनने वालों की बात करते हैं जो कि थोड़े से पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं। लेकिन आज तो वही हो रहा है कि बढ़े मियां, छोटे मिया सुभान ग्रल्ला। इन बढ़े से लोगों के लिये आज सब तरफ थोर हो रहा है पर किसानों की कोई नहीं सुनता। इसी लिये तो मैं आप को दावत दे रही हूँ कि मेरे साथ आप लोग आइये। मैं पचास लोगों का इन्तजाम करूँगी, एक महीने के लिये उन का खर्च बदायित करूँगँ। यहां पर मिनिमम ६० और ४,००० ८० के बीच तनस्वाह होती है, वस बजे लोग दफ्तर आते हैं, पाच बजे तक बैठते हैं, बीच में एक घंटे का रेस्ट होता है। मैं पूछती हूँ कि कौन है जो किसान की तरह बढ़े हो कर दिन भर काम करता है। लेकिन जो आदमी भाँ बाप की तरह से

जमीन की रक्खा करता है, देश के लिये बढ़े से बड़ा त्याग करता है, उस की कोई नहीं सुनता। कभी अकाल होता है, कभी बाढ़ आती है, और गांव का गांव वह जाता है, हजारों बीचे जमीन डूब जाती है। आज हमारे शहरों में रहने वाले लोग सोशलिस्ट पटने की बात करते हैं। कोई कोई काम करता है, किताबें लिखने वाले हैं, दफ्तरों में काम करने वाले हैं, महीने पर आ कर तनस्वाह से जाते हैं, कोई व्यापारी है वह भी दिन भर 'काम कर के कुछ पा ही जाता है, कोई भी ल मानता है तो भी शाम तक उस को भी ल मिल जाती है, लेकिन किसान के बास्ते क्या मिलता है? मिट्टी मिलती है। छः महीने तक अपनी जमीन में काम करता है। हमारे प्रान्त में पर्सरों और पहाड़ों की जमीन है, जिस का नाम ही दंडकार्य है। हैदराबाद में ईरिंगेशन फैसिलिटीज नहीं हैं। वह आजादी 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 आमदानी बढ़ानी चाहिये, लेकिन बास्तव में उन के लिये हमा कुछ नहीं। आज शहर वाले तो कहीं भी बैठ कर २ रु० ४ रु० ला जाते हैं फिर दि० मे कितनी बार लाते हैं। वैसे कहने को इन का बह लोग खाना पाव ही या आष पाव लाते हैं। लेकिन आज इनकी पता नहीं किसानों के पास पैसा कहां है कि वह इस तरह के लचैं करे? वह तो आज आप के दफ्तर के चपरासी से भी गया गुजरा हुआ है। चपरासी को भी ७० ८० से ले कर ८० ९० 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 कम्प्लेक्सी एज्यूकेशन चाहिये, घर के बास्ते सुविधायें चाहियें। जो बढ़े आदमी हैं उन को घर आने के लिये ईक्सी चाहिये, इक्कम टैक्स में कभी चाहिये।

लेकिन जो देखारा किसान दिन रात भेहत करता है, इमानदारी से अपने देश के लिये, समाज की भलाई के लिये, साता नहीं, लेकिन बीज से कर जमीन में डालता है, बाल बच्चों की परवाह किये बिना ज़़क़ार भी नहीं तक रात दिन काम करता है, उस के बाद अगर पानी का इन्साम नहीं हो सका तो लेती सूख गई, अकाल आ गया। या अगर बाढ़ आ गई तो हजारों एकड़ जमीन पानी में डूब गई। उस के बच्चों के बास्ते कपड़ा नहीं है, पत्नी की जन्मगी के बास्ते दवा नहीं है। आज हमारे गांवों की हालत यह है। मैं कहती हूँ कि आप किसानों का स्थान कीजिये। आज वह बहुत नरम है लेकिन कब तक? नदी बहुत नरम होती है, लेकिन जब जोर से बहती है तो पहाड़ों तक को टक्करा 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, इया लेते हैं, और बेकार के कामों में लर्ज़ कर देते हैं। इस तरह से बहुत ज्यादा दिन नहीं चलेगा। अगर कहीं उस के अन्दर तूकान 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 सुष्ठुपे। उस की आर्थिक समस्या को हल करने की ओर ध्यान दे। जब तक इस की ओर हम नहीं ध्यान देंगे तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा। आज जिस जमीनी को शहर में ८० हप्ते भिलती हैं उस के लर्ज़ का एस्टिमेट में आप को बतलाती हूँ। जबारी, चावल इत्यादि में वह २० ह० से ज्यादा लर्ज़ नहीं करता है। वह अपनी तनावाह में से बहुत कम अपने लाने के लिये लर्ज़ करता है अगर ज्यादा पत्नी की समर्थीज के लिये लर्ज़ करता है, होटलों में जाता है, सिनेमा में लर्ज़ करता है। लेकिन आज किसान की क्या हासिल है?

उस की ज़रूरत की तामाज़ कीज़े मंहृषी ही गई है। लोहा बढ़ गया, उस के बीज का दाम बढ़ गया, बैल का दाम बढ़ गया, सिंचाई का पैसा बढ़ गया, इतना लर्ज़ करने पर ज़क़ार भी नहीं तक उस ने जमीन की रखवाली की, उस के बाद कहीं आ कर अकाल पड़ गया, बाढ़ आगई, टिह्ही तो रोज़ ही आया करती है, कोई बैल आ कर लेता लर्ज़ कर गया कहीं मुमर आ कर लेता लर्ज़ कर गये। उस को रोज़ ही यह मुसीबतें अलावा सरकारी रकम की भी आया करती है। इसलिये मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहती हूँ कि आपोजिट भाई जो बातें कह रहे हैं, उन से आप चबरायें नहीं, लेकिन रास्ता निकालें।

आज आप कहते हैं कि देश में लेती का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ गया है। हाँ, कुछ लोग मंटे ताजे बैठे हैं, उन के पास प्रोडक्शन बढ़ जाता है ब्यांक उनके पास हर तरह के साधन मीजूद हैं। लेकिन गरीब का प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ता है। आज हमारे आपाये बिनोबा भावे जी भूदान आन्दोलन में लगे हुए हैं। हमारे हैदराबाद में जमीदारों और कम्युनिस्टों के बीच हृत्याकाश चले, सरह तरह की मुसीबतें आईं। उस स बढ़ाने के लिये बिनोबा भावे देवता के रूप में उन के बीच में पहुँचे। उन्होंने भूमिदान करवाना भारतम कर दिया। भूमिदान बड़ी अच्छी बीज 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 लेती कैसे करेगा? आप को इस का इलाज करना पड़ेगा। आज भूदान बेहतीन बीज है, यह कोई नहीं कहता कि वह लर्ज़ है, लेकिन अगर गरीब के हाथ में लाली जमीन चली गई तो काम कैसे चलेगा, जब तक उस को लेती करने की ताकत नहीं मिलती। भीर ताकत कैसे मिलती? आप के रुसल बैक्स और के डेट बक्स जो खुल गहे हैं, सरकार खोल रही है, उन से मिलेगी। आज गरीब की जमीन नीरस होती जा रही है, यह भी तो हम को सौचना चाहिये। बिना इस ओर ध्यान दिये

## [शीघ्रती लक्ष्यी वार्ड]

हुए भाज हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता है । भाज आप को चाहिये कि आप गांवों में आ कर उन की स्थिति को देखें और उस के बाद किसानों की हालत को ठीक बनाने के लिये प्रयत्न करें । आज कम्प्युलिस्ट लोग एक तरह की बात करते हैं, दूसरे लोग दूसरी तरह की बातें करते हैं । लेकिन वे समझती हैं कि हमें कुछ बातें ज़कर करनी चाहियें । उन गरीबों को और बनवाव बनाने के बास्ते वे कुछ सुझाव दूंगी । आज का भाव कम नहीं होना चाहिये । मैं एक सुझाव दूंगी ।

उपायक समीक्षा : माननीय सदस्या अपना सुझाव कल रख दें ।

शीघ्रती लक्ष्यी वार्ड : मैं केवल दो मिनट और लूंगी ।

मेरा सुझाव यह है कि आप किसानों की सहायता करने के लिये कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियां (सहकारी समितियां) बनावें । इन के बिना गरीब किसान अपना काम ठीक तरह से नहीं कर सकता । बिना कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी के किसी गरीब किसान को जर्मीन देना ऐसा है जैसे कि किसी बच्चे के हाथ में आर्टिफिशियल फल दे देना । आज जर्मीन गरीबों के हाथ में है । जब तक आप उन को ताकतवाला नहीं बनाते तब तक उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता । इस बास्ते में मंत्री महोदय से अदब से कहता चाहती है कि किसानों के लिये कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियां जल्दी से जल्दी बनावें ।

एक आदमी के पास एक मुर्गी थी.....

उपायक समीक्षा : माननीय सदस्या अभी लक्ष्य करेंगी या और बक्त चाहती है ?

शीघ्रती लक्ष्यी वार्ड : मैं अभी दो मिनट में लक्ष्य करती हूं ।

मैं वह रही थी कि किसी आदमी के पास एक मुर्गी थी जो कि रोज एक सौने का घंडा

देती थी । उस आदमी ने सोचा कि यह एक ही घंडा दोष देती है, अगर मैं इस का पेट भीर दूं तो सारे घंडे एक दम निकल आवेंगे । उस ने बैसा ही किया पर कोई घंडा नहीं निकला और मुर्गी भर 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 सौने का घंडा देता रहेगा, हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ता रहेगा, मर्ही तो सब कुछ लक्ष्य ही जायेगा ।

उपायक समीक्षा : अगर आप के पास एक गाय हो और आप उस का दूध पीना चाहते हैं तो आप को उसे चारा देता रहता है । लेकिन यदि आप देवता दूध ही पीना चाहें और चारा न देना चाहें, तो यह कैसे सम्भव ही सकता है । यही बात किसान पर भी लागू होती है ।

आपोजिट भाइयों के लिये इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक उदाहरण और आप के सामने रखना चाहती हूं । एक आदमी देवी का बड़ा भक्त था । उस से देवी बहुत प्रसन्न थी । उस ने देवी से कहा कि मुझे कोई ऐसी चीज़ 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 आदमी शंख को अपने घर ले आया और जो मांगता वह उस को उस से मिलता । उस के पड़ीसी ने यह देखा तो उस को लालच आ गया । उसने उस का शंख चुरा लिया । वह आदमी फिर देवी के पास गया और उस से कुछ और चीज़ 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 आदमी से कहा कि उस शंख को अपने पड़ीसी के पास ले जा कर उस के सामने मांगो । उस ने बैसा ही किया । उस ने उसे ले जा कर कहा कि मुझे इस रूपये दो, शंखने कहा कि २० रूपये लो । पड़ीसी ने सोचा कि जो शंख मैं ने इस का चराया है

वह तो जो मारो बड़ी देता है, पर यह तो जितना मारो उस से तुगला देता है। उन की इच्छा उस शब्द को लेने का हुई। जब वह अस्तव्यों कहा मे हट गया तो पड़ोसी ने पहला शब्द रख दिया और नया शब्द ले लिया। उस का ले जा कर उस ने उस से कहा कि सौ बाये दो उस ने कहा कि दो सौ नो। पर दिया कुछ नहीं। पूछने पर उस ने कहा कि जै ता बोलने वाला हूँ देने वाला नहीं हूँ। तो बात यह है। बोलने वाला करता नहीं

और करने वाला बोलता नहीं। किसान करने वाला है, उस के मुह नहीं है। जिन के मुह नहीं है हम उन के रिप्रेंटेटिव हैं। उन की मुखिक-लाल आप के साथने पेश करते हैं। और आप मुझे बोलने का जो भौका देते हैं उस के सिये 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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<b>MOTION FOR ADJOURN- MENT . . .</b>		5711 12	<b>REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEM- BERS FROM THE SIT- TINGS OF THE HOUSE PRESENTED</b>	5714
The Speaker withheld his con- sent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Shri S. M. Ba- nerjee regarding the situation caused by the rise in Jamuna level			First Report was presented	
<b>PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE</b>		5712-13	<b>CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.</b>	5714
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 31 June, 1957 making cer- tain further amendment to the Bombay Wheat (Movement Control) Order, 1956.			Shri Raghunath Singh called the attention of the Minister of Transport and Communi- cations to the agreement reached between the Bombay Dock Workers and the Gov- ernment. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communi- cations (Shri Raj Bahadur) laid on the Table a copy of the statement in regard thereto	
(ii) S.R.O. 1852, dated the 3rd June, 1957, contain- ing 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, contain- ing Orissa, Rice (Pro- hibition of Export) Order 1957.				
			<b>ELECTION TO COMMITTEES</b>	5714-15
			(i) The Minister of Cooper- ation (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 Arc- canut 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**

5 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 - 5 17 - 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.